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HISTORY
OF
CAYUGA COUNTY
NEW YORK

HISTORY
OF
CAYUGA COUNTY,
NEW YORK

COMPILED FROM PAPERS IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE CAYUGA
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WITH SPECIAL
CHAPTERS BY LOCAL AUTHORS
FROM 1775 TO 1908

AUBURN, N. Y.
1908

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PREFACE

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The History of Cayuga County is as interesting as that of any other county in the state. It is rich and teeming with events of Indian days and the pioneer period, the records of which should be read with the keenest interest by all who are to-day enjoying the fruits of the sacrifices and achievements of the early settlers. In this volume an effort has been made to give an accurate account of the important events and incidents of the early years, and to perpetuate in print the legacies of lips now silent, in well authenticated traditions and stories of local interest. For the records of the past much valuable information has been gleaned from the papers of careful writers, in the archives of the Cayuga County Historical Society, and this has been fortified and supplemented by the assistance of able contemporary writers. We gratefully acknowledge the valuable aid of many lovers of historical literature; particularly are we indebted to Prof. Willis J. Beecher, D. D., for his admirable history of the Auburn Theological Seminary; to Lavern A. Pierce, Esq., for his exhaustive history of the bench and bar of the county; to Dr. B. I. C. Buckland for the chapter on the medical profession, and to Dr. William S. Cheeseman, editor of the same; also to Hon. B. B. Snow, for his valuable suggestions and painstaking revision of the history of Auburn; to Mr. Charles F. Rattigan, who edited the press chapter; to Gen. John S. Clark for valuable advice, and to the various pastors, for information relating to the history of their several churches. The publishers have given their personal attention to the supervision of the work, yet with a consciousness that the greatest vigilance cannot wholly exclude errors, this volume is respectfully submitted to the public.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I.

THE HISTORY OF AUBURN.

The Primeval Wilderness and Its Inhabitants—The Incoming of White Men—Bounty Lands and Military Townships—The Six Town Lots on Which Auburn Stands—John L. Hardenbergh—Hardenbergh's Corners—The Old Genesee Road.....	I
--	---

CHAPTER II.

The Early Settlers on the Site of the City—Fort Hill—The Genesee Road—The First Religious Society—The First County Seat—The New County Seat at Auburn	19 10
---	-------

CHAPTER III.

The First Newspaper in Auburn—Street Improvements—Notable Early Settlers—The Auburn Academy—Auburn in the War of 1812—Incorporation of the Village—The Auburn of 1815—Building of Auburn Prison—Military Companies.	19
--	----

CHAPTER IV.

The Cayuga County Agricultural Society—Development of Manufacturing Industries—Visit of Lafayette—Auburn Medical School—The Erie Canal and Its Effect upon the Village—The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company—The Panic of 1837.....	29
--	----

CHAPTER V.

Early Inns of Auburn, by B. B. Snow.....	40
--	----

CHAPTER VI.

Village Growth and Improvements—The Silk Industry in Cayuga County—Rise of the Woolen Industry—Early Newspapers—The Patriot War—Auburn Prison Troubles—Auburn Incorporated as a City.....	57
---	----

CHAPTER VII.

Auburn and the Civil War.....	65
-------------------------------	----

CHAPTER VIII.

Establishment of Free Schools—Fort Hill Cemetery— Improvements on the Outlet—Auburn Gas Light Company —D. M. Osborne & Company—The Financial Reaction of 1873—Establishment of the Letter Carrier System in Auburn—Notable Modern Events Connected with the City.....	82
--	----

CHAPTER IX.

The Modern Auburn.....	102
------------------------	-----

CHAPTER X.

The Press, Edited by Charles F Rattigan—Auburn Manufactories—Banks and Bankers—The Gas Light Company—Wheeler Rifles.....	107
--	-----

CHAPTER XI.

The Schools of Auburn—History of the Auburn Acad- emy, by B. B. Snow.....	144
--	-----

CHAPTER XII.

The Auburn Theological Seminary, by Professor Willis J. Beecher, D. D.—Protestant Churches of Auburn, by Sylvester J. Matthews, "The Antiquarian"—Catholic Churches.....	174
---	-----

CHAPTER XIII.

History of Cayuga County—Sullivan's Raid—Indian Reservations.....	239
--	-----

CHAPTER XIV.

Early Settlers in the County—Military Tract—Land Grants	246
--	-----

CHAPTER XV.

Formation of the County—Its Soil, Minerals and Products—The Salt Industry—Erection of Towns.....	259
--	-----

CHAPTER XVI.

Formation of Towns.....	263
-------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XVII.

Early Modes of Travel and Transportation—Roads, Stages and the Grand Canal—Dawn of the Railroad Era	266
---	-----

CHAPTER XVIII.

Education in Cayuga County.....	287
---------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

History of the Medical Profession of Cayuga County..	291
--	-----

CHAPTER XX.

The Bench and Bar of Cayuga County.....	308
---	-----

CHAPTER XXI.

Towns of the County:

Aurelius.....	398
Brutus	405
Cato	413
Conquest	414
Genoa.....	416
Ledyard	419
Montezuma.....	422
Mentz	423
Moravia.....	427
Niles	430
Ira.....	431
Scipio.....	432
Fleming.....	433

Sempronius.	433
Locke.	434
Owasco	435
Sennett	436
Springport	437
Sterling	440
Summer Hill.	442
Throop	443
Venice	444
Victory	445
Biographical.	446

HISTORY OF CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

THE CITY OF AUBURN

EDITED BY BENJAMIN B. SNOW

CHAPTER I.

The Primeval Wilderness and Its Inhabitants—The Incoming of White Men—Bounty Land and Military Townships—The Six Town Lots—John L. Hardenbergh—Hardenbergh's Corners—The Old Genesee Road.

When the War of the Revolution began, the site of the City of Auburn was covered by a dense, luxuriant forest. Where the white man now pursues his varied vocations in the busy hive of a city, the red man then hunted game in the primeval wilderness. This spot was a part of the land of the Cayugas. Their wigwams dotted the wooded slopes and their papooses played amid the trees where now the children of the white man throng to school. The smoke of their campfires has faded into the upper blue now darkened by the belching chimneys of busy factories.

From the view-point of the historian, this transformation was almost incredibly swift, for although a century and a quarter has elapsed since the Cayugan was monarch of this region, the years that witnessed his decline and fall were few. In 1775 the tribe dwelt peacefully upon one of the richest and fairest domains of

the earth; in 1779 Sullivan's raid shattered them as a nation, and before the year 1800 they had vanished completely from their western Eden. The war which they did nothing to provoke, the causes of which they probably never understood, wrought their ruin.

Soon after the close of the War of the Revolution the whites began to encroach upon the lake region and the remnant of the Cayugas retreated before the wave of civilization. The year 1789 found them a broken tribe, bereft of much of their ancient pride, and they were selling their old hunting grounds and moving toward the setting sun.

In that year also, the first general subdivision of the western part of the State of New York into townships was made by Simeon DeWitt, the surveyor general. According to that survey, the principal part of what is now Cayuga County was embraced in the town of Batavia. The town of Aurelius was erected therefrom January 27, 1789, and comprised all that part of Cayuga County lying north of a line running from east to west and passing through the southern part of the village of Union Springs. The eastern part of the town of Aurelius was destined to become the site of the City of Auburn.

The town of Aurelius was one of the so-called "Military Townships" of which a full account is given in another chapter, along with full data relating to the Military Tract and the land bounties awarded to patriot soldiers of the Revolution.

Care should be taken to discriminate between the "Towns" which were civil divisions and the "Military Townships" which were laid out for convenience in distributing the bounties to soldiers—for instance the *township* of Aurelius was ten miles square and included the present towns of Fleming, Owasco, Auburn, Sennett, Throop and that part of Aurelius lying east of the Cayuga Reservation. The *town* of Aurelius, a civil division set off from Batavia

(which seems to have included a large part of the western part of the State), included all of the present Cayuga County lying north of the present towns of Scipio and Niles.

The soldiers who composed Sullivan's army in his raid upon the Cayugas and Senecas to chastise them for their attacks upon the homes of Americans and for their aid to the British, brought back East the most glowing accounts of the beauty and fertility of the country about the seven lakes. The spies sent into Canaan to spy out the land brought back no fairer reports, and, as this intelligence began to spread, intending settlers commenced to turn their eyes toward the lake region. But speculators who held large numbers of soldiers' claims managed to induce the State authorities to delay a final settlement until the more favored districts could be purchased from the Indians. This right was acquired in 1789 and the surveyor-general proceeded with his survey, and was instructed to locate the bounty lands in the Indian territories.

When the Cayugas sold their lands to the State, they reserved a strip of land some three miles wide on the east shore of Cayuga Lake, extending from Montezuma to near the village of Auburn. This was known as the "East Cayuga Reservation." It is probable that the Cayugas were herded upon this reservation until they sold it to the State and were given lands farther west, near the end of the eighteenth century.

Cayuga County was, at that time, covered by a heavy forest which could with difficulty be penetrated except by the Indian trails. In 1791, these trails were widened by a party of wood-choppers sent out for that purpose, and immediately settlers began to come in.

But the records which constitute the first chapter in the history proper of Auburn relate to the six town lots upon which the city stands. These lots were designated by the surveyor-general upon his map of the original township of Aurelius by the numbers

thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-six, forty-seven, fifty-six and fifty-seven. They present the appearance of three tiers of two each, the first two comprising the northern, the second two the middle and the last two the southern tier. They were awarded to veterans of the Revolutionary Army, but none of the soldiers ever occupied them. They fell into the hands of speculators and through them passed into the possession of actual settlers.

Lot number thirty-seven, upon which stands the northwest portion of Auburn, was granted to George Weaver, a private of the First New York, July 8, 1790, who sold it to Michael Overacker. After passing through the hands of Major Albert Paulding, or Pawling, the title to the lot was made out to Robert Dill, of Newburgh, Orange County, on December 12, 1791, and a patent was issued to him by the State. Private Weaver seems to have had no scruple about issuing deeds of the same lot to different persons, with the result that the several purchasers became involved in litigation to establish their respective claims.

Lot number thirty-eight, which constitutes the northeast corner of Auburn, was awarded to Alexander Mills, a private in the First New York regiment, but as he had previously disposed of his claim to his allotment to Major William J. Vredenburg, it was drawn by that officer. Gerrit H. VanWagoner bought the lot from Major Vredenburg, February 27, 1789, and received the State patent for six hundred acres. He sold the southern half of the farm to Major Noah Olmsted, Jr., for one hundred and twenty pounds sterling, December 1, 1794. After selling his claim to Major Vredenburg, Alexander Mills deeded the lot to Joseph Prescott, of New York, for the sum of fifty pounds, who sold it to John Richardson in 1795 for four hundred and twenty pounds sterling. So a dispute arose over the possession in which the primary right was, of course, recognized.

Lot number forty-six includes the western portion of Auburn in which pre-historic Fort Hill is located. This lot was awarded to

Alexander McCoy, also a private in the First New York regiment. He was allotted only five hundred of the six hundred acres, and had no claim to the one hundred acres in the southeast corner of the lot. It was reserved in the original survey and was known as the "State's One Hundred Acres." Like his fellow-soldiers he deemed himself entitled to all he could raise on the property and sold it twice; first to David Howell of Newburgh, in 1789, and second, to John Brown, for the small sum of eleven pounds sterling. This matter also came up before the commission established to settle disputed land titles, and David Howell's claim was sustained. Robert Dill purchased the five hundred acres from the heirs of Howell for the sum of twelve hundred dollars. The title to the remaining one hundred acres of this lot was acquired by General Philip Van Cortlandt, a lawyer of New York, and was by him transferred to William Bostwick of Milford, Connecticut, September 19, 1799, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Lot number forty-seven was drawn by Captain John Doughty. It comprises the eastern part of the city. Captain Doughty was the only one of the original owners who personally received the patent for his award. He sold it to Martin and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of New York, for one hundred and fifty pounds sterling. On February 16, 1792, the lot was transferred to Captain John L. Hardenbergh, of Ulster County, for the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds.

Lot number fifty-six, upon which stands the southwestern part of the City of Auburn, was granted to Nicholas Avery, a private in the Second New York regiment, who sold it to Edward Cumpston for twenty pounds sterling. On September 23, 1790, the patent of the lot was issued to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, with whom Abraham TenEyck was interested. Stephen N. Baynard next owned the lot, and in 1792 sold three hundred and fifty acres of it to Bethel H. Steel.

Lot number fifty-seven was awarded to Colonel Peter Gansevoort who retained it until January 9, 1805, when he sold it to Samuel Swift for four thousand dollars.

Captain John L. Hardenbergh who secured possession of lot number forty-seven in 1792 was the founder of Auburn. He was not one of those who came into the wilderness and settled upon the most accessible or most inviting spot, but actually disposed of his ward in the towns of Fabius and Cicero to obtain the swampy ground and heavily wooded tract where he located. Not only had he served in Sullivan's army, but he had been a deputy under the Surveyor-General when the original townships of the Onondaga Military tract were surveyed and mapped, and when he drew the land allotted to him as a veteran, he had a distinct preference as to where he would locate. The wild valley of the Owasco attracted him, although it did not invite immediate occupation, but the full, quick current of the river advertised its power in many little cascades and falls, declaring what it could do for those who would put it in harness. The facilities which it afforded for manufacturing were plain to the eyes of Captain Hardenbergh and he decided to build upon its bank.

Captain John L. Hardenbergh is described as being "a tall, swarthy man of vigorous habits and iron frame," so that he was an ideal pioneer. He was of Holland descent and was noted for his services in the War of the Revolution. The descendants of the original Hardenbergh family still live in Ulster County, where the old Hardenbergh mansion, a stone structure, is still standing.

The only road penetrating Cayuga County in that day was the old Indian trail, which had been widened by a party of wood-choppers and emigrants under the leadership of General Wadsworth. That road ran from Whitestown to Canandaigua and entering the town of Aurelius from the northeast, crossed the site of Auburn very nearly upon the line of North street and West Genesee street. It then continued deviously on to Cayuga Lake. For years it was known as the old Genesee road and along its sides dwelt all the early settlers of Aurelius.

General John S. Clark claims that the old Genesee trail did not pass through the site of Auburn, but passing by the foot of Lake

Skaneateles, passed also by the foot of Lake Owasco and continued on to the foot of Cayuga Lake. In this contention he is sustained by the journals of the officers of Sullivan's army. DeWitt did not mark the trail on his map.

By that road came Captain Hardenbergh, bringing with him only his daughter and two negro slaves, Harry and Kate Freeman. He spent several days exploring the valley before he decided upon a site for his cabin, but at length, chose a dry spot near the road and situated just behind where the City Hall now stands. There his primitive house was built by a man named Gilbert Goodrich, while the Captain occupied himself in cutting down the forest trees to make a clearing. The cabin was a small but strong structure of logs, made secure against the attacks of wild beasts and provided with an old-fashioned Dutch back against which the fire was built to heat the house and cook the meals. There was no chimney and the smoke found its way out through a "smoke-hole" in the roof. Pots and kettles were suspended over the fire by a wooden crane. It is recorded that Captain Hardenbergh was a hospitable man and that every newcomer and even the Indians always found a welcome in his unpretentious abode. And that cabin became the center of the labors of another Hercules, as the vigorous Captain began the task of felling the monarchs of the forest, harnessing the strength of the stream and transforming the swampy waste into productive land.

The Indians were the only occupants of the site of Auburn when Captain Hardenbergh settled there in 1793. The Cayuga village of Wasco stood upon the ground now occupied by the State Prison. Wasco signified "Crossing Place" and the ancient Genesee trail intersected the river a little west of where North street now crosses it. The trails of the Indians ran to the lake along both sides of the stream. The old Indian crossing consisted of large stepping stones which were at one time bridged by means of bark. The crossing gave a name to the locality and was known among the Onondagas as Osco, and to the Oneidas as Owasco. So, Owasco Lake was

"The Lake Near the Crossing Place." Among the Indians the Outlet was known as Deagogaya, or the place where men were killed. This was, possibly, a reference to some tragic event connected with Fort Hill.

The dwellings of the village of Wasco were constructed of poles and bark, which was the Indian style of architecture, if that name may be applied to their rude and fragile edifices. The fire was built on the ground in the center, the smoke escaping through an opening at the ridge. The tribe, or what was left of it, was friendly to the whites, and the Indians subsisted by fishing and hunting. An extensive cranberry marsh which lay close to the village on the north, was, at that time, and for years afterwards a favorite resort for game. Also the Outlet abounded with fish.

About the year 1797 the Indians began to trade with the whites, some stores having been opened on Captain Hardenbergh's farm. In this way the aborigines procured and soon began to indulge in fire-water. It would seem that no restrictions were placed upon their purchases of it. This led to their destruction. Their village became the scene of savage brawls which often called for the interference of the whites to prevent bloodshed. Finally, one night things reached a crisis. The village broke into pandemonium and the whole neighborhood was aroused. The settlers who hastened to Wasco found the Indians yelling and fighting like demons, pelting each other with fire-brands and striving to set fire to each other's lodges. All attempts to quiet them were unavailing and before morning they had all fled into the forest from which they never returned.

Such is the statement, given almost literally, of one historian, while others assert the existence of the village and give a similar version of its abandonment. General Clark, however, gives very little weight to any of these accounts and it must be conceded that the lack they support of acceptable records. Besides, there is a large element of improbability in the statement that a whole village

decamped in a night never to return. A few would surely have remained; one or two would have wandered back. General Clark maintains that there was at most but a few huts in the so-called village, if it existed at all. He states that all the Indian villages were many miles to the south and west of Auburn, and that the only Indians who came over this spot in modern Indian days, were hunting parties. The tribes dwelt on the lakes; the Cayugas on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake. He also doubts the existence of a crossing constructed of stepping stones and bark, because there was only one place where such a crossing or bridge was practicable and at that place it was not needed. That place was the shallows where the Indians came to fish, spearing the trout with which the Outlet abounded, as they made their way up stream.

Captain Hardenbergh's first task was to make himself comfortable in his new home, the second was to control the power of the wild stream rushing past his door and compel it to work for him. With the aid of Thomas Morley he built a substantial log dam upon the Outlet and employed Eldad Steel and Captain Edward Wheeler to build a mill for him. It was what was known as a gig mill and contained one run of stone with a capacity for grinding twelve bushels of grain daily. The roof was a thatch of hemlock brush.

Before this mill was erected the early settlers of Aurelius were compelled to grind their grain into flour by the primitive method of barbarous tribes; that is by a pestle and mortar. The settlers used a heavy piece of wood suspended from a balanced pole for a pestle and a scooped-out stump for a mortar. But Hardenbergh's first mill was of a fixed capacity while the demand for flour was constantly increasing, so he erected a new frame mill in 1802, with a capacity of thirty bushels daily, which was increased the following year by the addition of an extra run of stone raising the output to one hundred and thirty bushels per diem.

CHAPTER II.

Early Settlers — Fort Hill — The New Genesee Road — The First Religious Society — The New County Seat.

To Colonel Hardenbergh and succeeding captains of industry the water power of the Outlet was the initial lure of Auburn, but to the antiquarian Fort Hill has ever been the most interesting feature of the city. Upon the summit of this hill once stood an Indian fort. Whether that fort was built by the Cayugas or by some more ancient tribe has ever been a matter of controversy, such noted men as Schoolcraft and Squier being unable to agree upon the subject. Schoolcraft visited the hill in 1845 to examine it for the State, and the result of his inspection was an expression of the opinion that the fort was built by the Alleghans, a powerful tribe that occupied this part of the country prior to the Iroquois, who drove them out. He classed this fort with similar constructions found in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and therefore assigned it to the same origin. Benjamin F. Hall, in an exhaustive dissertation on the subject agrees with Schoolcraft, but the eminent antiquarian, E. G. Squier, after a careful comparison of the pottery, pipes, ornaments and relics of barbaric art found in the fort, with those of both pre-historic and historic tribes, leans to the belief that the fort was constructed by the Iroquois. The traditions of the Iroquois, whatever they are worth, support the latter claim. The Cayugas maintained that the fort was constructed by themselves for defensive purposes during the wars that raged among the Iroquois previous to the formation of the great league known as the Five Nations.

McCauley, the historian, visited the fort in 1825, and in his *History of New York*, gave the following description of it:—"It inclosed about two acres and had a rampart, ditch and gateway. It is now nearly obliterated by the plow. In its original state, or the condition it was in thirty-five years ago, about the time the land was cleared,

the rampart was seven feet high, and the ditch ten feet wide and three deep. Two persons, the one standing in the ditch and the other within the enclosure, were unable to see each other. The gate-way was on the northeastern side in the direction of a spring which flowed close by. The work was three hundred and fifty paces in circumference." There were caches inside the fort which were used as storehouses for grain, and, when first inspected, there was a moat surrounding it. The fort was a strong defensive structure against the primitive weapons of Indian foes and its position on the hill gave it strategic importance.

Hardenbergh's Corners was the original name of the hamlet that was destined to grow into the village and City of Auburn.

After the question of subsistence, the next two problems encountered by the early settlers were the demolition of the forest and the construction of roads. Danger from the Indians, which had been the great terror and menace of the pioneers in the eastern part of the state, was not apprehended in Cayuga County, and immigrants came in without dread of foes, ready and eager to overcome the obstacles presented by the wilderness, and to build up homes.

Close upon the heels of Hardenbergh, they began to arrive. In 1791 a party of settlers left the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and after a lapse of two years arrived in Owasco. Their journey had not occupied all that time; delays at Ludlowville to perfect land titles had consumed much of it. But they settled in Owasco shortly after Hardenbergh located in Aurelius. The party consisted of three men named Brinkerhoff, Roeliff, Jacob and Luke, Charles and James Van Tyne; Philip O'Brien; Thomas and Abraham Johnson and Albert Demaree. Later in the same year, 1793, came the Parsell family, consisting of David, Isaac, John and two sisters. Among the early settlers in Aurelius were two Revolutionary soldiers, Solomon Tibbles and Jacob Van Dorn. In the same year came Elder David Irish, a Baptist minister, who preached the first sermon

to white men in Cayuga County, in 1794. In 1795 came Major Noah Olmsted, Jonas Huggins, and Gideon Tyler who brought his family. As early as the last mentioned year, settlers began to cluster about the Corners because of the operation of the mill. In that year James O'Brien erected a log house on the site of the present City Hall, and two physicians, Doctor Samuel Crossett and Doctor Ellis joined the hamlet. In 1796 Samuel Bristol arrived and opened the first tavern in the place, his hostlery offering only such accommodations as could be afforded by a log cabin. In that cabin he had a store also, which held the distinction of being the first mercantile establishment in Auburn, or in the town of Aurelius. Then came John Treat, Major Walter G. Nicholas, Dr. Hackaliah Burt, Nehemiah Smith, William Bostwick and Daniel Hyde. The most important arrivals in 1806, were, Doctor Joseph Cole, John Wagstaff, a coppersmith; Captain William Clark; Benjamin Yard, carpenter and joiner; Robert Dill, a public spirited man; Samuel D. Lockwood, lawyer; George F. Leitch, merchant; Captain Edward Allen, manufacturer; Horace Hills, merchant; Daniel Lounsbury; Jonathan Russel, a silversmith; Clark Camp, a millwright, and Reuben Swift, a miller. In 1807 came David Brinkerhoff; Colonel John Richardson, a cabinet maker; Reuben Porter; Elijah Miller, lawyer; Elijah Jarvis; Elisha T. Swift and Peter Hughes who was the County Clerk. In 1808, David Hyde and William Brown. John H. Beach and Doctor Joseph T. Pitney augmented the Corners in 1809. In 1810 John Porter, Samuel C. Dunham and Elisha Pease came in.

In 1795, Jehiel Clark settled on lot forty-five, and in 1798, completed the construction of his saw mill and grist mill, the latter, a permanent edifice of stone.

The town government of Aurelius was formed in 1794, and the first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in April of that year. It convened in the house of Colonel Hardenbergh—a rank he subsequently obtained and a title by which he was popularly

known. When that meeting was held the population of the town was so small that the majority of the citizens had to accept office to fill the civil list. For ten years the town meetings were held regularly at Colonel Hardenbergh's.

In the year 1800 every road leading to Western New York was thronged with immigrants heading for the Genesee valley and the rich Military lands. Large numbers of them settled along the old Genesee trail, the oak openings of Aurelius and the fertile lands of the southern towns being eagerly sought after. The valley of the Owasco was not inviting to the early arrivals because of its heavy forests and low-lying land. In 1800 there were not more than one hundred and fifty acres of cleared land about the Corners and the settlement was not large enough to attract recruits rapidly.

The new Genesee road from Utica to the West was constructed in 1797, and the section of it lying between the Corners and Onondaga Hill is now known as Franklin street. When Jehiel Clark built his mills he opened up several roads to attract business and make his location the leading center of the settlement. One of those roads corresponded nearly to what is now Division street, and ran south to Grover's settlement. Another was Clarksville street, now Clark street. It is not possible to state with exactitude the locations of all the roads which traversed Aurelius at that date. The old Genesee road was the first built and its location is well verified. The one leading to Hardenbergh's mill was, doubtless, what was known as the old Chenango road. The first roads used by the settlers followed the Indian trails, more or less, as was practicable. And it might be stated that such trails were not without system. For instance, it was the custom of the aborigines to have a trail from the head of one lake to the foot of the next and *vice versa*. Where a trail followed a stream or lake it always ran as close to the shore as possible, lying outside of the close timber growth of the banks and the ravines.

In those days the roads were always wet and heavy during the summer, so that travelling was easier in the winter months, and immigrants generally came on their sleighs.

Throughout the whole length of the Genesee road no part of it rivalled in badness that strip passing through Auburn, and its reputation clung to it for thirty years. This, with the wet lands, swamps and stagnant pools prejudiced settlers against the locality and retarded rapid growth for a number of years. It is asserted that prospectors after looking over the situation passed on to seek a more inviting section of the country, and that some who had settled actually left.

Notwithstanding that Hardenbergh's Corners was not an alluring place in its infancy and that its reputation had gone abroad, the settlement continued to grow slowly. The openings in the forest grew wider before the axes of the woodmen and fields began to fructify in the midst of the wilderness.

New York was a slave state at that time and some of the settlers in Aurelius were slave owners. The negroes aided materially in clearing up the land and some of them actually purchased their freedom by that means. One negro, Tom Bramin, so earned his by clearing an eighty-acre lot for Colonel Hardenbergh. The papers attesting the manumission of this slave appear in the town book of Aurelius for the year 1803.

The first white child born in Auburn was John H., son of Colonel Hardenbergh, who, in 1796, had married a daughter of Roeliff Brinkerhoff of Owasco. The first white girls were Harriet and Polly, daughters of William Bostwick.

The first school was located in Hardenbergh's Corners in 1796, and the first schoolmaster was Benjamin Phelps. The primitive school-house was constructed of logs and stood on the west side of North street halfway up the hill. In 1801 a frame school-house was erected at the Corners. It stood on a spot which is now covered by South street.

The first regularly formed religious society of the hamlet was organized by Reverend Davenport Phelps, although missionary services had been held in the school-house on South street and in William Bostwick's large barn, for some time previous, by Reverend David Higgins, a missionary from Connecticut, who also preached at Aurelius, Cayuga and Grover's Settlement. Mr. Higgins began to hold his meetings in the year 1802.

In 1800 a post-office was opened at the Corners and Doctor Crossett was the first postmaster. There was a mail every two weeks which was brought on horseback by Jason Paker. In 1804 mails had increased to a bi-weekly service. The daily mail was not inaugurated until 1808. Stages were running once a week along the old Genesee road as early as the year 1800.

The first bridge in Auburn was constructed in 1800, across the Outlet on North street. Previous to that time pedestrians crossed the stream on the trunk of a tree thrown from bank to bank; teams waded through the water.

The first worker in iron who settled at the Corners came in the first year of the century. His name was Daniel Grant and he opened a blacksmith's shop which in 1804 developed into a trip-hammer forge situated on the corner of Genesee street and Lumber lane.

In 1801 a lawyer who achieved fame and a large practice in land titles, settled here. His name was Daniel Kellogg, and with him was associated Moses Sawyer. Richard L. Smith, then a law student but subsequently district attorney and editor of the *Auburn Gazette*, came also in the same year.

In 1803 Nathaniel Garrow, a man destined to become prominent in the young community came to the Corners. He purchased the triangle of ground now bounded by Genesee street, North street and the Outlet, and embarked in the business of distilling. He became very popular and held several public offices, finally reaching the dignity of Congressman.

The Seneca turnpike, which was the great highway of western New York was constructed through Cayuga County in 1802 and 1803 by a company organized for that purpose. The old Genesee road, west of the Outlet, was accepted as part of the turnpike without any alteration or improvement, but the line to the east was built through the woods along a new survey to accommodate Skaneateles as well as Hardenbergh's Corners. This road was a very primitive affair and was long known as the "mudpike." It was in use eight years before the stumps were dug out of it.

A famous old tavern known as the Farmer's Inn was erected at the Corners in 1804 by Henry Ammerman, and was long a favorite resort for lawyers, jurors and other court attendants, as well as a popular hostelry for farmers. John Demaree and Epharam Lockhart built a cabinet shop opposite the Farmer's Inn in 1804, and in 1815 a brick shop was erected to the east of it. The first stone house in the hamlet was built in 1805 by Jeremiah O'Callaghan on the west side of Seminary avenue, just north of Franklin street.

In 1805 came William Cox, the first tailor of the hamlet; Anslem S. Howland, the first hatter; and John Walker, who with Silas Hawley erected the first carding mill on the Outlet. Other notable settlers were: Henry Polhemus, Zepheniah Caswell, Robert and John Patty, who built an ashery, and a tannery, besides conducting a mercantile establishment; Watrous Pomroy, a carpenter, and Micajah Benedict, a veteran of the Revolution and a personal friend of LaFayette.

Slowly, but steadily, the hamlet kept on growing. In 1801, Abner Beach with his family of two sons and two daughters, settled on Franklin street hill. In 1802 Philip and Gideon Jenkins, millwrights, Ichabod Marshall and Captain Edward Stevenson, joined the little colony.

As the county continued to increase in population the question of a permanent county seat began to be agitated. For several years after the organization of the county, the village of Aurora

was used, because of its central location, as the meeting place of the supervisors and the courts. Aurora was never designated by law as the county seat. The regular jail for the district was at Canandaigua, although there was a supplementary house of detention for debtors at Cayuga. In 1804 a law was passed reducing Cayuga County to nearly its present dimensions and that act precipitated a rivalry among several places for the honor of being the county seat. The law defining the boundaries of the county contained a provision for the erection of a court house and jail for the new county at Sherwood's Corners, and immediately Cayuga, Levanna, Clarksville, Aurora and Hardenbergh's Corners began to urge their respective claims to preferment. The result of the agitation was that the law was revoked, and on March 16, 1805, James Burt, of Orange County, Edward Savage of Washington County, and James Hildreth of Montgomery County were appointed commissioners to visit Cayuga County and report as to the most suitable site for the location of the county seat. The commissioners made their inspection in June and reported in favor of Hardenbergh's Corners, because of its central location, its position on the highways and its prospective importance. They further stipulated that an acre of ground should be donated for the site of the public buildings, and selected its location on the farm of William Bostwick. Henry Ammerman, John H. Cumpston, Daniel Hyde and Doctor Burt pledged themselves that the State should receive a deed of the selected site and their promise was duly fulfilled. The site cost two hundred dollars.

The southern towns of the county were much dissatisfied with the location of the public buildings and the supervisors succeeded in delaying the erection of the Court House and jail for several years, by refusing to appropriate sufficient funds for that purpose. The citizens of the Corners, however, began the construction of the buildings themselves, and furthermore, succeeded in securing the enactment of a law imposing a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars

upon every supervisor who should refuse to levy the proper taxes when legally directed so to do. This ended the trouble and the Court House was completed in 1809, at an expense of ten thousand dollars. It was a strong wooden edifice, two stories high, and painted white. The lower story, which was used as a jail was built of large upright logs held together by iron spikes. The lawn in front of the Court House was long known as "Court House Green."

Hardenbergh's Corners began to grow rapidly as soon as it was designated as the county seat and at the same time one of the most famous names connected with the county began to be mentioned. Enos T. Throop settled in Auburn in the spring of 1806 and became the law partner of Joseph L. Richardson. He took a lively interest in the county seat question and was the prosecuting attorney against the recalcitrant supervisors, pressing the matter to ultimate success.

Hardenbergh's Corners was an unwieldy name and as soon as there was a probability that the place would be chosen for the county seat the question of a more suitable appellation for an important community began to agitate the citizens. Dr. Crossett suggested the name of Auburn, which Colonel Hardenbergh opposed, as a matter of course. He was willing to drop the "Corners" and retain the name "Hardenbergh"; some were in favor of "Center." some "Mount Maria" but a committee composed of Dr. Crossett, Dr. Ellis and Moses Sawyer decided upon "Auburn," and the name was adopted, although a meeting was subsequently called to induce the citizens to reverse that action. This new name was adopted in 1803, and the archives of the county were removed from Aurora to Auburn in 1807, by Peter Hughes, then county clerk. The Court House was not completed until two years later, so Mr. Hughes kept them in his house in the meantime.

In the year 1810, Auburn had begun to give indications of its possibilities as a manufacturing center. In that year there were seventeen industrial establishments upon the Outlet. and although

none of them were pretentious, all were active and thriving. Five of them were saw mills, four grist mills, two distilleries, two carding mills, two fulling mills, one linseed oil mill and one forge. The number of dams at that date was six. The first dam was built in 1807 by Elijah Swift for his saw and grist mills. The original dam, on the sight of the big dam, was built in 1808 by Daniel Hyde, who owned the adjacent land along both sides of the outlet, and who completed a large grist and saw mill the same year. In 1810 he built a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil. This burned down the following year, but was re-built by John H. Beach and David Hyde. They also started a distillery in 1812. Robert Dill's log dam was constructed in 1809 to furnish power for a saw mill and a forge opposite. When built both of these buildings were surrounded by dense woods. A fulling mill was erected in 1810 by Robert Dill and John Walker. It was burned down along with the saw mill in 1816. Jehiel Clark built two dams at Clarksville, one to furnish power for a grist mill and one for a saw mill.

CHAPTER III.

The First Newspaper in Auburn — Street Improvements — Notable Early Settlers—The Auburn Academy—Auburn in the War of 1812—Incorporation of the Village—Building of Auburn Prison.

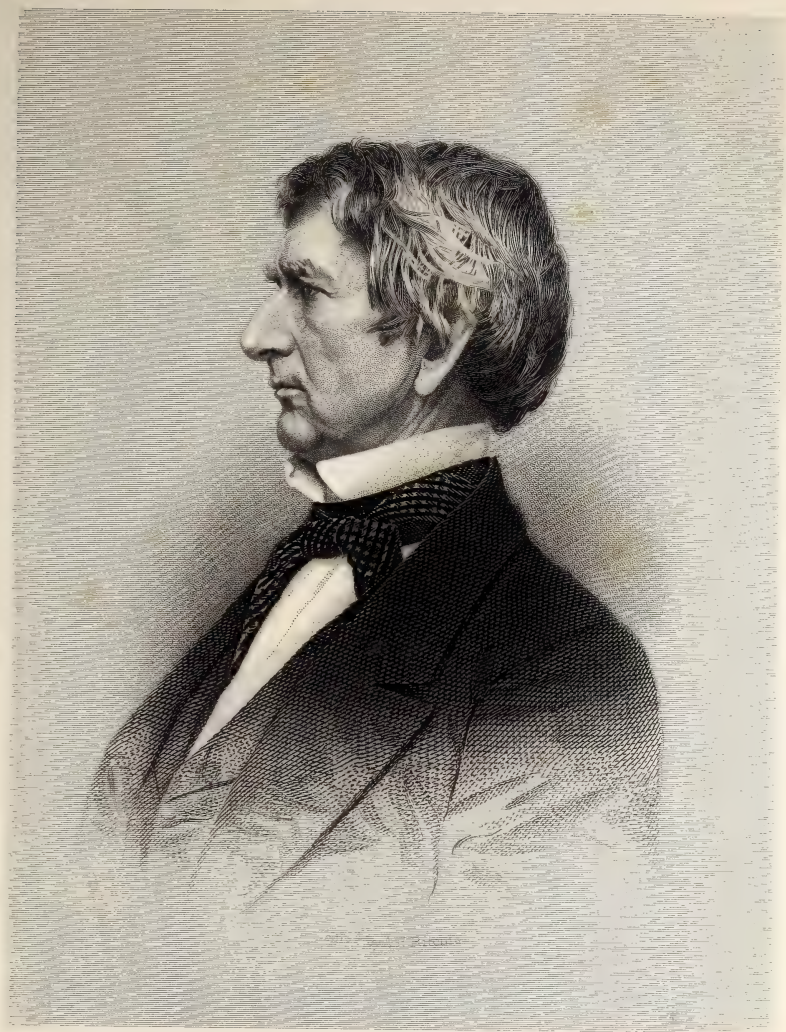
In 1808 the first newspaper published in Auburn made its appearance. Henry and James Pace, two Englishmen, who had been publishing the *Gazette*, at Aurora, moved their primitive press to Auburn when the latter place became the county seat, and started the *Western Federalist*. The first number appeared June 7, 1808. This was the only paper in the village until 1814 when the *Cayuga Patriot* was established. The *Patriot* was a Democratic organ and opposed politically to the *Western Federalist*, the name of which indicated its political faith. The editor and publisher of the *Cayuga Patriot* was Samuel A. Brown, who, it is related,

never could get his paper out on time, and whose wife, as easy going as himself, never had his dinner on time.

As the village continued to grow the question of better thoroughfares and new streets was given some attention. North street was straightened so as to conform to the western boundaries of lots forty-seven and thirty-eight. This street and Genesee street were first laid out in 1791; South street and Owasco street in 1795; Market street, then known as the Mill road, and Franklin, at first called the Genesee road, were projected in 1797. East Genesee street was in use as early as 1791 but was not legally erected until 1802. Division street was laid out in 1799 and Seminary avenue in 1805. Seminary and Fulton streets date from 1806; State and Chapel streets from 1811. Mechanic street, which superseded old Lumber Lane, was not definitely located until 1821. After the town of Auburn was erected the hill at the junction of North and South streets was lowered about twelve feet, and the levels near the adjacent bridges were raised about eight feet; the earth carried from the hill being used to fill in the lower levels. Genesee and South streets were also graded and much improved over their original condition.

Among the settlers who came to Auburn in 1811 were Tilliman Beach, Thomas Cooper, John S. Burt, Chauncey Dibble, Stephen Van Anden and Doctor A. M. Bennett. In 1812 came Doctor Erastus Tuttle, Abraham Gridley, John Oliphant, Teri Rogers, and the two Terrys, Abel and Thadrach. New arrivals in 1813 were Major Joseph Colt, Daniel Elliott and John and Samuel Dill. The next year brought Ezekiel Williams, Sylvanus Noble and George Casey.

In the latter part of the year 1810 the citizens of Auburn began to discuss the question of an academy, that the youth of the village might enjoy the advantages of a more extended education than was afforded by the public schools. The matter assumed definite shape in December of that year. A public meeting was held, at



William W. Sewall

which John H. Cumpston, William Bostwick, Robert Dill and John H. Hardenbergh each offered to donate land for the site of an academy. None of these sites was accepted at that time, but subsequently, Robert Dill's lot was decided upon, and he gave the trustees a deed for five and three-quarters acres of land. The meeting appointed a committee composed of William Bostwick, Doctor Burt and David Brinkerhoff, to solicit subscriptions toward a building fund. That subscription realized \$4,090, all of which was assured early in 1811. On January 5th of that year the Auburn School Association was formed, and consisted of a number of those citizens who had subscribed to the building fund. The academy building was erected in 1811, at a cost of nearly four thousand dollars. The building was a three-story brick structure sixty feet long and twenty feet wide, surmounted by a belfry. The rooms were heated by old-fashioned fireplaces, and all three floors were used as school rooms.

When the War of 1812 began, there were three companies of volunteer soldiers, with headquarters at Auburn; one was cavalry, one infantry and one a battery of artillery. The cavalry company was the first military organization in Auburn, and was recruited by Captain Trowbridge Allen in 1804. This company was very popular, not because of its efficiency in drill, but because of its handsome blue coats, trimmed with red, over buff vests and pants, and surmounted by headgear ornamented with plumes and horse-hair crests. It was a notably patriotic body of men, as were all the companies. Captain James Simpson succeeded Captain Allen, and was in turn succeeded by Captain Bradley Tuttle who was in command during the time of the war.

The infantry company was organized in 1806, being an off-shoot from the company of Captain James Wilson of Brutus. Edward Stevenson was the first captain of the company.

The artillery company was organized by Captain Thomas Mumford of Cayuga, but at the time of the war it was commanded

by Captain John H. Cumpston. Its equipment was two brass six pounders.

Immediately after the declaration of war, in June 1812, the governors of the several states were requested to muster their forces for service on the borders. The Aurelius regiment assembled on the farm of Jesse Reed, two miles west of Auburn, and volunteers were called for, as they were in 1898, for the War with Spain. Enough privates to make up two companies responded at once, and there were more officers anxious to go than were needed for the regiment. The two companies were commanded by Captains Henry Brinkerhoff of Owasco and Daniel Elbridge of Aurelius, and were ordered to join the command of General Van Rensselaer on the Niagara River. The battery under Captain Cumpston was also sent. The Cayuga County infantry saw war in earnest at Lewiston and Queenston Heights, where Scott and Wool disputing as to which of them was in command, sent part of their forces over into Canada, and failing to support them, left many as prisoners in the hands of the British. Captain Brinkerhoff was one of the active participants in the battle, and it is recorded that having mounted a stump to make an observation, his pedestal was knocked from under him by a cannon ball.

The artillery company did not arrive in time to participate in this affair, but was engaged in several subsequent actions. The company served the country creditably for three months, at the end of which time it was sent back to Auburn and honorably disbanded.

A company of regulars was raised in Auburn in 1812, and was quartered in wooden barracks on Genesee street. This company was sent to Sackett's Harbor and formed a part of General Pike's expedition against York, in upper Canada. York is now the city of Toronto, and upper Canada became the Province of Ontario when the British provinces of North America were organized under the name of the Dominion of Canada.

In 1814 Captain Jack Richardson led a company of rifles from Auburn to the Niagara frontier, and took part in some of the severest engagements of the war. This company was with General Brown's command when the Americans were besieged in Fort Erie, and in the famous sortie of September 17th achieved a place for its banner in the Soldiers' Hall of Fame. General Porter was ordered to destroy an advanced work of the enemy, consisting of a block-house and bastions, from which batteries were playing upon Fort Erie with destructive effect. Captain Richardson's company formed a part of General Porter's detachment, and as the Americans charged the works, Captain Richardson, running in front of his men, exposed himself, a prominent mark for the British bullets, but went through uninjured. During the combat General Porter was surrounded and captured by the enemy, but was rescued by men of the Auburn company led by Lieutenant Chatfield. The British works were taken and with them a thousand prisoners and a large amount of stores. Captain Richardson was subsequently promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Although far removed from the immediate vicinity of the war, Auburn was kept in touch with its activities, not only through its citizen soldiers who were at the front, but because of its location upon the main thoroughfare of the state, along which bodies of troops passed to and from the northern and western frontiers. The soldiers of Van Rensselaer, Brown, Scott and Izard repeatedly passed through Auburn and often made it a halting place, much to the delectation of the citizens and to the damage of the streets and roads which the artillery and heavy ammunition wagons cut into deep ruts.

In the winter of 1813 the British crossed the Niagara at Black Rock, destroyed the place and captured and burned Buffalo, spreading consternation throughout all Western New York. Fugitives flying from the devastated villages spread the report that the British were marching into the interior, and couriers were

dispatched in all directions to warn the inhabitants. The news reached Auburn in the evening, and a night of alarm and anxiety ensued. Mayor Olmsted ordered Captains Tuttle and Ammerman to muster their companies and march at daybreak toward Canandaigua. The cavalry company was hastily mustered and marched west during the night, while Enos T. Throop and John H. Beach collected all the arms and ammunition available in the village and encouraged the citizens to volunteer to fight in defense of their homes. In the morning the militia and citizen volunteers, in all about two hundred, marched off for Cayuga, the people gathering upon the hill west of the village to watch their departure. But there was no foe to be found, as the Auburn forces learned when within four miles of Canandaigua. At that point they were met by Colonel Colt and John H. Beach, who had ridden ahead to reconnoitre, and the troops returned to Auburn.

The village got another scare in 1814, when a bugler, a deserter from the British, came toward it from the west, blowing blasts upon his instrument and inspiring the brief fear that a detachment of the enemy was descending upon the place.

The Auburn of 1815 has been described as a "Dutchy-looking" village of two hundred buildings and one thousand souls. But it was a busy hamlet full of activity and ambition. Immigrants were coming in so rapidly that land owners were projecting new streets to provide more building lots. The roads and streets, ruined by the passage of armies, were being restored by the gratuitous road work of citizens and the proceeds of lotteries. The latter source of revenue, now illegal, was at that day, and for some time later, a favorite means of raising money in various parts of the state. Even Union College, in Schenectady, received great aid from this source in its earlier days.

A swamp covered all that part of the city where Dill and Water streets now run. They were not in existence in 1815, but the swamp had been cleared of its growth by axe and by fire, and the

sun and wind converted it into dry ground. The forest had not been cleared westward beyond where Washington street now runs, and Genesee and Clark streets ran into the woods at that line. South street, now a magnificent avenue of elms and splendid residences, possessed no attractions in that day.

There were only five brick buildings on Genesee street, and the huge chimneys of the village indicated that the houses were heated by old-fashioned, wide, fireplaces. The improvement of the streets and the prevention of fires were subjects in which the people took a lively interest, and in order to secure these results the incorporation of the village was earnestly desired, and efforts were made to accomplish that end

The village of Auburn was duly incorporated by act of Legislature, April 18, 1815. John H. Beach, who was then Member of Assembly for this district, secured the passage of a bill to incorporate the village. The territory included in the act embraced lot forty-seven and the eastern half of lot forty-six, and the freeholders and inhabitants of that district were constituted a corporate body and invested with all the powers of village government. The elective officers of the village were five trustees, three assessors, a clerk and a treasurer, who were to be elected on the first Monday in May of each year. The president of the village was one of the trustees, chosen by themselves. The first Board of Trustees of Auburn was constituted as follows: Joseph Colt, President; Enos T. Throop, Bradley Tuttle, Lyman Paine, and David Hyde.

One of the first acts of the new government was to provide adequate fire protection. The trustees issued an order that every owner must provide each of his buildings with a ladder and also a leather fire bucket for each fireplace in the building. Failure to obey this order laid the owner liable to a fine of four dollars for each lacking bucket. Also a fire engine was ordered in New York and shipped by boat up the Hudson. At Newburgh the boat became ice-bound and Gershorn Phelps was sent to bring the engine to

Auburn with a team. A peculiar feature of the fire ordinance of the village was that the president was to act as fire chief, and wear a white belt, a badge on his cap and carry a trumpet. The trustees, whose badge of office was also a white belt, were to carry canes and form the water carriers into orderly rank. Then there were fire wardens whose duty was to aid in extinguishing the fire and afterwards to gather up the fire buckets and other implements of the department. Those who worked the engine were the only ones designated as firemen.

Prior to the date of its incorporation as a village, Auburn had an unenviable reputation for mud. Sidewalks were few and, where any were found, consisted of slabs thrown down in the spring, but regularly consumed for fuel in the winter. The new village government gave the matter of sidewalks early attention, and, in 1816, issued an order directing the construction of brick or plank walks, eight feet in width, on both sides of Genesee street, on the west side of North street and on the north side of Center street.

Small as it was in 1815, Auburn was then the largest and most important place in western New York, and it possessed natural advantages that gave promise of continued supremacy. Its undeveloped resources were inestimable and it lay upon the principal highway of travel and commerce, besides being surrounded by a peculiarly fertile country, that was filling up rapidly with settlers. Rochester was then but a cluster of log cabins on the banks of the Genesee; Syracuse was not even a hamlet; Canandaigua and Geneva were not only very small but lacked indications of growth.

For some years prior to the incorporation of Auburn as a village, the Legislature of the State had been considering a proposition to erect a new prison in some place in western New York. The people of Auburn were desirous of having the prison built in their village believing it would stimulate and increase business. Consequently the claims of Cayuga County were presented to the Legislature by John H. Beach, who was perhaps the leading member

in the Assembly in 1816. Cayuga County was at that time a Democratic stronghold and that party was in control in the State, the attitude of the Federalists during the war with England having cost them political supremacy. So, when the question of a location for the new prison came before the Legislature the claims of Cayuga County received very friendly recognition, and it was finally decided to build the prison in Auburn. The citizens had agreed to donate a site and two were offered, one being the present location which was chosen. The donors were Samuel Dill, David Hyde, John H. Beach and E. S. Beach. The land was conveyed June 22, 1816, and called for six acres and twenty perches, with sufficient land for roads six rods wide on three sides of it. The plans for the prison were drawn by J. O. Daniels and were approved by Justice William Brittan of the Court of Chancery. The contract for the masonry work was let to Isaac Lytle, of New York City, and work upon the stone foundation was begun at once. The construction of the main building with its enclosure and of the outside wall to the height of four feet was completed in the year 1816.

The first criminals were consigned to the prison in the winter of 1817 and fifty-three were received from adjacent county jails, and confined in the south wing, just completed. These were employed to aid in the work of construction, as were other convicts subsequently received; the State Commission being authorized in April 1817, so to employ them. The plan was not well advised and led to trouble. The regular workmen and mechanics developed sympathy for the convicts working with them under duress, and turbulent times resulted. There was at least one riotous affair, and on another occasion the convicts set fire to the buildings. The knowledge that they had outside sympathy rendered them rebellious and hard to manage, and the citizens finally became alarmed lest some day the convicts should break loose and have the town at their mercy. This led to the organization of the "Old Auburn Guard" which was formed in 1820 under the command of Captain Joseph Colt. It

was armed and equipped by the State, and had an armory in the upper story of the stone building built upon and within the front wall of the prison. This guard did good service during the burning of the north wing of the prison in November, 1820, when it marched the convicts to their cells at the point of the bayonet. Also, as a result of the surveillance of the guard, the discipline in the prison improved vastly, and dread of an outpouring of the convicts gradually passed from the minds of the citizens. In 1817 the first prison dam and raceway were constructed; and the prison was entitled to half the power furnished thereby.

In April, 1818, the Legislature appointed a board of inspectors to manage the prison. The board consisted of John H. Beach, Elijah Miller, James Glover, Archie Kasson and George Casey. They appointed William Brittan the first agent and keeper of the prison.

In 1823, the prison was practically completed and contained 185 cells besides wooden workshops for coopers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors and spinners. The cells were seven feet long, seven feet high and three and one-half feet wide, and were separated by walls of solid masonry one foot thick. An areaway, ten feet wide, ran between the cells and the outer walls, so that the guards could keep a strict watch over all movements of the prisoners.

The location of the prison in Auburn was not an unalloyed benefit to the place. The large amount of money paid out in the village during the construction of the prison was a great stimulus to business, and the location of the institution in Auburn was an advertisement that drew the attention of all classes, over a wide area, to the beauties and advantages of the young village, not only as a place of business but also as a place of residence. These things led to a veritable boom, including increase of population and the establishment of the first bank in Auburn; but evil results followed. One of these was the fear that released convicts of both sexes would remain in the village, a menace to its morality and property. A second evil was convict labor. The employment of prisoners upon

custom or contract work immediately made the convicts competitors of the honest tradesmen of the village, and the latter resented the invasion of their field of labor by such competitors, and censured all who countenanced such a condition of affairs. The result was that much ill feeling was engendered and many worthy tradesmen left Auburn for other places. The growth of the place and the expansion of business, however, in time checked this exodus. But, though the effects of prison labor were only transient in Auburn, it was a question that, later on, absorbed the attention of skilled labor, not only throughout the State, but over the entire nation.

The large disbursements of money by the State Commissioners, when they began to build the prison, led to the establishment of the Bank of Auburn, which was chartered May 31, 1817 with a capital of \$400,000, in shares of fifty dollars each. The stock was all subscribed by the citizens and the bank was organized in July, with Thomas Mumford, president, James S. Seymour, cashier, and a directorate consisting of Nathaniel Garrow, Archie Kasson, Joseph Colt, Horace Hills, Walter Weed, George F. Leitch, Enos T. Throop, David Brinkerhoff, James Porter, John Bowman, Hezekiah Goodwin and William McCarthy, along with the president and cashier. A room in Demaree's Tavern was fitted up and equipped for a banking office, and there the first regular banking business in Auburn began.

CHAPTER IV.

Development of Manufacturing Industries—Visit of LaFayette—Auburn Medical School—The Erie Canal—The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company—The Panic of 1837.

On February 4, 1818, the Agricultural Association of Cayuga County was formed, and on the 20th of the following October the first fair of the county was held in Auburn. In addition to the exhibits of stock and agricultural products two features of that fair were unique. One was that the bells of the village rang for

half an hour at sunrise, and the other that in a procession, which was part of the programme, Comfort Tyler of Seneca Falls, the first man who put a plough into the ground of New York State, west of Oneida County, drove an ox team and plough.

Two industries both of which are now defunct in Auburn, flourished on the Outlet in the first half of the nineteenth century. One was the manufacture of cotton goods, the other of paper.

In 1814 John H. Beach and Elijah Miller began to build a cotton mill at the lower falls, and in 1817 had it in operation. In 1822 the Auburn Manufacturing Company purchased the mill and began to weave a cotton ticking that was noted, for years, as one of the best upon the American market. In 1827 the property passed into the hands of a company composed of Nathaniel Garrow, George B. Throop, Robert Muir and Eleazer Hills. After some years they became involved financially and sold out to George F. Leitch. Further changes carried the mill into the hands of Benjamin W. Bonney in 1845. In 1853 the property was transferred to the Auburn Bank which immediately made it over to Lorenzo W. Nye. The old building now forms a part of the plant of the Nye & Wait Carpet Company.

The Auburn Paper Mill was erected on the south bank of the Outlet in 1828-9 by Thomas M. Skinner, George C. Skinner and Ebenezer Hoskins. George C. Skinner was the practical man of the company, and under his direction the mill prospered for a few years. But when the hard times succeeding the panic of 1837 came, the founders of the enterprise were unable to continue operations and, in 1839, the mill passed out of their hands. In 1840 the title was transferred to the Cayuga County Bank. After passing through the hands of several lessees it came into the possession of David S. West, in 1848. He organized the Auburn Paper Company in 1849, with a capital of \$20,000, which was increased in 1854 to \$50,000. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1868.

In 1815 William Hayden started his factory in the old fulling mill of Jehiel Clark, for the manufacture of woolen cloth, and in 1817 Nathan Garlick built a new grist mill on the east bank of the Outlet. In 1824 a substantial stone mill was erected by John H. Hardenbergh on the site of the old frame mill. The stone structure is still standing but the mill was enlarged by a brick addition in 1886, and is now operated by Charles W. Brister. In 1829 Aspah D. Leonard and Alvah Worden began the manufacture of burr mill-stones in their machine shop. In 1831 a steam grist mill was started by Walter Weed in his brick building on the eastern corner of Genesee and Owasco streets. The capacity of the mill was about eighty barrels a day.

The original Auburn market was opened in 1820 by Edward Patten. It stood upon the west side of the North street bridge.

It is claimed that the first canal boat used upon the Erie Canal was built in Auburn in 1822.

In 1823 the town of Auburn was erected.

In 1824 Doctor Erastus Tuttle, who had been physician and surgeon of the State Prison for nine years, established a medical school in Auburn, hoping to obtain a charter for it from the Legislature. He lectured to a small class of about a dozen students that autumn and winter, and in January, 1825, explained his project at a public meeting, receiving hearty indorsement. William H. Seward, George B. Throop, Horace Hills and Doctor Ira H. Smith, along with Doctor Tuttle himself, were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature on the subject and obtain a charter. Lectures were continued by Doctor Tuttle and medical coadjutors until 1829, when the ambitious founder of the institution died. Doctor John H. Morgan then sought to carry on the college, and associated some able men with him, but the establishment of a medical department in Hobart College influenced the Legislature to deny Auburn's application for a charter, and interest in the institution died out, and the project failed.

In 1825 the first Auburn band was organized, funds therefor being provided by a subscription among the citizens.

In June, 1825, Auburn entertained a distinguished visitor in the person of Lafayette. His visit was made the occasion of much ceremony and the village exerted itself to pay him honor. He was met at Cayuga by a committee of Auburnians and escorted to their village where he was received by the military companies, Free Masons and Revolutionary veterans, who had been arranged along the road by General Brinkerhoff and Colonels Lewis and Gridley. Then, as he passed under an arch reared and decorated for the occasion, he was saluted by a battery of twenty-four guns, and greeted by the ringing of the village bells and the cheers of the assembled populace. After a parade and an address of welcome by Col. John W. Hulbert, Lafayette was dined in an open-air pavilion, and suitable toasts and patriotic speeches followed.

A religious newspaper, entitled the *Gospel Messenger* was started in Auburn, by Reverend Doctor John C. Rudd, in 1826. It was devoted to the cause of the Gospel and to female education, and represented no sect, although its founder was the rector of St. Peter's Church.

In 1820 the population of Auburn had increased to 2,233; in 1825 it was 2,982; in 1830 it had risen to 4,486, and in 1835 the village boasted 5,368 inhabitants. During those years commercial prosperity had kept pace with the increase in population, and twenty years after the village had been incorporated it presented an appearance vastly different from the Auburn of 1815. Residences, churches, public buildings, stores, mills, hotels, had been built, old buildings had disappeared, or had been enlarged and improved; enterprise, progress and prosperity were evident on every hand. Streets were leveled and macadamized, shade trees were planted beside the walks; private enterprise and public spirit united to the great advantage of the community.

The year 1829 was one of unusual activity in building. In that year the paper mill, the second church, six cut stone stores and many fine residences were erected. In 1832 the Episcopalians and the Methodists each erected a new church building, and in 1833 a new stone jail was built in the rear of the old wooden Court House. In the latter year also were erected Demaree's block of cut stone, afterwards designated as the Auburn House block: the Cayuga County Bank building; the Chedell block: the Hyde & Watrous block and a large number of brick and frame buildings. In 1834 the Baptist church on Genesee street, now Traub's Furniture Emporium, was built, and in 1835 as many as eighty new residences were erected, besides the four-story stone block built by William H. Seward, Nelson Beardsley and others.

In 1836 the people of Auburn were enthusiastic over their village and its prospects, but during the years that had been contributing to their prosperity there had been forces at work which were destined not only to give the place a temporary set-back, but to rob it permanently of the hope of becoming the foremost city of the State, between New York and Buffalo. The temporary check was given by the financial panic of 1837 which was followed by a dozen years of hard times. The construction of the Erie Canal eight miles distant from the village was perhaps the initiative in depriving Auburn of its prestige. The consolidation of the several lines of railroads connecting Albany and Buffalo, and the construction of the direct line between Syracuse and Rochester in the late 50's completed the isolation of the city.

If these great commercial arteries had been laid through or near the village the effect upon the growth of Auburn would have been positive to an extent even greater than the negative result of the course that was pursued. The village and city has prospered, but these great commercial highways diverted trade and patronage from it to Syracuse and Rochester.

When the project of constructing the Erie Canal began to attract the attention of the State, the citizens of Auburn took a keen interest in it, and put forth every effort to have the artificial waterway pass through the village. Under the act of the Legislature for the improvement of internal navigation, Joseph Colt, Elijah Miller and John Haring were appointed commissioners for Auburn, and a public meeting was held to discuss the subject. That meeting passed a resolution advocating the construction of the canal, and then the villagers began to exert themselves to secure its favorable location through Cayuga County. But it was argued: Auburn sat upon a hill; it was not in the direct line of the proposed route; it was not a desirable port; Myron Holley, one of the Canal commissioners on location resided at Lyons, N. Y., and, of course, favored his own village. Moreover, when Auburn was given the State Prison she had agreed not to demand the canal. So the location of the canal through Cayuga County was fixed eight miles to the north of "the loveliest village." When the direct line of the New York Central Railway was built it followed the same route.

No sooner was the hope of securing the Erie Canal blighted, than the energetic citizens of Auburn took up the subject of lateral canals, running north and south, and making connections with Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. In 1822 a proposition was made to construct a canal from Port Byron to Auburn: meetings were held, speeches made, and an influential committee appointed. But time passed and nothing definite was accomplished. In 1827 the subject was revived and a new committee appointed. George T. Olmsted was employed to make a survey and take levels. Then the Auburn and Owasco Canal Company was organized and \$100,000 was subscribed to carry through the project. The company was incorporated April 20, 1828.

Then the project of communication with Lake Erie was agitated, and the matter even reached the Legislature, but still nothing was done upon either canal.

In June, 1835, the Auburn and Owasco Canal Company was reorganized and a great celebration was held in Auburn preparatory to the inauguration of the Auburn and Owasco Canal. Work on the big dam commenced, Captain Bradley Tuttle having the contract, and an excavation was made on the old Walker lot as a start on the basin of the canal that was to be. But again, and finally, work and interest ceased, and the whole project was abandoned, about the year 1840. The stringency of the times and the heavy losses already incurred by subscribers to the project were given as reasons for the failure of the enterprise, but the age of railroads was commencing, and the people of Auburn forgot the canal while looking forward to the more rapid means of transportation to the lakes and large markets. The Canal Company sold out its property on the Outlet: but if they had not built the canal they had at least given Auburn a magnificent dam twenty feet in height and adding greatly to the utilization of the water power of the stream.

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The State Railroad Convention was held at Syracuse, October 12, 1831, to consider the advisability of constructing a railroad from Buffalo to Schenectady. Delegates from many points along the central belt of the state attended the convention. Those who represented Auburn were Parliament Bronson, John M. Sherwood and Nathaniel Garrow. The convention favored a road following the Erie Canal as far west as Rochester. This decision gave Auburn no cause for rejoicing. The result was that a meeting was called, January 6, 1832, at which a resolution was passed, "That in order to sustain the present prosperous and flourishing condition of our village, and to provide for its continuity and augmentation, an application be made to the Legislature of this state, at its present session, for a charter to construct a railroad from the village of Auburn to the Erie Canal."

The application was made, and Senator William H. Seward procured the passage of the required charter. But before this charter was acted upon the Legislature refused a charter for the

proposed railroad from Buffalo to Schenectady, so the Auburnians changed their plans and decided to build the road to Syracuse instead of Port Byron, and thus place their village directly upon the great railroad that must some time run from the Hudson River to Buffalo. A public meeting was called and twenty-five citizens were appointed as a managing committee and authorized to take steps to procure a charter.

The Auburn & Syracuse Railroad Company was incorporated by act of Legislature, May 1, 1834, with an authorized capital of \$400,000. Then the promoters began to encounter difficulties. Many believed that the road would never be built; the broken country it must traverse presented many difficulties to be overcome; it was feared the line could not compete with the Grand Canal, which had packet boats for rapid transit passenger service; the proprietors of parallel stage lines were opposed to it, and, at Albany, it was referred to as a foolish dream. It seemed a wild fancy that a railroad could be operated through the hills about Auburn. Subscription books were opened nevertheless, but nothing could be accomplished in the way of selling stock to voluntary subscribers, so the friends of the road started to work to force success. They traveled over the proposed route time and again, stirring up the citizens of the villages between Auburn and Syracuse, impressing upon them the importance of the project and inducing them to take stock. In this way the stock was all subscribed, but citizens of Auburn took \$350,000 of it.

The company was organized January 20, 1835, with Elijah Miller, president; Asaph D. Leonard, secretary; George B. Throop, treasurer. The directors were: Nathaniel Garrow, John M. Sherwood, Stephen Van Anden, Abijah Fitch and Edward E. Marvin of Auburn and Vivius W. Smith and Henry Raynor of Syracuse.

Surveys were speedily made and the work of construction was pushed ahead vigorously the ensuing season. The road was

practically completed in 1838, and the first excursion train upon it made the trip on January 8, 1838. This train was drawn by horses, under the direction of Colonel John M. Sherwood. Twenty-three miles of the road were then completed. On June 4, 1839, a second excursion went from Auburn to Syracuse to celebrate the completion of the road over the whole distance, but this train was pulled by the engine.

In 1836 the Auburn & Rochester Railroad Company was incorporated and this road completed a line from Albany as far west as Rochester. But the subsequent projection of the direct line of the New York Central from Syracuse to Rochester, diverted some of the advantages which had been won for Auburn by its energetic and progressive citizens.

It is stated that during the prosperous years from 1830 to 1837, the enterprising and ambitious citizens of Auburn were vividly picturing the future city as a great metropolis, perhaps the capital city of the state. But while they were working strenuously and legitimately for progress and supremacy, bankers, politicians and speculators were crazily tearing away and destroying the foundations of prosperity all over the country.

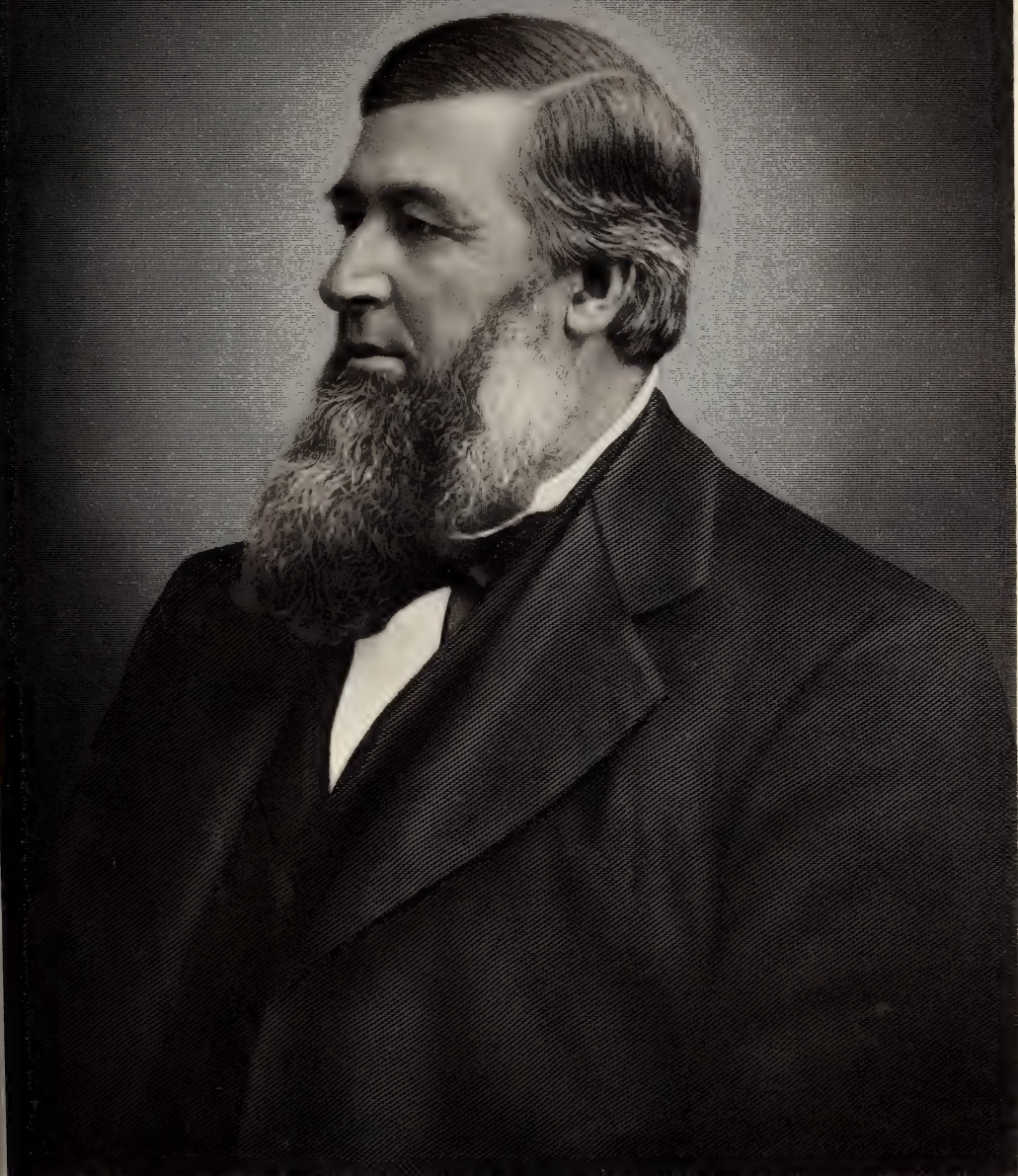
When Andrew Jackson annihilated the United States Bank, by vetoing a bill to renew its charter, politicians and financiers believed the occasion a most opportune one for the establishment of banks throughout the different states. Immediately there developed a craze to possess bank stock, and in New York State the Legislature was besieged with applications for bank charters. When a charter was granted, commissioners were appointed to distribute the stock, and, invariably the bulk of it went to the political friends of the commissioners. This increased the pressure upon the Legislature for more charters and the result was tainted politics and commercial disorder.

This pernicious activity was regarded as a sign of prosperity. Even the bankers were carried away with the hilarious spirit of the

glorious times and loaned large sums of money to wild speculators. Speculation was not in stocks as it is to-day. The speculation of the early thirties was in public lands, which were sold and re-sold over and over again, at ever advanced prices, fictitious values being established and a chimerical wealth built thereon. In 1829 the sale of public lands amounted to \$2,300,000; in 1836 it had risen to \$24,877,000. There was a law that all, except actual settlers, must pay for their land in gold, but the law was ignored, and fortunes represented only by paper came into existence. More expensive tastes, higher living accompanied those golden days, and physical wealth was dissipated. Unrestrained speculation, undue extension of credits, unproductive investments and large, unwarranted expenditures, culminated in the panic of 1837. It was not to the conservative business men that the banks had intrusted their money, but they were sufferers with the general public in the disaster that followed. To Auburn the year 1837 was a period of business reverses and calamities. On May 10th every bank in Albany and New York suspended specie payment, and the panic which resulted spread quickly over the entire state. The pressure was too much for the Auburn banks, and they appealed to the people to sustain them in pursuing the course adopted by the New York and Albany banks.

Ninety-six business men signed an agreement to take the bills of the local banks at par in their stores. The trustees of the village agreed to accept the bills in payment of taxes, and pledged the corporation to guarantee their ultimate redemption. A public meeting was held and a committee appointed to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of restraining the banks of the state from issuing one, two and three dollar notes, and to ask for lenient treatment of the banks of Auburn for suspending redemption of their bills in specie. These things the committee succeeded in doing.

But while this aided the banks it did not help the people. Almost all currency of smaller denomination than five dollars disappeared



Dr. D. D. D. D.

from circulation and much inconvenience, annoyance and even suffering resulted. To relieve the situation the trustees of the village authorized the immediate issue of eight thousand dollars in checks or notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars, and put this money in circulation through the stores of Robert Muir, Henry Ivison, Jr., and Nehemiah D. Carhart, retaining the funds arising from the sale of the notes for their redemption. Business houses and corporations adopted the expedient of the trustees, greatly reducing the financial pressure in Auburn and the surrounding country. The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company issued twenty thousand dollars of checks, or shinplasters, upon its own treasurer, ranging from twenty cents to one dollar, having been given the assurance that the merchants of Auburn would accept them, at a slight discount. With these checks they paid off the hands employed in constructing the road. The Auburn Paper Company, Charles Coventry, Asaph D. Leonard and others also adopted the shinplaster system. Emanuel D. Hudson who then had the contract for provisioning the prison, acted as his own banker. He issued promissory notes, payable upon demand, and indicated his ability to pay by piling up five hundred dollars in specie in his office window, with the result that his credit was always good.

But the brave and intelligent efforts of the business men of the village could not ward disaster from their doors. The scarcity of money produced a ruinous depreciation in property values. Auburn was not an exception to the fictitious prosperity that had pervaded the country, which not only vanished but carried substantial wealth with it. The reaction left many capitalists unable to save their investments, and there were deplorable failures. A general retrenchment followed, and large numbers of workingmen and mechanics found themselves out of employment. The spirit of enterprise, that had lately been a peculiar characteristic of Auburn, disappeared and the summer of 1837 was a dark contrast to that of 1836 with its energy, activity and promise.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY INNS OF AUBURN.

BY B. B. SNOW.

The burning of the St. James, formerly the American Hotel, was an event in local history worthy of record. The American was the connecting link between the primitive inn or tavern of our forefathers and the hotel proper of modern times. It was a distinct institution of its kind in our community, which had many cherished associations, especially for the generation immediately preceding our own. But such associations were with the American; the St. James did not inherit them.

When the hotel was purchased by Anthony Shimer, in 1870, the name was changed to the St. James; this change was an indication that the age of taverns had passed to be followed by the age of hotels.

The American Hotel had many interesting historical associations. Its register could boast the names of distinguished native and foreign celebrities who shared its hospitalities, and its halls had been the scene of many events of more or less local importance.

Local histories are authority for the statement that Samuel Bristol opened the first public house or tavern in Auburn in the year 1795, in a log cabin on the southeast corner of Genesee and North streets. It seems to have run a short career as a tavern, for as early as 1805 it was vacant. The statement that Bostwick built and opened a tavern about 1799 is probably erroneous. He did build a "new frame tavern" in 1803-4 at the corner of Genesee and Exchange streets, which may be claimed as the pioneer institution of its kind in Auburn. It was large and commodious, with ample barns and sheds, "affording good accommodations for man and beast." On July 4, 1805, the first public ball in Auburn was given in Bostwick's Tavern, commencing at 3:00 P. M. and "closing with the approach of night," in accordance with the notions of propriety

entertained by our ancestors. The celebrated Lafayette ball was also given here in 1825. Bostwick kept the tavern until May 1, 1816, when he sold it to Canfield Coe, who enlarged it by quite an extension on Exchange street. He conducted the house for about eight years when he transferred it to Emanuel D. Hudson who further enlarged and improved it, putting it in about the condition it was in later days. Hudson christened it the Western Exchange, which name it bore until 1868 when it was torn down. Benjamin Ashley was the last proprietor.

Next in importance, if not in the order of time, was the Center House, which was located on the point of the flatiron where Genesee and Market (then Center) streets meet. This inn was begun by William Smith in 1805 and completed by David Horner in 1806, who conducted it about six years. Charles Reading bought it in 1812, and kept it about four years. In 1816, Silas Hawley was the proprietor, and to him succeeded Deacon Henry Amerman as appears by the following notice found in one of the papers of that period:

"Henry Amerman, would inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the tavern stand, lately occupied by Silas Hawley, in the village of Auburn, near the bridge, and has opened it for their use as a public house. From its central position, its large accommodations and his assiduous attention to the cares of those who call upon him, he hopes to merit the favors of his friends and the public generally.

"No noisy rabbles will be allowed a place in his house whereby the rest of the weary may be disturbed.

"Liquors and other refreshments of first quality will be furnished.

"Auburn, January 7, 1818."

Deacon Amerman kept the inn till 1822, and was succeeded by Andrew Brown. Abijah Keeler advertises the Center House for sale or rent, April 23, 1828. The last proprietor was Rodman Seargent, in 1829, when it was bought by Ezekiel Williams, who

built the block of stores now standing upon the site of the old inn. The building itself was removed to Fulton street, where it still stands and is occupied as a residence by William Lamey. This tavern seems to have been popular and well patronized in its day. Judge Richardson, in partnership with Enos T. Throop, opened their office here for the practice of law. The First Presbyterian Church Society was organized in the "long room" of the Center House in 1810, and the first Sabbath school for white children was organized in 1819, a similar school for colored children having been previously organized. Here is a curious advertisement of Albert Hagermen, a barber, under date of February 10, 1818, to the effect that "as he wishes to attend Sunday school, he will attend customers until 9 P. M. Saturday evening and until school commences Sunday morning, and not after."

Next in order was the "Farmer's Inn," which was built in 1801, and opened as a tavern in 1806 by Captain (afterwards Deacon) Henry Amerman. This was the favorite resort of farmers, who were summoned to the village to attend court as jurors, witnesses, etc., Captain Amerman sold out to Mathias Huffman in September, 1816, and a little more than a year after became proprietor of the Center House. Huffman sold to Timothy Strong, and the property afterwards passed into the hands of Emanuel D. Hudson, who built the present brick structure known as the Radney House, about the time that the freight depot of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad Company was located a few doors west—where the skating rink now is.

In 1808 a tavern was built on the south side of Genesee street about midway between Exchange and South streets, by Watrous Pomroy for Jonathan Russel. Mr. Pomroy opened it and kept it for about two years, when Captain Robert L. Tracey bought and conducted it. In 1816 it was known as Power's Tavern, and James C. Field locates his store as opposite thereto. Captain Tracey died and Zenas Goodrich, who was the proprietor of a tavern on North

street near the railroad crossing, hereinafter mentioned, being a widower united his fortunes with those of the Widow Tracey, and thus became proprietor of this house, which in the fall of 1816 took the name of Goodrich Inn. January 6, 1818, Zenas Goodrich advertises for a "good steady sober man as bar-keeper," which would indicate that special qualifications were required for this position even at that early day. In 1824 it was known as John Griswold's Hotel, and Wilber Dennis locates his store three doors east of it. Holt and Curtis took the management in 1825, in which year the village trustees met there and ordered certain houses to be removed from the south side of Genesee street as being encroachments upon the street. The management subsequently passed into the hands of several different parties, among whom were Harlow C. Witherell and Jonas White, Jr., and in 1835 the house gave way to make room for the present Exchange block.

In 1810, DeWitt Clinton visited Auburn and in a letter giving some information as to the village, mentions the fact that it contains four taverns. These must have been the three hereinbefore described, Bostwick's, the Center House, the Farmer's Inn, and the Willard Tavern of which more hereafter.

Coming down to a later date we find the following:

"THE AUBURN COFFEE HOUSE

"The large white building on the hill a few rods east of the postoffice in this village, and but two doors from the Bank of Auburn has lately been fitted up for the accommodation of the public. The subscriber has been at great expense to render his house commodious for the traveler.

"Private rooms can be furnished for Ladies, Gentlemen and Families; and no pains will be spared to make the sojourning comfortable. Order shall be preserved through the house. The out buildings are convenient and the stabling good.

"Auburn, December 6, 1817."

"LAWRENCE LYNCH.

The Lynch Coffee House was what is now the eastern part of the National Hotel. The Bank of Auburn was opened in the brick building which now forms the western part of this hotel. The bank must have been located here but a short time previous, as an election of directors was called to be held at the Western Exchange, Nov. 13, 1817. This brick building was known as Demaree's Tavern. It would seem that Demaree was too much of a Teuton to keep a Yankee tavern. The house was better adapted for a boarding house than for a tavern and leaned rather to the order of a boarding house, especially in the later stages of its career. It must have been opened as a tavern but few years at most before the date of the location of the bank there, and was probably continued as a tavern up to 1836, when it passed into the hands of Saterlee Warden, who occupied it as a private residence. It continued a private residence up to 1854, when it was purchased by E. B. Parmelee and united with the old Parmelee Tavern, under the name of the National Hotel, which name it still bears.

Smith and Parmelee became the proprietors of the Lynch Coffee House, succeeding Brigham Fay about 1829. Mr. Smith (who was the Martin Smith of the old tavern at the head of Owasco Lake, where the Cascade House now stands), remained only a year or two, but Parmelee conducted the house as Parmelee's Tavern until his death. This tavern was very popular, particularly with farmers.

In the papers of this date appeared the following:

“ ENTERTAINMENT ”

“Allen Warden

“Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the village of Auburn, and has opened

A PUBLIC HOUSE

in the White Building, which is pleasantly situated near the State Prison, where he trusts his accommodations are such, his assiduity

to please, together with a stock of excellent liquors well laid in and moderate charges that he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

"N. B. A few genteel boarders will be accommodated on moderate terms.

"Auburn, Jan. 19, 1817."

This was the old Prison Hotel, corner of State and Chappel streets, opposite the prison gate. One of his decendants is authority for the statement that Watrous Pomroy opened the tavern and kept it the first year. This I think must be a mistake, for the house was built by Isaac Lytle, who was a contractor for building the Prison, and work upon this institution was not commenced till the summer of 1816. The tavern and adjoining buildings were burned on Sunday evening, August 24, 1828, and in the next issue of the paper, T. J. McMaster, foreman, in behalf of the firemen attached to Engine No. 2, acknowledged the "attention of the Trustees and Fire Wardens of the village, the Hon. G. Powers and other citizens, in providing timely and necessary refreshments at the fire."

The tavern was rebuilt, but lost its reputation and stood for some time unoccupied, when on another Sunday, some years ago, it slowly burned to the ground, the efforts of the firemen to extinguish the flames being apparently aimed to make the work of destruction more complete.

On the opposite corner where the New York Central passenger depot now stands, James Hickson, about the same time built and opened the Red Tavern, a name which explains the significance of Mr. Warden's, White Building, while east of the Warden tavern, on the north side of Chapel street, adjoining the present railroad, was Thomas Hickson's tavern.

There seems to have been at an early date a tavern at the southwest corner of North and York streets, which was known as the Goodrich Inn, kept by Zenas Goodrich. In 1829, it was known as

Champlain's Tavern. March 4, 1818, Zenas Goodrich advertises for sale, the well known farm and tavern stand, situate one mile and a half north of Auburn, on the old Genesee road, (North street) containing eighty-four acres of land, with stone quarry. A few rods beyond stood another tavern on what is now the Sears farm. Both have long since disappeared.

Mention should be made of the old Sexton tavern, which stood near the southeast corner of Genesee and Division streets, opposite the present works of the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Co. May 10, 1817, John M. Daboll advertises that he has taken this tavern of Z. and D. Hall and locates it as three-quarters of a mile west of Auburn. Sexton seems to have occupied it as early as 1828, for the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment is ordered to rendezvous at Sexton's Inn, September 10th of that year.

In 1833, the Demaree block on Genesee street, near the entrance to Market street, was built, and in August, 1839, the three stores in the center of the block were fitted up and opened as a hotel by Horace A. Chase. This was known as the Auburn House. It was for many years a popular house, its large and commodious assembly room making it an especial favorite with the dancing public. Jenny Lind patronized this house in her visit here in 1851. About 1854, it was abandoned as a hotel and a school was opened there. It was burned in the winter of 1856, if I recollect right, and being refitted has since been occupied by stores.

This record would be incomplete without some mention of the Bank Coffee House, located on Genesee street, some four or five doors west of the corner of State street. Here the Auburn Artillery are ordered to rendezvous July 16, 1828. Bacon and Maxwell are the proprietors. Here "the Old Line Mail, Pilot, Eagle and Telegraph Stages from the east, the Pilot and Telegraph from the west, and the Ithaca, Homer and Canal coaches arrive and depart daily."

Colonel Wm. H. Seward, Thirty-third Regiment Artillery, orders a court-martial at the Bank Coffee House in May, 1830. Colonel

Seward seems to have been so faithful and deserving a soldier as to have secured promotion, for under date of February 19, 1825, is an order of Colonel Gridley, Wm. H. Seward, Adjutant, calling a meeting of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment at the house of Azor Brown, which was situated on North street where the Columbian block now stands. This house seems to have been a unique institution, peculiar to those days, part garden, part theatre, and part eating house. Here in 1820, the celebrated Edmund Kean played Othello.

At this time and for some years previous "coffee house" was a favorite and innocent sounding synonym for tavern, and every place of any importance had one or more "coffee houses."

It is said that there were no less than fifteen taverns within a radius of five miles of Auburn, exclusive of those within the corporate limits of the village. There were eight between Auburn and Cayuga Bridge, in fact the famous Genesee turnpike was literally lined with them. All the principal roads leading into the village were lonesome if one could not find a tavern as often as once in three miles. What supported such a multitude of these houses? Transient travel mainly. Emigrants on foot, on horseback, in wagons, poured in a steady and continual stream from the east to the then wilderness of western New York and Ohio. Stages loaded within and without with prospectors or with settlers, tore through the country at the rate of three or four miles an hour in "good going" and stopped at each tavern to water the horses, if for nothing more.

Another important interest was teaming. Loads of merchandise, in transit from Albany to Buffalo and intermediate points, and returning cargoes of grain were constantly passing over the great turnpike. In the then condition of the turnpike, three, four and often seven or eight horses were required to drag the loads over the heavy roads. At Reed's Tavern, a short distance west of Auburn, as many as one hundred of these draught horses were often

stabled in a single night. Man and beast must be fed and sheltered, and the tavern rose to the emergency. True, the income was not extravagant, a shilling for a "meal," six-pence for lodging, eighteen pence for stabling and feeding the team, three cents for "three fingers of whiskey." sixpence for a draught of brandy, was a slow process of accumulating a fortune, but the age of millionaires had not set in.

When the canal was completed, the tavern became nervous and settled into a decline. When the railroad came thundering through the tavern gave up in despair. The old stage coach was stored away in the shed and the grass grew green in front of the tavern where but yesterday the swift wheels of the coach raised clouds of dust. The numberless hosts from the old world were flying through the land on swifter wheels. The age of steam had dawned and the tavern of the early day had fulfilled its mission.

For the benefit of those whose memory does not extend back to the palmy days of the rural tavern, the following description is ventured of one which is typical of all those old caravansaries.

A long, two-story frame building, set flush with the highway, with a "stoop" or platform extending the entire length, for convenience of getting into and out of the stage-coach. A door, midway of the long front, opens into a hall, which extends through the main building to the dining room in the rear. At the left as you enter, a door leads to a plainly furnished ladies' sitting room. Just beyond this door the stairs, leading to the "long room which usually comprised the entire second floor of the main part. Opposite the door to the ladies' sitting room, a door from the hall leads to the bar room, but an outside door, usually at the end of the house, is the more common entrance to this popular resort. On one side of this room a large open fireplace affords ample room for big blazings logs in winter. The bar in one corner exhibits decanters labeled "Whiskey," "Brandy," "Gin," "Rum," etc., in gilt letters. To add to the effect, between the decanters of

liquors are ranged glass cans of striped peppermint, or red-tinted wintergreen candies, and lemons. The assortment is completed by a few clay pipes, dull blue paper packages of fine-cut smoking tobacco, and perhaps on the top shelf one or two boxes of cigars, these latter only in later times. Adjacent to the tavern in the rear, or across the way in front, stood the commodious barns, and ample sheds, under which any one might shelter his team and feed without cost, if he brought his own fodder. Prominently in front of the tavern was the well, with its wooden pump and pail for watering the horses of any who chose to avail themselves of the privilege. If the "lay of the land" admitted, as was not unfrequently the case, the waters of a spring on a neighboring hill were enticed through pump-logs to the end of the long stoop where a "pen-stock" poured the limpid water into a log trough set at a convenient height for watering a horse. Not unfrequently three or four speckled trout would be imprisoned in this trough, so plentiful were they in our streams in the early days. One thing more must not be forgotten. In front was the sign post. This was a post some twelve feet in height, surmounted by an oblong or an elliptical sign-board, decorated usually with some kind of trimmings, and here appeared the name of the proprietor, "CANFIELD COE, INN." Sometimes simply the proprietor's name, sometimes simply: "TAVERN." Sometimes in black letters on a white background, sometimes in gilt letters on a dark blue background. Such was the tavern.

The host of the tavern of early days is an extinct species. He was a man of character, and respected in his community. He neither desired, nor sought promotion outside the line of his work. His aim in life was to make his guests comfortable and "keep tavern" well. He silently disappeared when the old-fashioned tavern gave way to the hotel.

Who were the frequenters of the taverns in those days, aside from the transient guests? Everybody, more or less regularly, who lived in the vicinity. Day time and evening during the dull season

of winter, the oracle of the village occupied the best seat in front of the fire, and others were ranged around in the order of importance. The Ishmaelite usually stood leaning against the bar, or hanging on to the mantel over the fireplace, but rarely said anything unless spoken to. Politics were discussed, and crop prospects and local matters talked over. A game of checkers was usually in progress in some part of the room. When "the spirit moved," one would approach the bar and take his bitters, drawing from the depths of his pocket the required three coppers to pay the expense. Then he resumed his seat or went home. He rarely asked anybody to drink with him. It was a free show and any one was at liberty to buy his own whiskey.

Was there as much drunkenness in those days as at present? Upon this point opinions differ—the weight of evidence seems to be that there was not. The tavern had not become a resort for drinking, saloons were unknown. Still every household had a supply of liquors. A barrel of whiskey was regarded essential to the campaign of haying and harvesting, as much so as a mower and reaper is to-day. Nearly everyone drank more or less, but the number who drank to excess was limited. With the decline of patronage from teaming and staging, resulting from the completion of the canal, the taverns which continued in operation were forced to resort to various devices for keeping up their income. Dancing parties became more frequent and at these and other gatherings immoderate drinking was rather encouraged, especially at taverns of waning fortunes. The natural result was the agitation of the temperance question. On the 2d of April, 1828, a number of citizens of a neighboring village met "according to previous agreement for the purpose of considering whether anything can be done for the suppression of vice and immorality, and particularly intemperance." "After much discussion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions," which were reported and adopted. The first was as follows:

“Resolved, That we will not use distilled spirits as a fashionable beverage, or suffer them to be used in our families or by our workmen, unless it shall appear to be necessary for the preservation of health.”

A prominent physician being a member of the committee perhaps accounts for the saving clause in the resolution.

Regarding the dancing parties of early days given at the tavern, it should not be understood that these were always scenes of dissipation. On the contrary, public dances in those days were quite the thing, and our best citizens did not hesitate to countenance and take part in them. Particularly in our rural taverns the entire neighborhood turned out to these festivities. The Fourth of July was a favorite day for a ball. Carriages would come streaming up to the tavern at noon, and early thereafter the “long room” would be a place of gayety which often continued until sunrise of the following day. These were not “Germans,” but old-fashioned, solid dances, “Money Musk,” “Scotch Reel,” and later the staid cotillions interspersed with “The Tempest,” “Spanish Dance,” etc. The lady or gentleman who could not spring at least a foot from the floor and “cut a pigeon wing,” was not counted an expert.

The following notices which appeared in a journal of the early days will bring back pleasant memories to some of the older residents.

“MR. ANDREWS’ PUBLIC.

“Mr. John C. Andrews respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Auburn that his first Public will take place on Thursday, the 20th inst., at the Western Exchange, at 6:00 o’clock P. M.

“Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

“Auburn, 11th March, 1828.”

“AUBURN ASSEMBLY.

“The Managers give notice that the third COTILLION PARTY will be held at the Western Exchange on Thursday evening, January

29, 1830. Carriages will be in readiness at 5:00 o'clock P. M."

These cards of a later date may not be without interest:

"DOCTOR PERES' COTILLION PARTY.

"You are respectfully invited to attend a COTILLION PARTY at the WESTERN EXCHANGE, in Auburn, on Thursday next, at 7:00 o'clock P. M.

"October 31, 1842.

"Carriages in attendance at 7:00 P. M."

"W. B. SMITH'S

"SCHOOL AND POLKA HOP.

"THE LAST FOR THE SEASON AT THE

"AUBURN HOUSE SALOON.

"Your company is respectfully requested at the Auburn House, on Monday evening, March 9, 1846, at 6:00 o'clock.

"The Polka, Polka Quadrille and Love Chase Waltz, will be performed by a number of Mr. Smith's pupils during the evening.

"Auburn, March 2, 1846."

The "Third Annual Ball of the Auburn Guards" is announced for January 22, 1847, at the Auburn House.

Mr. A. M. Cobleigh announces that his dancing school will commence at the Auburn House Tuesday, November 7, 1848, and adds this modest note.

"A. M. C., deeming it unnecessary to enter into particulars with regard to the advantages his school may possess, or dwell upon his own qualifications as a teacher, would simply refer those who may be desirous of patronizing, to his former friends. At the same time he would suggest, that a teacher of dancing should not confine his exertions merely to the movements of the feet, but should endeavor to give to his pupils that confidence and ease, with a graceful carriage of the body, so necessary for their intercourse with genteel society."

The American Hotel was built in 1828-30, upon the site of the old Willard Tavern. This tavern must have been built prior to 1810, as it doubtless is one of the four referred to by DeWitt Clinton in his letter descriptive of Auburn in that year. The first proprietor whom I have been able to trace was Watrous Pomroy, who took charge about 1810, and continued proprietor during the war of 1812-15. A recruiting officer was stationed here at this period. Mr. Pomroy was succeeded by Zadoc Hall. The inn though limited in accommodations, was popular with the traveling public and well known throughout the length of the turnpike. Loring and Emmory Willard being the proprietors for many years, Emmory being the proprietor from whom it took the name of "Willard's Tavern." Loring transferred his interest to Emmory in 1824, and in August 1827, Emmory sold the property to Justus S. Glover, father of Mrs. C. H. Merriman, for \$5,000.

In 1828, Issac Sherwood, who was an inn-keeper at Skaneateles and his son John M., both of whom were interested in the important line of stages through this section, projected the American. The Willard Tavern building was removed to Clark street, where St. Mary's church now stands. When that lot was purchased for the church, the old tavern building was removed to West Seymour street, opposite, but a few doors east of the present Seymour street or No. 5 School.

The American was a "four-story" stone building, nearly square, with two piazzas extending across the front and east sides, supported by columns of the Ionic order of architecture. The top of the second piazza afforded an uncovered promenade for the fourth story. A modest cupola completed the architecture of the hip roof. The central entrance opened into the main hall; on the left front was the guest's parlor or reading room, on the right the bar room. The ladies' parlor was on the second floor. The second and third floors were devoted to boarders and transient guests, the fourth to servants except that when the house was overcrowded, it was utilized for

guests. The front hall opened into the dining room in the rear. The house stood well up from the street. Steps led to the front entrance and another pair to the front entrance of the bar room. In the southeast corner of the basement was the stage office, the realm of the dignified Consider Carter, in the palmy days of staging. When staging ceased, the office was transformed into a barber shop. There was no long room or ball room, but a select few were occasionally granted the use of the dining room for a social hop. It will be seen at once that the American differed materially from the old tavern. Its habitués marked the distinction more forcibly. The magnates of the village, men of leisure in those slow-going days, sauntered up and seated themselves upon the veranda for social converse. Judges holding courts and lawyers from a distance made it their headquarters. The style of the house, its appointments, the character of its guests, rendered the American rather forbidding to the masses. Of course its charges were higher, and it lacked the democratic element which characterized its compeers and made them successful. The American was never a pecuniarily profitable institution, after stage coach travel ceased, about the year 1842.

In the papers of the day are found frequent notices of political caucuses, notices of foreclosure sale under mortgage, and other notices of transactions at the different public houses of the city, but rarely one at the American.

The house was quite a favorite place for boarding, especially with those who were disposed to pay liberally. I am told by a gentleman who boarded there in the early days of the hotel, that bottles of brandy were placed upon the dining table, at intervals of three or four feet, and that this was the uniform practice in all first class hotels of the day. The bottles were rarely touched, however, except by a transient guest. •

The American Hotel was opened to the public on the first day of January, 1830, as appears from the following local in the *Cayuga Republican* of January 6, 1830:

"The new stone edifice recently erected in this village by the Messrs. Sherwoods, has been opened for company by the name of the American Hotel, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Noyes, formerly of Rochester. On New Year's day by invitation many gentlemen visited the establishment and dined with Mr. Noyes, and in the evening several who had been detained by attendance at the Anti-Masonic Convention also went over, and were cordially received and entertained. All felt highly gratified at the politeness and hospitality of the host, and expressed many good wishes for the success of the establishment, which is indeed a credit to our village. In short, we doubt whether any place in Western New York can boast of two more splendid and well kept public houses than the Western Exchange and the American Hotel."

It is not necessary to trace the different proprietors of the American down to the time of its dissolution. Joshua Jones succeeded Noyes. Wm. B. Wood was an early proprietor and was succeeded by William Gamble in 1846, who adds to his modest card "N. B. Passengers conveyed to and from the cars—Free." Jonas White, Jr., succeeded him, and after White came Benjamin Ashby, who was the irate projector of Alvah Rude from the front steps, on the day of the Kossuth reception. Hiram L. Swift was proprietor in 1864.

When purchased by Mr. Shimer about 1870, it was unoccupied. The last proprietor, Mr. S. P. Chapman, who took it of Mr. Shimer in 1870, struggled hard to restore the fading fortunes of the house but in vain, and in 1879 he abandoned it in despair. From that time on it remained untenanted as a hotel. The furniture, beds and bedding remained as if awaiting the coming of a new lord—but none came. Meantime the owner entered upon a series of architectural experiments, extending the front out flush with the street and fitting up three stories therein. Unostentatiously and slowly, but persistently, the work went on, with the avowed determination of the architect that he would run her clean through to Clark street.

But, alas! his ambition was checked before fruition. One dull, sombre afternoon in March, a dense smoke was seen issuing from the rear, which soon burst into flames. The elements seemed to regard the situation with complacency. The wind started up sufficiently to encourage the flames, and then died down. Lest adjoining property might suffer, a heavy rain set in, and continued until the fire had exhausted itself, and nothing but the blackened stone walls of the old American remained.

The curious throng who had gathered to witness the holocaust, sought shelter in their homes from the drenching rain, and darkness closed down around the flickering flamelets, which seemed determined to enjoy to the utmost the last revel in the old hotel.

The American was no more.

The tavern of the past was an index of one phase of social life, peculiar to a past generation, which no longer exists. The slow-going means of travel made frequent houses of entertainment a necessity. The more expeditious canal, followed swiftly by the hurrying railroads, blighted forever the prospects of the tavern, and its doom was fixed. Scattered all over our country to-day may be seen these sleepy old monuments of a bygone age, some hastening to decay, weatherbeaten, neglected, solitary—others transformed into pleasant, rural homes, not one of them a tavern as of old. Were the proud stage coach of three quarters of a century ago to come rattling over the Genesee turnpike to the Auburn of to-day, the passengers would find no vestige of the hospitable inns they were wont to see, unless possibly some might recognize the old Parmlee Tavern in the homelike National Hotel.

CHAPTER VI.

Village Growth and Improvements — Silk Industry—Early Newspapers —The Patriot War—Auburn Prison Troubles—Raise of the Woolen Industry—Auburn Incorporated as a City.

The War of 1812 left a spirit of militarism in the country from which Auburn was not exempt. But as years rolled by the old militia system lost favor, the public regarding it as more or less of a farce. The Legislature would neither do anything to improve the obsolete military regulations, nor to institute a new system, so the people of Cayuga County undertook to rectify the matter so far as they were concerned. Five companies were recruited to form a regiment of artillery, in 1829, and the organization was known as the Thirty-Third Artillery. The officers were: Colonel, William H. Seward; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Wright; Major, Lyman Hinman, Adjutant, Oscar S. Burgess; Quartermaster, John H. Chedell; Paymaster, Nelson Beardsley; Surgeons, H. L. Markham and Blanchard Fosgate.

The gun house was situated on the north side of Water street, near State. This regiment seems not to have excited the public sense of ridicule. But it was short-lived, going out of existence in 1842. But this cannot be said of the regular militia, which had become an object of derision all over the state. So ridiculous did the old system become that bodies of men, fantastically dressed, found delight in holding parades to mimic the militia. Two such were held in Auburn: the first September 11, 1833 and the second on the 18th of the same month. It is claimed that the parades of these fusileers, so called, caused a revision of the old military laws.

The Cayuga County Bank was established in 1833, although its charter was applied for in 1825. A full account of this institution is given under a separate head.

In 1837, on the night of January 21st, Auburn was visited by a destructive fire, which consumed fourteen buildings in the

business district. The night was intensely cold and the fire buckets and engine were ineffectual against the flames. Most of the buildings were low, wooden structures, but a great quantity of goods was consumed as well as the fourteen store buildings. The loss was estimated at \$100,000. The fire burned from near North street westerly on the north side of Genesee street to within about four doors from State street.

The streets of Auburn were first lighted on the night of December 31, 1836, by oil lamps.

The town hall was completed in 1837 at a cost of \$30,000, and an ordinance was enacted requiring all the butchers in the village to rent stalls in the lower story of the building, and there expose their meats for sale. Vegetable wagons were to stand on the sides of the square in front of the town hall until 9 o'clock A. M., and a market clerk was appointed to see that the market laws and regulations were observed. This system lasted only eight years. In 1845 John E. Patten started an independent market and the court sustained his rights in a suit brought against him by the village trustees.

During the year 1838-9 the management of the Auburn prison fell under public censure. Captain Elam Lynds was then the agent. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and had ideas of his own regarding prison discipline and feeding of the convicts. He abolished the table system and served their meagre rations to the prisoners in their cells, where they were compelled to eat their food without knife or fork. The convicts vainly protested against the new rule, and finding their complaints unheeded, became rebellious. This gave the keepers a pretext for using the lash, which they did unmercifully. The citizens petitioned the prison inspectors to remove Lynds, but the request was ignored. Then the Grand Jury took up the matter and indicted the agent of the prison. The indictment was quashed, but the public kept up its fight, and their cause was unexpectedly strengthened by a death in the prison which

seemed to require legal investigation. An inquiry developed the fact that the convict had been flogged repeatedly for inability to work, yet he could not work because of sickness. The agent and two inspectors of the prison resigned and Dr. Noyes Palmer was appointed agent, May 9, 1839. The mess table was restored and humane discipline inaugurated.

It has been claimed that the controversy over the prison affairs led to the defeat of the democratic party in the county at the election in the fall of 1838. However that may have been, it certainly developed much bitter feeling and was the cause of the publication, temporarily, of *The Corrector*, a weekly newspaper, the mission of which was to defend the prison authorities.

Some of the warlike sons of Auburn went into a foreign land to do doughty deeds in 1838. William Lyon Mackenzie had stirred up the Patriot War in Upper Canada, and had made a trip through New York State exciting sympathy for the Revolutionary party in his country. At Auburn he succeeded in organizing a lodge of "Reubens," as they were called, the members pledging themselves to go to the assistance of the Canadian rebels. It was a secret organization and Colonel Ward was the first presiding officer. Many such lodges were formed along the northern frontier of the state, and in November, 1838, a small army of "Reubens" made an attempt to capture Prescott, opposite Ogdensburg. Several Auburnians were with the attacking party, which was driven off. About two hundred rebels and invaders then made a stand in the old windmill, a short distance below Prescott, awaiting the assistance of the Canadians, who failed to come to their aid. Four men from Auburn were in the windmill: E. P. Senter, Oliver Lawton, Asa Priest and Bernis Woodbury. The windmill was assaulted by regulars and militia and the patriots were compelled to surrender, so that the four men from Auburn became prisoners. They were tried by court martial and sentenced to death, but through the intervention of Governor Seward, Senter and Lawton

were permitted to return home, but Woodbury and Priest were transported to Van Diemens Land for twenty-five years. Priest died on shipboard but Woodbury lived through the quarter of a century in the British penal colony and returned to Auburn in 1864.

In the fall of 1838 William H. Seward, the most notable man that Auburn ever produced was elected governor of the state of New York, by the young Whig party. In 1839 two distinguished Americans visited the village. In the month of July of that year Henry Clay was entertained by the Whigs, and shortly afterward, Martin VanBuren, then President, was entertained by the Democrats.

Auburn occupied a prominent position in the state in those days. She had bravely met the financial calamities of 1837, indicating to other communities an expeditious method of meeting the emergencies of that disastrous time; Seward, her favorite son, was in the governor's chair at Albany; national statesmen recognized her political importance; and in the remarkable campaign of 1840 she was one of the principal theaters where was played the strange political comedy that characterized the presidential contest between the Whigs and Democrats that year.

But, that the people were not entirely engrossed in the problems of the hard times and in politics is evidenced by the fact that the Auburn Literary Association was organized in December, 1838. The society existed until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion which deprived it of many of its active members.

Outside of Cayuga County, few, to-day, are aware that Auburn was once one of the centers of silk culture and manufacture in the United States. For some time prior to 1837 a man named John Morrison, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was connected with the carpet-weaving shop in the prison. He was thoroughly acquainted with the silk industry, having served an apprenticeship therein, in England and Scotland. Upon his suggestion the cultivation of the mulberry tree was commenced in and around Auburn. David West was the first to make the venture. He purchased two

thousand mulberry buds and planted them in the spring of 1837. Others speedily followed his example, and the trees thrived. Lorenzo Pease, a missionary in Cyprus, sent his father, Erastus Pease, a few hundred eggs of the silkworm, and cocooneries were built and the infant industry fairly started. The first crop of silk proved to be of superior quality, and the silk growers, elated with success, went into the business on a larger scale.

At first the silk was reeled and spun at home, but in 1841, the manufacture of sewing silk was begun in the prison, under Henry Polhemus, who was then agent and warden. A single throwing mill was started, but, by the end of the year, five were in operation, and in 1842 the number had increased to ten, and in 1843 two more were added. Only three silk mills in the country were then employing more operatives than the prison in the manufacture of silk, and Auburn was the principal cash market in the United States for cocoons and raw silk. Mr. Polhemus paid cash for all he could get, and the certainty of a market induced farmers to turn their attention from other crops to the cultivation of the mulberry tree. Cocooneries were built in and around Auburn by the principal producers, but barns, sheds, and even their houses were used by small growers for the breeding and feeding of silk worms.

The product of the prison spindles was a soft, but strong and brilliant silk, which sold at seven dollars per pound. In comparison with foreign silk it did not suffer, even though it was manufactured on imperfect machinery by the inexperienced hands of convicts. Notwithstanding the quality of the silk, the industry was short lived in Auburn, and its downfall came from a peculiar cause. The merchants of New York City, interested in the import trade, fostered a prejudice against it, and the fact of its being manufactured by untrained and perhaps careless convicts militated against the best results in the manufactured products. At all events it lost prestige on the market, and in 1845 the price fell from seven to five dollars a pound.

A blow was also given to the industry from another quarter—one recalling the story of the wooden nutmegs. When the demand for mulberry trees became so enormous as to tax the sources of supply, some Eastern speculators procured great quantities of slips from forests trees and sold them for mulberry sprouts to the unsuspecting growers.

The purchase of cocoons and reeled silk was discontinued by the prison authorities, the spindles within the walls were stopped, and producers abandoned the culture of the crop. So, within five years after its inception, the industry died out in Auburn, and the best cash market for silk in the northern states was demolished.

In 1841 a notable movement was started in Auburn and Cayuga County, for the abatement of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Distilling had long been one of the best paying branches of business in the village, but societies were formed which undertook with great earnestness to arrest its growth and at the same time reform inebriates. The aid of the law was invoked, and the courts, the trustees of the village and the poormaster joined with the temperance people to effect reforms. A notable society which took a prominent part in this crusade was "The Washingtonians" which gathered into its ranks all the temperance people and did effective work.

When Congress, in 1842, placed a tariff on woolen goods of foreign manufacture, an impetus was given to that industry in America. Then it was that some enterprising men in Auburn began to consider the proposition of establishing a woolen mill. The Outlet was ready with superabundance of power and the village lay in the center of a wool-growing district. In March, 1844, the matter was laid before a few prominent Auburnians by William H. Seward and others, with the result that it was decided to take immediate steps to start a woolen factory. William H. Seward Amos Underwood and Eleazer Hills were deputed to prepare articles of association for a manufacturing company with a capital of

\$100,000, and the corporation known as the Cayuga Factory was formed on April 1, 1844. The capital required seemed large for those stringent times, but the citizens viewed the project favorably and the necessary capital was subscribed in the belief that the enterprise would prove of great benefit to Auburn and Cayuga County, which produced annually about four hundred thousand pounds of wool. The company, however, did not progress, and the matter lay in abeyance until 1847. In January of that year, Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse and Doctor C. D. McIntyre of Albany, both of whom were large stockholders in the big dam and contiguous property, offered to sell a mill site at a nominal price and also to subscribe \$20,000 towards the stock of the company, if Auburn people would go ahead and build a mill. Then the Auburn Woolen Company was organized with a capital of \$100,000. A site was purchased from the Auburn & Owasco Canal Company with one-third of the hydraulic power of the dam, and the erection of a mill was commenced the same year. But, when the building was completed there was no money left with which to purchase machinery, so the capital stock was increased to \$158,000. The mill began operations at once and for a time, was successful, but times changed and it passed into the hands of Philadelphia parties who then sold it to Bush & Munkittrick, who transferred it to C. N. Fearing in 1859. He operated the mill until 1863, and then organized the second Auburn Woolen Company with a capital of \$100,000, which was subsequently increased to \$200,000. Fearing was president of the corporation, and Wm. G. Wise was superintendent until 1868 when he was succeeded by Samuel Laurie. T. M. Clark is now superintendent of the mill which is owned by Eastern capitalists.

When the telegraph became an assured success a great impetus was given to journalism. In the month of May, 1846, telegraph lines reached Auburn and in that year two daily papers were started; one was the *Cayuga Patriot* and the other *The Auburn Advertiser*.

In 1816 the *Western Federalist*, of which mention has already been made, passed into the possession of T. M. Skinner and William Crosby. They changed the name to the *Auburn Gazette* which was a well-edited paper, devoted to the policy of DeWitt Clinton. In 1819 the name was again changed and it became the *Republican*.

In 1824 the *Free Press* was started by Richard Oliphant, and was at that time the largest sheet published in the state west of Albany. It was in reality a Whig sheet, although that party had not yet come into existence, but it advocated the principles subsequently adopted by the Whigs and later by the Republicans. It supported John Quincy Adams for president in 1828, and Henry Clay in 1832. *The Cayuga Patriot* was the Democratic organ and represented the leading politicians of Auburn who were then of that political faith.

In 1833 the *Free Press* and *Republican* united under the name of the *Auburn Journal*.

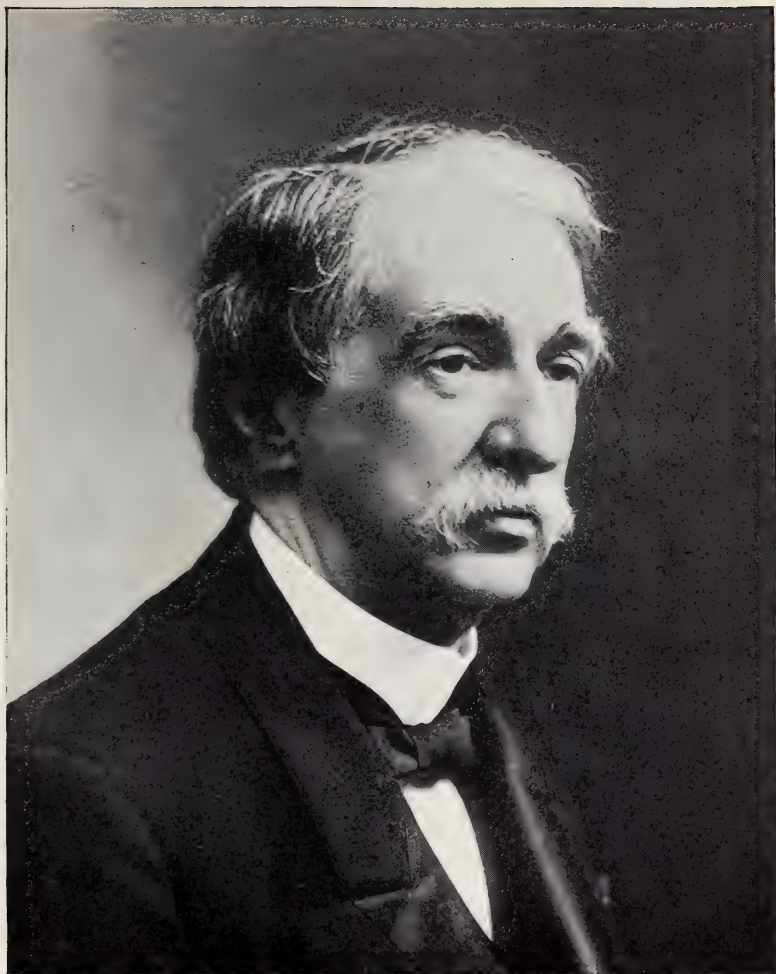
In that year also the *Cayuga Democratic* began its brief career, edited by Frederick Prince.

All of these were weekly publications, at first, but about the year 1838 semi-weeklies and extra editions began to make their appearance. It was not until 1846, however, that local daily papers were seen upon the streets of Auburn.

For a decade after the financial panic of 1837, Auburn, like the country at large, endured hard times, yet during all those years the village continued to grow. In 1835 the population was 5,368; in 1845 it had increased to 6,000; and in 1848 the estimate was 8,500. In the last named year the village received its city charter.

The first charter election was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1848, and Cyrus C. Dennis was elected the first mayor.

At the time of incorporation the city consisted of four wards, which were subsequently increased to seven and still later to ten. The charter has been revised several times.



GEN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD

CHAPTER VII.

AUBURN AND THE CIVIL WAR.

It is not within the scope of this work to discuss the causes that led to the Civil War, nor to record the national events that characterized the four years' conflict. The story has been written more thoroughly and exhaustively than that of any war in the world's history. Every state in the Union has in its archives complete records concerning every regiment, company and soldier. They contain reliable information relating to all matters regarding the army and navy. The innumerable military organizations throughout the country have preserved the experiences of their members, and the thrilling stories of camp and field. These, with the official documents and records in the possession of the National Government form a vast treasure house of historic material relating to the Civil War. The province of this work is to briefly enumerate the organizations from Cayuga County that, one after another, responded to the nation's call for defenders, and to note the more prominent local events related to the great rebellion. Auburn was the center from which regiment after regiment was recruited and sent to the front.

The echoes of the enemy's guns fired against Fort Sumter were heard all over the land and roused the patriotism of every loyal heart. The call to arms was promptly responded to by thousands of citizens who were ready and anxious to render service to their country. The Empire state, true to her record in the past, stood in the front rank with the loyal states in furnishing her quota of the 75,000 volunteers first called for by Abraham Lincoln.

Cayuga County acted promptly. One of her citizens, Captain T. J. Kennedy, had in fact anticipated this action of the Government by several months, and had written to Governor Morgan as early as January 6, 1861, for permission to raise troops. The

Governor replied on the 17th of that month that, "If the necessity arises your services will be accepted." Captain Kennedy's was, undoubtedly, the first offer of military service from this section. The Captain, anticipating action, sent out at his own personal cost recruiting agents to the different villages in this vicinity—Aurora, Springport, Jordan, Seneca Falls, Skaneateles—and opened a recruiting office in Auburn, and he exerted every effort in his power to impress his fellow citizens with the existing danger.

Our citizens were slow, however, to believe that the rash act of secession would be followed by war, and Captain Kennedy was considered by some as too enthusiastic. He, however, proceeded in his work and on the day of the attack upon Fort Sumter had one hundred and seventy-five recruits drilling in an open field near the city. The events thus justified his sagacity, and wisdom, and he immediately applied to the Governor for arms and equipments; but they were not ready. The South had been actively preparing for war for over six months, while the North had remained idle, in fancied security. There were no guns, no harness, no general equipments for Kennedy's fine company of recruits. The Governor stated these facts and inquired if the men would accept rifles and go out as infantry. To this forty consented, and by energetic efforts on the part of the captain and his assistants, a full infantry company was enrolled which joined the Nineteenth Regiment at Elmira.

Efforts were made to recruit the Forty-Ninth Regiment to ten full companies, pending which the Legislature authorized the enlistment of twenty thousand volunteers and voted three million dollars to arm and equip them. This compelled the abandonment of the plan to fill up the old regiment, and efforts were at once directed to perfect organization under the State call.

The citizens of Auburn met at the Court House to devise plans in aid of enlistments, April 20, 1861, and while they were assembling the news reached them of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops

in their passage through the city of Baltimore. The effect upon the people was electrical. General Jesse Segoine, C. S. Burtis, C. C. Dennis, T. M. Pomeroy, S. Willard, Richard Steel, Reverend D. K. Lee, E. B. Lansing, and others addressed the assembly, and their impassioned utterances aroused the people. They resolved to maintain the Union and give it every possible support. An impromptu fund of four thousand dollars was raised for the support of the families of the volunteers, and its distribution was entrusted to Charles P. Wood, John H. Chedell, and the mayor of the city, George Humphrey.

The following Sunday, Auburn presented a scene of patriotic enthusiasm. At the several recruiting stations, large crowds assembled and many enlisted. The streets were filled with squads of soldiers under drill. Patriotic discourses were delivered in the churches and in one (the Catholic) sixty recruits left in a body and enlisted under Captain Gavigan. Three full companies were that day completed. Captain Kennedy had a surplus of fifty-six men who were transferred to a company being organized by Captain Theodore H. Schenck. Captain Charles H. Stewart in a single day, April 24th, recruited his company to the maximum strength. Captains Solomon Giles of Weedsport, James E. Ashcroft of Seneca Falls, Nelson T. Stephens of Moravia and James R. Angel of Union Springs were each at the time recruiting a company for the regiment then organizing.

The popular sympathy for the volunteers found expression in various ways; banners, swords, books, flags and pistols were presented with formal ceremonies to the several officers. The Sons of Temperance placed a splendid brace of pistols, with rosewood cases, in the hands of Captain Baker on the 22nd and on the same day, that officer was publicly presented with a sword. Captain Kennedy was presented with a brace of pistols, at the armory, on the 23rd. Captain Gavigan, Captain Schenck and their lieutenants and under officers all were furnished with swords and revolvers by their

admirers and friends. Captain Kennedy received a magnificent Bible from the Board of Education of Auburn, of which he had been a member, and his men were given one each. Captain Stewart was presented publicly with a handsome copy of the Book. Five companies had been mustered into the service and were awaiting orders to move. The movement began April 24th.

Fully eight thousand spectators witnessed the departure of the first battalion from Cayuga County for the seat of war. The companies that composed the battalion were those of Captains Baker, Kennedy, Schenck, Gavigan and Ashcroft, and their first destination was the military depot at Elmira. The companies of Captain Stewart and Ammon were mustered into the service, May 6th, and proceeded also to Elmira.

The Nineteenth Regiment comprising the foregoing companies, was mustered into the United States service on the twenty-second day of May, as the Nineteenth New York volunteers, and was officered as follows:

Colonel, John S. Clark; Lieutenant-Colonel, Clarence A. Seward; Major, James H. Ledley; Adjutant, Henry M. Stone; Surgeon, Theodore Dimon; Quartermaster, John Chedell; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Dennis Scheil; Sergeant-Major, Charles Tomlinson.

The company officers were:

Company A—Captain, John T. Baker; Lieutenant, Charles White; Ensign, Martin Laughlin; Sergeants, Charles Tomlinson, John T. Potter, David McCreary, Barnett Nagle.

Company B—Captain, T. J. Kennedy; Lieutenant, John Polson; Ensign, Henry C. Day; Sergeants, Andrew Cowan, William H. Genett, David C. Hutchinson and William H. Barnes.

Company C—Captain, James E. Ashcroft; Lieutenant, Samuel C. Day; Ensign, Charles B. Randolph; Sergeants Charles C. Graves, Adolphus W. Newton, Alonzo Jordon, and Edward Manning.

Company D—Captain, Owen Gavigan; Lieutenant, William Boyle; Ensign, Luke Bannock; Sergeants, Patrick Dwyer, and Daniel Downing, Patrick Handlan and Daniel McCarten.

Company E—Captain, Theodore H. Schenck; Lieutenant, David A. Taylor; Ensign, Edward C. Burtis; Sergeants, Henry F. Rider, Austin Haynes, Charles A. Henry and James Harris.

Company F—Captain, Nelson T. Stephens; Lieutenant, Watson C. Squire; Ensign, Edward D. Parker; Sergeants, Edward B. Warren, David F. Bothwell, Barna C. Goodrich and Robert Haynes.

Company—G—Captain, Charles H. Stewart; Lieutenant, John Wall; Ensign, Antonio E. Robinson; Sergeants Lewis Manders, John White, Charles B. Quick and George E. Sherwood.

Company H—Captain, Solomon Giles; Lieutenant, Augustus Field; Ensign, Marquis D. Nichols; Sergeants, Chas. M. Whiteside, William A. Hedges, Willis Watson and Montraville M. Hedges.

Company I—Captain, John H. Ammon; Lieutenant, George W. Thomas; Ensign, Randolph B. Kimberly; Sergeants, Horace Silsby, William A. Kelsy, Thomas J. Lomore and James S. Fuller.

Company K—Captain, James R. Angel; Lieutenant, A. H. Carr; Ensign, Lester W. Forting.

The uniforms supplied to this regiment were made from cheap shoddy and called forth such a storm of protest from indignant citizens as led to a correction of this shameful attempt on the part of the manufacturers to make large profits at the expense of the soldiers.

At Elmira the regiment was presented with handsome regimental and national flags, sent by the the ladies of Auburn in care of Charles C. Dwight and B. F. Hall.

Northern people, generally, thought the war would be a trifling affair of short duration, and the first seventy-five thousand men were enlisted for only three months. It speedily became apparent

that time would be consumed in recruiting, equipping and transporting the regiments to the field. So, on May 4th, President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers to serve for three years. The quota of New York State under this call, was 25,000 men, but they were not called for until July 25th, after the first battle of Bull Run.

On September 2nd, a public meeting was held in Auburn, at which Colonel John A. Dodge proposed a plan to establish a military depot in the city, and to arm, equip and drill soldiers here, and thus protect subsequent volunteers from such impositions by contractors as the Nineteenth Regiment had been forced to endure. The proposition was laid before Governor Morgan by Doctor Willard, T. M. Pomeroy; William C. Beardsley and Colonel Dodge, and the Governor authorized Colonel Dodge to carry out his plan.

These proceedings greatly accelerated the work of enlisting the required volunteers, as confidence was restored regarding the treatment the soldiers should receive.

Then the Seventy-Fifth New York Volunteers was raised. It mustered 900 men and, on November 30th left Auburn for New York City to report for active service.

The Field and Staff officers were:

Colonel, John A. Dodge; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Merritt; Adjutant, E. B. Lansing; Surgeon, Michael D. Benedict; Quartermaster, Lewis E. Carpenter; Chaplain, Thomas B. Hudson.

The Company officers were:

Company A—Captain, Clinton D. MacDougall; Lieutenants, Robert B. Merritt, James H. Hinman; Second Lieutenants, Erastus E. Brown and B. F. Thurber.

Company B—Captain, Truman K. Fuller; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Stevenson; Second Lieutenant, Anson Tuller.

Company C—Captain, Wm. H. Cray; First Lieutenant, Chas. Wilson Drew; Second Lieutenant, Augustus W. Benedict.

Company D—Captain, Chas. C. Dwight; First Lieutenant, Andrew S. Corning; Second Lieutenant, George D. Robinson.

Company E—Captain, Luther Goodrich; First Lieutenant, Wm. L. Stanford; Second Lieutenant, Francis A. Hopping.

Company F—Captain, Henry Bates Fitch; First Lieutenant, William Ellis Avery; Second Lieutenant, Horace B. Fitch.

Company G—Captain, John E. Savery; First Lieutenant, Lewis E. Carpenter; Second Lieutenant, William D. Hamilton.

Company H—Captain, John Choate; First Lieutenant, Elbridge C. Miles; Second Lieutenant, James E. Whiteside.

Company I—Captain, Lansing Porter; First Lieutenant, E. B. Lansing; Second Lieutenant, William H. Hosmer.

The regiment was assigned to duty in the Department of the South.

Kennedy's Independent Battery was raised at the same time as the Seventy-Fifth. Captain, T. J. Kennedy received permission to raise the battery and had one hundred and twenty-five enrolled inside of sixty days. The organization was named "Kennedy's First Light Battery, N. Y. S. Volunteers," and was mustered into service for three years on November 23, 1861. Its officers were: Captain, T. J. Kennedy; First Lieutenants, Andrew Cowan and William P. Wright; Second Lieutenant, James A. Woodruff; Sergeants, H. C. Vaughn, Nathaniel Thompson, O. Van Etten, James B. Wood, John E. Johnson and H. S. Steele. The battery left for the front on December 2nd.

In the meantime the Nineteenth Regiment had been reorganized as the Third Artillery and in February and March, 1862, about ninety recruits went forward under Lieutenants Allen, Boyle and Kirby, to fill its ranks to the desired strength.

In 1862 military districts were formed throughout the state, one of which comprised Cayuga and Wayne counties, and in it the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment was raised.

Its Field and Staff officers were:

Colonel, Jesse Segoine; Lieutenant-Colonel, Clinton D. MacDougall; Adjutant, Henry H. Segoine; Surgeon, William Vosburgh; Quartermaster, James Trulan.

The Company officers were:

Company A—Captain, Aaron P. Seely; First Lieutenant, Samuel B. McIntyre; Second Lieutenant, Ezra A. Hibbard.

Company B—Captain, John S. Coe; First Lieutenant, Jacob T. Van Buskirk; Second Lieutenant, John Tremper.

Company C—Captain, Ed. A. Thomas; First Lieutenant, Ira Jones; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Lamson.

Company D—Captain, Sebastian D. Holmes; First Lieutenant, Hasseltine S. Moore; Second Lieutenant, Erastus M. Granger.

Company E—Captain, Isaac M. Lusk; First Lieutenant, Andrew D. Soverill; Second Lieutenant, John A. Lanig.

Company F—Captain, Benjamin W. Thompson; First Lieutenant, Robert C. Perry; Second Lieutenant, John H. Drake.

Company G—Captain, Lewis A. Husk; First Lieutenant, John I. Brinkerhoff; Second Lieutenant, Edgar J. A. Hueston.

Company H—Captain, Ezra H. Northrop; First Lieutenant, Frank Rich; Second Lieutenant, Reuben J. Myres.

Company I—Captain, Sidney Mead; First Lieutenant, Merrill W. Murdock; Second Lieutenant, Arthur W. Marshall.

Company K—Captain, S. A. Tremaine; First Lieutenant, George M. Smith; Second Lieutenant, A. B. Capron.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment went to the front in response to a call for more troops in July, 1862. This was followed by another call for three hundred thousand more in August and the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Regiment was raised in the Cayuga-Wayne district, under command of Joseph Welling of Wayne County. Its official organization was as follows:

Field and Staff officers of the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Regiment: Colonel, Joseph Welling; Lieutenant-Colonel, William

H. Seward, Jr.; Major, Edward P. Taft; Adjutant, William R. Wasson; Sergeant-Major, Lyman C. Comstock; Quartermaster, Henry P. Knowles.

The Company officers were:

Company A—Captain, James W. Snyder; First Lieutenant, James H. Hyde; Second Lieutenant, Rufus M. Campbell.

Company B—Captain, Truman Gregory; First Lieutenant, Nelson F. Strickland; Second Lieutenant, William E. Greenwood.

Company C—Captain, Loyal W. Alden; First Lieutenant, Harvey Follett; Second Lieutenant, Marshall B. Burke.

Company D—Captain, Charles L. Lyon; First Lieutenant, Anson S. Wood; Second Lieutenant, Samuel C. Redgrave.

Company E—Captain, Selah Cornwall; First Lieutenant, Seth F. Swift; Second Lieutenant, George C. Stoyell.

Company F—Captain, Charles Burgess; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Bacon; Second Lieutenant, Sullivan B. Lamereaux.

Company G—Captain, William Wood; First Lieutenant, Wm. Hawley; Second Lieutenant, Seymour Woodward.

Company H—Captain, John L. Crane; First Lieutenant, Tunis Vosburgh; Second Lieutenant, Daniel B. Harmon.

Company I—Captain, Hugh Hughes; First Lieutenant; Orson Howard; Second Lieutenant, Philip R. Freeoff.

Company K—Captain, Irwin Sawyer; First Lieutenant, Dennis E. Flynn; Second Lieutenant, Geo P. Knapp.

The military district of which Cayuga County was a part had now raised four full regiments and a battery of artillery, besides supplying many recruits to fill up old regiments, but still the quota was not complete, and, to prevent a dreaded draft, efforts were made to encourage volunteers. The stores of Auburn were closed at four o'clock daily in order that the energies of all might be directed toward filling up the required quota. War committees were appointed to aid in the work, and flags of recruiting stations waved in all parts of the city. The supervisors of Cayuga County

met and offered a bounty of fifty dollars for volunteers. Captain Charles C. Dwight, of the Seventy-Fifth, then in New Orleans, was communicated with, and offered the colonelcy of a new regiment. He reached Auburn, October 20, 1862, and by November 22nd the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers were ready for the field.

The Field and Staff officers were:

Colonel, Charles C. Dwight; Lieutenant-Colonel, John B. Van Patten; Major, William H. Sentell; Adjutant, Gorton W. Allen; Surgeon, Cyrus Powers; Assistant-Surgeon, David H. Armstrong; Chaplain, William Pultman; Quartermaster, Dighton H. Winans.

The company officers were:

Company A—Captain, William Potter; First Lieutenant, William J. Van Deusen; Second Lieutenant, James B. Vaughn.

Company B—Captain, H. P. Underhill; First Lieutenant, L. L. Wheelock; Second Lieutenant, James Kelly.

Company C—Captain, B. B. Rogers; First Lieutenant, Robert B. Ennis; Second Lieutenant, James V. D. Westfall.

Company D—Captain J. D. Bunerd; First Lieutenant, Myron H. Shirts; Second Lieutenant, E. H. Sentell.

Company E—Captain, Henry Moore; First Lieutenant, James Gray; Second Lieutenant, Nicholas McDonough.

Company F—Captain, Josiah C. Jewett; First Lieutenant, Gideon F. Moorey; Second Lieutenant, Edwin Kirby.

Company G—Captain, Malcolm Wright; First Lieutenant, Horace Silsby; Second Lieutenant, A. S. Stillman.

Company H.—Captain, Daniel S. Vaughn; First Lieutenant, Charles R. Caltord; Second Lieutenant, Miles I. Jones.

Company I—Captain, Allen L. Burr; First Lieutenant, Newton Dexter; Second Lieutenant, Robert R. Seeley.

Company K—Captain L. B. Hunt; First Lieutenant, George L. Merrill; Second Lieutenant John H. Shaver.

In April, 1863, John N. Knapp of Auburn was appointed provost-marshal for this military district. James M. Servis of Wayne was made commissioner of enrollment and Doctor D. R. Davis, of Seneca Falls, surgeon. An enrollment of the district was made, and on July 13, 1863, a draft was ordered to fill the places of the two-year men whose term of service would soon expire.

While the balloting for this draft was going on in Auburn the terrible Draft Riots were in progress in New York City, but there was no disturbance here. The result of the draft was about 2,000 conscripts, who must go to the front or purchase their redemption at a cost of three hundred dollars. Fifty so purchased their release.

The failure of the draft to provide sufficient soldiers led to another call for three thousand men, and another draft was made on October 17th. Cayuga County offered a bounty of three hundred dollars for volunteers, and issued bonds to raise the necessary funds. In this way sufficient recruits were obtained to fill up the quota from this district demanded by the draft.

Another call for troops came in February, 1864, and the quota of Cayuga County was filled inside of twenty days. Most of the recruits raised to fill the several calls of 1864 went to fill up gaps in old regiments.

On January 24, 1865, Captain John N. Knapp resigned the office of provost-marshal and was succeeded by Captain B. B. Snow, who began a last draft on March 15, at the Court House in Auburn.

The One Hundred and Ninty-Third Regiment was organized in camp in the spring of 1865. It was officered as follows:

Colonel, J. B. Van Petten; Lieutenant Colonel, John C. Gilmore; Major, Alfred Morton; Adjutant, Thurlow B. Wasson; Quartermaster, Charles H. Bailey; Surgeon, David H. Armstrong; Chaplain, W. D. Chase. Captains; John Jones, Edwin C. Knapp, Wm. H. Porter, A. H. Preston, Joel Reed, James H. Hitchcock, Sidney W. Ainsworth, Orrin D. Staplin, Wm. L. Yeckley and Wm. H. Harris.

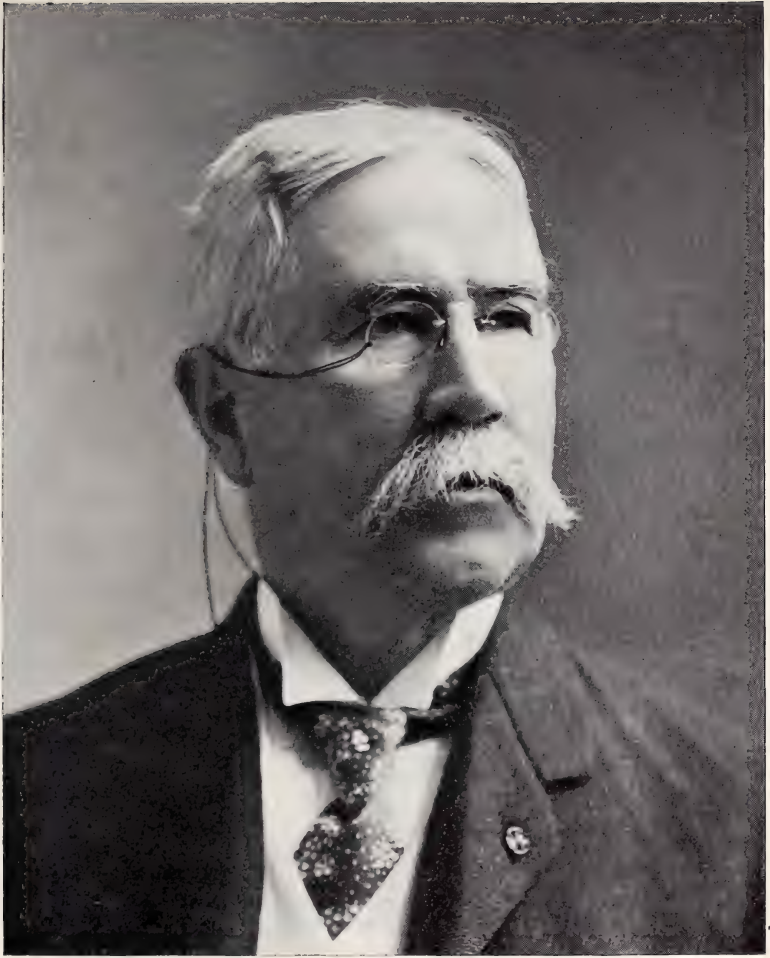
Six regiments besides Kennedy's Battery were raised in this military district, namely the Nineteenth, the Seventy-Fifth, the One Hundred and Eleventh, the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth, the One Hundred and Sixtieth, and the One Hundred and Ninety-Third.

The Nineteenth, New York Volunteers were mustered into the United States service at Elmira, and from there proceeded to Harrisburg, in command of Colonel John S. Clark. From Harrisburg, Colonel Clark took his regiment to Washington, leading his men through Baltimore in defiance of the hostile mob. The regiment then became a part of General Patterson's command in the army of General McDowell, and proceeded by way of Baltimore to Harrisburg, to Chambersburg to Hagerstown and Martinsburg. There Colonel Clark resigned from command of the regiment to accept the position of aid-de-camp on the staff of General Bangs, and was succeeded by Colonel Seward. At the expiration of the three months for which they had enlisted the soldiers expected to return home, but although the men had been sworn into the United States service for only three months, the intent of the authorities had been that they enlisted for two years. So, when the time expired those who were not willing, voluntarily, to serve out their time were coerced into service for the balance of the two years.

The regiment was sent to Hyattstown where it remained until September 24, 1861, when it was moved to Muddy Branch where a large number of desertions occurred during October and November. On December 1st only 425 effective men remained. In September, Colonel Seward had resigned and was succeeded by Major Ledlie.

On December 11, 1861, the Nineteenth was converted from infantry to artillery to form a part of a regiment, 1,900 strong, the design of which was to defend the capital.

To Washington therefore went the Nineteenth to be absorbed into the Third Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery. On March 22, 1862, the regiment was changed to light artillery and provided



GEN. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL

with new uniforms. On the 24th they received marching orders. In April, Captain Ammon and his company distinguished themselves at the bombardment and capture of Fort Mason, which guarded the entrance to Beaufort harbor. On August 6th, Captain Wall and Captain Riggs also achieved renown by their defence of Washington, North Carolina. The Third Artillery did effective service in the expedition to Goldsboro, in connection with General Burnside's operations against Fredericksburg, Va.

When Colonel Ledlie was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, Colonel Stewart took command of the regiment and proved a most valuable officer.

When the regiment returned to Auburn in May, 1863, the members of the old Nineteenth having served the time for which they enlisted, Colonel Stewart applied for, and was granted, permission to recruit for the regiment, and about 300 were added to its strength. Subsequently the Third Artillery participated in many important engagements, although the batteries were sometimes widely distributed. Sixty-four battles in all are credited to Colonel Stewart's regiment.

The Seventy-Fifth New York Volunteers also saw a great deal of severe service and won imperishable renown during the war. The regiment was first sent to defend Fort Pickens, Fla., where the command arrived December 14, 1861. Opposite Fort Pickens, across the channel, stood Fort McRae, near which lay General Bragg with a strong rebel force, and the first service of the Seventy-Fifth was of a defensive character.

They remained there until August 31, 1862, when they embarked for New Orleans, arriving September 3d. They were placed with the command of General Butler and were brigaded under General Godfrey Weitzel. Then they went out on the celebrated "La Fourche Expedition."

On January 10th, General Weitzel was sent out to capture the rebel gunboat *Cotton*, and in the enterprise the Seventy-Fifth lost Lieutenant, James E. Whiteside, and one private besides having sixteen wounded.

Next came the march through Louisiana and the desperate fighting against Fort Hudson where the Seventy-Fifth distinguished itself, bearing the brunt of a whole day's battle and suffering severely in both killed and wounded. When the town was taken the Seventy-Fifth led the victorious army into the rebel stronghold, a position of honor won by its valor and heavy losses.

On August 31st, a column was sent out to regain possession of the seaports of Texas, and the Seventy-Fifth formed a part of the command. The expedition was unsuccessful. Then a descent into Texas by land was undertaken and the Seventy-Fifth was included in it, but the rainy season coming on forced the abandonment of the campaign.

Shortly after this the Seventy-Fifth was mounted and attached to the cavalry force of General Lee at New Iberia. This, however, gave the men no advantage as they were put on shipboard the following May to join the Department of the Gulf, as infantry. There the regiment was brigaded under Colonel Merritt, in the 19th, corps commanded by General Franklin. On July 13th, they sailed for Bermuda where they encamped close to the rebels.

On August 14th, the regiment was transferred with the Second Division to the Shenandoah Valley where they joined the army of General Sheridan and participated in the operations of the celebrated campaign of that famous general. The last battle in which the Seventy-Fifth was engaged was at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, although it did not return home until September, 1865.

Captain Kennedy raised an independent battery, but for want of guns and equipments was compelled to change it to an infantry company in the Nineteenth Regiment. Subsequently he succeeded

in getting his company mustered out of the infantry and realized his original idea of an independent battery. He reported with his command at Washington in December, 1861. Here he received his equipments and was ordered to report to Captain Ayers of the regular army at Baltimore. The battery participated in the movements of the army to Alexander City, Fortress Monroe, Hampton City, Newport, Youngstown and Warwick River; at Lee's Mills the battery did effective service. During the siege of Yorktown, Capt. Kennedy accepted the position of major in the Third Artillery, and his battery was placed in charge of Lieutenant Andrew J. Cowan, and continued in service with the army of the Potomac.

The One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Regiment was recruited in the military district including the counties of Cayuga and Wayne. The Colonel, Joseph Welling, was from the latter county and the Lieutenant-Colonel, William H. Seward Jr., from Auburn, Cayuga county. The field and staff and company officers have already been mentioned.

The regiment left Auburn on Friday, September 12, 1862, and proceeded to Washington, where the men were destined to experience a long term of garrison duty and become very familiar with the use of the pick and shovel, road-making being their first arduous duty in the line of service.

The regiment was incorporated into General Haskins' Division, Twenty-Second Army Corps, the duty of which was then the defence of Washington, and their various garrison duties gave the soldiers an inside view of nearly the whole chain of forts about the national capital.

Early in their fort life, men of the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth became known as "Seward's Pets," not because William H. Seward Jr., was their Lieutenant-Colonel, but because his father, Secretary Seward made frequent visits to the regimental headquarters.

In the fall of 1862, the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth was converted into the Ninth Heavy Artillery and eventually became noted not only for its size, but for the fighting qualities of its men.

During all of the year 1863 and on into May, 1864, the regiment was held in the forts about or near Washington, but in that month it became a part of the Sixth Army Corps and was ordered to the front.

On May 24th, Colonel Joseph Welling resigned his command of the regiment and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Seward. The regiment was then a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Keifer was Brigade Commander, General Ricketts Division Commander and General Wright, Commander of the Corps.

The Ninth Heavy Artillery reached the front in time to participate in the fighting from June 1st to 11th about Cold Harbor, and drew the highest commendation from General Ricketts, and the whole corps was complimented by General Meade.

From Cold Harbor the Sixth Corps took up the march to Petersburg where the Ninth Heavy Artillery again did splendid service. But on July 6th, they were ordered back toward Washington to intercept General Jubal Early in his raid against the capital.

This brought them into the battle of Monocacy where, on July 9, 1864, General Lew Wallace with, at most, 5,000 men delayed Early for full thirty hours, but got his little column bruised and broken by the heavy division of Early's army—the army that had been Stonewall Jackson's. The terrible task thrown upon General Wallace came about in this way: Lee was occupying all of Grant's attention while Early stole up the Shenandoah Valley with 25,000 men and forty field guns, to capture Washington. Wallace was ordered to hold him in check until re-enforcements could arrive and he did it.

During the battle General Ricketts was wounded and Colonel Seward, after receiving a bullet, had his horse shot under him, and his leg broken by the horse falling upon him.

The historian Lossing says of this battle: "So ended the battle of Monocacy in the ultimate defeat of the few national troops there engaged but in triumph for the national cause; for the check given to the flushed invaders by Wallace in that gallant fight of eight hours which gave time for re-enforcements to reach Washington saved the capital. But for that check of thirty hours, the capital would have been Early's prize. In view of these circumstances the battle appears as one of the most important and brilliant of the war."

General Grant in his memoirs says: "General Wallace contributed on this occasion by the defeat of the troops under him, a greater benefit to the cause than often falls to the lot of a commander of equal force to render by means of a victory."

In August the regiment with part of the Ninth Heavy Artillery was again headed south, under General Philip Sheridan, and on the 29th of that month took part in the battle of Winchester. The 19th of October the regiment considered the most important date in its history, for on that day was fought the great battle of Cedar Creek, in which the Union forces under General Wright were surprised by Early, and driven in confusion from camp and field. In that battle the regiment retired slowly and reluctantly, and when Sheridan came up in the afternoon and took personal command, drove the rebels into a disordered rout.

From Cedar Creek the regiment proceeded to Petersburg and participated in the operations around that stronghold until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The men returned home during the latter part of July, 1865.

CHAPTER VIII.

Establishment of Free Schools—Fort Hill Cemetery—Improvements on the Outlet—Auburn Gas Light Company—D. M. Osborne Company—The Financial Reaction—Establishment of Letter Carrier System—Notable Modern Events.

In 1849 an act of Legislature established the system of free education to the pupils of all public schools in the State of New York, and the law aided very materially the efforts of those in Auburn who had been working for some years to improve the educational advantages of the children of the poor. The schools of Auburn are referred to at length, in a special chapter, in another part of this work.

The Fort Hill Cemetery Association was organized May 15, 1851, and incorporated under the state law of April 27, 1847. The first Board of Trustees was: Enos T. Throop Martin, Thomas Y. Howe, Jr., James C. Derby, Benjamin F. Hall, William C. Beardsley, Nelson Beardsley, Isaac S. Allen, Cyrus C. Dennis, Zebins M. Mason, John H. Chedell, M. S. Meyers and John H. Haight. The trustees were divided by lot into three classes, serving one, two and three years, respectively, so that each year there would be an election of one-third of the officials. Thomas Y. Howe Jr., and George W. Hatch made a conveyance of the hill to the trustees for the sum of one dollar, naming certain other considerations in the deed. The hill was consecrated as a cemetery July 7, 1852.

The work of laying out the cemetery in lots and improving it generally was then undertaken. The mound in the center of the fort, supposed to have been an ancient altar, was selected as the site for a monument, or cenotaph, to the memory of Logan, the famous Indian and friend of the white man. It was erected in 1852.

Modern names have been given to different parts of the hill, excepting the old fortification in which the mound builders are recalled by the name Fort Alleghan.

Mount Auburn is the bold bluff to the right of Cayuga avenue as it enters the cemetery. Mount Vernon lies to the west of Fort Alleghan. The name suggests its origin. Mount Hope is situated on the southern declivity of the hill, and the three glens, Glen Haven, Glen Cove and Glen Alpine, lie upon its southern slope.

As far back as 1830 the mill owners of Auburn were considering plans for increasing the hydraulic power of the Outlet, by deepening the channel. They were also debating upon the practicability of storing up that power when the lake was at high water, that they might use it during the dry season. The surplus water accumulated in the spring, flowed away rapidly, and before the end of summer the stream became low and feeble.

In 1830, some mill owners determined to apply to the Legislature for an act to enable them to erect a water gate in the Outlet, near the lake, so as to maintain an average depth of twenty inches of water on the shallows, during the entire year. But the Auburn and Owasco Canal Company promising to deepen the Outlet at the lake, the matter was left to that corporation. Nothing was done, however, and conditions remained as they were until 1847, when the scarcity of water in the autumn became a serious question not only to the mill owners, but to the State Prison and the Erie Canal, of which the Owasco was a feeder.

An examination of the Outlet revealed several impediments in the channel and a serious obstruction at its head. This was a sand bar about thirteen hundred feet wide. The Auburn Woolen Company, William Beach & Company and Josiah Barber united in an effort to improve the water power of the stream. The bottom for a distance of one thousand feet above the dam of the creek was lowered four feet below the level of the dam; and at the same time an artificial channel through the sand bar was attempted, but the latter undertaking proved futile, as the sand assisted by the current rendered a permanent channel impracticable.

In 1852 the problem was again attacked, and this time the aid of the Legislature was invoked. On April 9th of that year an act was passed appropriating the sum of seven thousand dollars for the removal of the sand bar at the foot of Owasco Lake and the improvement of the Outlet. Work upon the Outlet was commenced almost immediately and by the autumn of 1854, the value of the undertaking had made itself apparent by the supply of water contributed to the Canal at Port Byron, when the new cut at Owasco Lake was thrown open. In 1855 the Canal Commissioners completed the work of cutting through the sand bar. In 1868 further improvements were made.

In 1851, Thomas Y. How Jr., secured a charter to construct a system of water works for the city of Auburn. He proposed to bring the water from Owasco Lake, but met with so much opposition because of the scarcity of water for power purposes in the dry season, that he never carried out his plan. In 1859, however, a charter was granted to the Auburn Water Works Company, but the directors did not organize until 1863. In December of that year they raised the required capital, \$100,000, and elected Edward H. Avery, president, and Albert H. Goss, secretary and treasurer.

The construction of the pump house, dam and raceway was completed in the spring of 1864, and the company was laying water mains in September, 1865.

The Auburn Gas Light Company was organized January 11, 1850, with a capital of \$20,000. The first officers were Captain George B. Chase, president; Benjamin F. Hall, secretary; Z. M. Mason, treasurer, and Thomas Hoadley, engineer and superintendent.

Illuminating gas was first manufactured in Auburn at the mills of the Auburn Woolen Company, by Thomas Hoadley and Michael Kavanaugh, and it is said that the success of the first trial of the gas led to the formation of the Auburn Gas Light Company.

The company was prepared to light the city September 1, 1850, but that very night their factory burned down. They were in operation, again, however, by October 1st. In 1860 the company put up a plant for the manufacture of gas from coal. They had previously manufactured from "Whales Foots" and from rosin.

A great addition was made to the manufacturing interests of Auburn in 1858. In that year the most important industry in the city was started, and it still continues to be the largest single factor in the business life and prosperity of Auburn. This is the International Harvester Company, which had its inception, in the year mentioned, when the firm of D. M. Osborne & Co., of which the individual partners were D. M. Osborne, C. C. Dennis and Charles P. Wood, began the manufacture of the Kirby reaper and mower. The benefits of such an industry as this are almost incalculable. The products of its factories are shipped all over the world, and bring into Auburn money from the outside which adds continually to her material wealth. Subsequently the company absorbed the Cayuga Chief company and a corporation was formed with the following officers: D. M. Osborne, president; A. G. Beardsley, treasurer and John H. Osborne, secretary.

In 1905 the company changed hands and became the International Harvester Company, an extended notice of which appears in the Chapter on Manufactures.

The record of Auburn in her relation to the War of the Rebellion, and of her sons who participated therein, appears in a separate chapter devoted entirely to that subject. So referring the reader to that department of this work, the subject of Auburn's peaceful achievements and reverses is here pursued.

The immediate effect of the war upon Auburn's business interests was beneficial, as it was to every manufacturing center in the state. Large sums of money were distributed to producers of all kinds to supply the necessities and waste of war, to laborers engaged in the productions of such supplies, to manufactures whose factories could

not supply the demands made upon them, to public carriers whose facilities for transportations were overtaxed, as well as to the families of soldiers in bounties and wages. The result was an unparalleled demand for workers which drew tens of thousands from rural districts to the cities and towns, the centers of manufacturing activity. Accommodations had to be supplied for the rapidly increasing population and so the villages and cities grew rapidly in area. Auburn shared in this growth and accumulation of wealth, along with other communities. In the decade from 1860 to 1870 her population and material wealth were doubled; her churches and business establishments became metropolitan, and mansions arose along her avenues.

But taxes and living expenses had also increased greatly and when the reaction of 1873 occurred, a period of hard times succeeded the years of plenty. The demand for manufactured goods had fallen off and many men formerly working full time at liberal wages, found themselves out of employment. During the prosperous years property values had advanced; with the stringency those values decreased rapidly and many fortunes were lost or greatly diminished.

Auburn suffered less, however, from the reaction of 1873 than from that of 1837. Conditions internal and external were different. The place had gained in size and correspondingly in financial strength and stability, and the establishments of national banks in 1865 had put the financial affairs of the country upon a sounder basis than they were in 1837. The old banks were conducted on a specie basis, and when a pinch came were among the first to retrench, depriving business men and industries of that accommodation which they needed most when hardest pressed. In 1873 the banks acted generously with their customers.

In 1866 the Merchants Union Express Company originated in Auburn. The idea was to interest business men of the country in such a company, so that it could be established and maintained in competition with the old express companies, and yet carry goods at

lower rates than those then existing. At a conference composed of Elmore P. Ross, William C. Beardsley, John N. Knapp and Elliott G. Storke, a prospectus was adopted in which the plans and purposes of the proposed company were fully set forth. The prospectus also contained a proposal for the formation of a joint stock association of the merchants and business men of the country.

The plan met with instant favor and a corporation was formed with Elmore P. Ross, president; William H. Seward Jr., vice-president; John N. Knapp, secretary and William C. Beardsley, treasurer; Theodore M. Pomeroy was attorney for the company.

The nominal capital of the company was fixed at \$20,000,000, upon which assessments were to be made only as necessity might require to meet the demands of the business as it developed. The company began operations in the fall of 1866.

The new company had to compete with three old companies, the Adams, the American and the United States, and these carriers began to cut rates until goods could be shipped by express almost as cheaply as by freight. This swelled the express business until it embarrassed the railroad to handle it, and they for self-protection, raised the rates upon all express packages from three hundred to six hundred per cent.

After a war of two years, during which the young company had expended about five million dollars, and the competing express lines had also lost heavily, a compromise was made and the Merchant Union united with the American Express Company, under the name of the American Merchants Union. Later on the name reverted to the American Express Company.

Auburn not only retained the growth which she acquired during the war, but has since increased steadily in population, industry and wealth. The financial panic of 1873 was not disastrous to the city, and the hard times of 1876-7, which produced so many failures and defalcations throughout the county, found no victims in Auburn.

In 1876 the Cayuga County Historical Society was organized with Theodore M. Pomeroy as president, and on February 18, 1877, the society was incorporated. In the latter year, Division No. 1 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized.

The Auburn City Hospital was incorporated in July, 1878.

On February 28, 1879, the Governor signed the new city charter for Auburn, increasing the number of wards from seven to ten, and materially changing the organization of the city government. No wards have been added since that date.

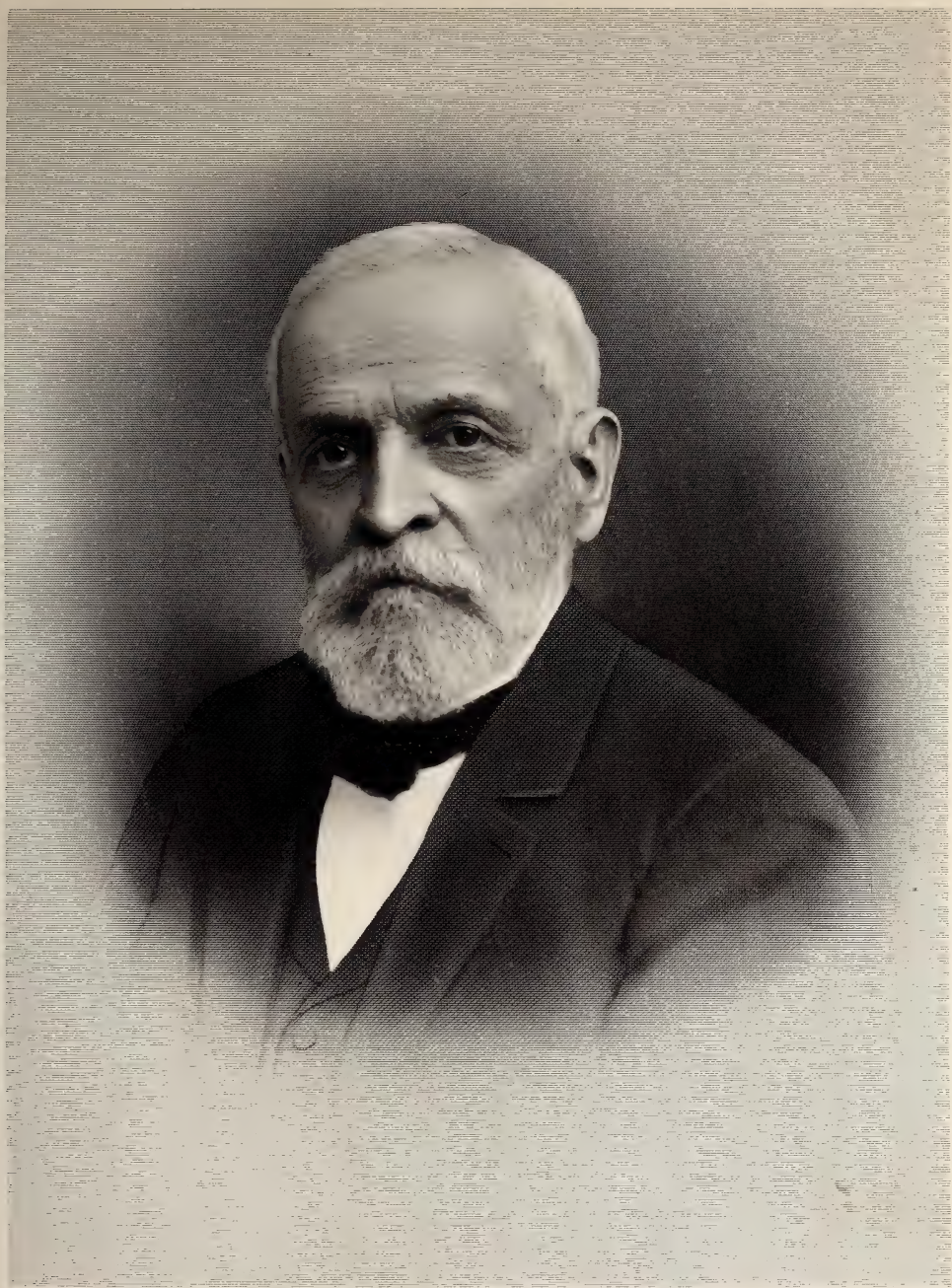
In 1880 the letter-carrier system was inaugurated in the city, five carriers being put into service. Owing to the irregularity of the street numbers, the system did not work smoothly at first, but the Common Council ordered a re-numbering of residences which removed the difficulty.

In the same year General U. S. Grant visited Auburn and addressed a large audience in the Osborne storehouse on Seymour street.

In September, 1880, the Forty-Ninth Regiment was disbanded, and in December definite action was taken to organize a separate military company. On the 17th of that month, the organization was effected. Gorton W. Allen was elected captain; W. M. Kirby, first lieutenant; and Henry S. Dunning, second lieutenant. Wm. M. Kirby became captain, January 3, 1881, Mr. Allen not caring to serve. The company was mustered into service May 24, 1881, with fifty-eight men, and on June 8th, was given the name of the "Wheeler Rifles," in honor of Mayor Wheeler.

In September, 1880, was commenced the work of replacing the wooden pavement of State street, from Dill street to the bridge, with Medina sandstone. The work was continued until frost prevented its further prosecution that year.

On October 10th, St. Joseph's Cemetery, (R. C.), near the foot of Owasco Lake was consecrated by Bishop McQuaid.



Abel H. Clark

During the summer of 1880, the D. M. Osborne Mower and Reaper Company, commenced a series of additions to their workshops on the west side of Mechanic street, and built two large storehouses on the east side of the Central railroad, north of Seymour street. In 1881 they began the erection of their extensive rolling mill works in the northern part of the city.

The years 1881 and 1882 were noted in Auburn for their great industrial and commercial activity. In addition to the improvements already mentioned as having been projected or completed in 1881, the belt street car line opened, the track through North to Franklin street having been removed and connection being made through Seminary avenue. The roads were consolidated and placed under the management of a company of which D. M. Osborne was president. On May 12th, the big bell was placed in the City Hall tower, but was pronounced inadequate. On June 17th, following, the present bell weighing 6,300 pounds was substituted and has since done duty as a fire alarm bell.

On August 10th of that year the first train over the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad ran into Auburn in charge of Colonel F. T. Peet, the superintendent of the road.

In the summer of 1881, the great Second Ward sewer was commenced, and was completed the same year at a cost of about \$30,000.

During the latter part of that year the New York Central Railway Company demolished the old workshops north of the depot and utilized the site for sidings.

On April 17, 1882, the cornerstone of the new county clerk's office was laid. The building was completed and occupied in March, 1883. In that year also the Madison Avenue School building was erected; Ross Place opened, and the suggestive name of "Love Lane" was changed to "Linden Place." In that summer the stone freight house of the New York Central Railroad was commenced.

In 1882, the D. M. Osborne Company commenced building their railroad along the bank of the Outlet to their works on Genesee street

from the New York Central Railroad depot. The work was nearly a year under way, the dummy making its first trip, October 5, 1883.

Early in the summer of 1883, the First Presbyterian Church parsonage was begun. On July 17th, the cornerstone of the Second Baptist Church at the junction of Genesee and Owasco streets was laid. This edifice occupies the site of the ancient and somewhat disreputable pile familiarly known as the "Codfish block," which residents in the immediate vicinity were glad to aid in purchasing and donating to the church, thereby ridding themselves and the street of a nuisance. The church was completed and dedicated April 13, 1884,

On September 9, 1883, the Soule Cemetery in the town of Sennett, east of Auburn, was dedicated. It was a gift to the city from Lyman Soule.

Notable improvements in lighting and drainage were completed in the year 1883. The South street, Hamilton avenue and MacDougall street sewers were built during the summer, connecting with the great second ward sewer.

In October, the Thomson-Houston Company commenced stringing wires in the streets for the electric light, and on November 28, following, the first electric lights were lighted, although D. M. Osborne had been using them in his works for nearly a year previous. On January 28, 1884, the Common Council adopted the Thomson-Houston system, but the proprietors of the Brush-Swan system having made a proposition, the Council, on February 1, got into a squabble over the two systems. After much argument, extending over the winter and summer, the Common Council, on October 9th, ordered a contract to be made with the Thomson-Houston Company for lighting some of the principal streets. The Mayor vetoed this order, but the Council passed it over the veto, and the contract was duly executed. The official lighting of the streets by electric light commenced December 15, 1884.

On April 4, 1884, the Hardenbergh House in the rear of the City Hall was sold to Max Volkman, who converted it into a hotel and opened it as such on June 28, following.

On June 3rd, the cornerstone of the First Baptist Church was laid. The church stands on the corner of Genesee and James streets, and was first occupied for service June 28, 1885.

The cornerstone of the Young Men's Christian Association building was laid September 30, 1884. During the fall of the year, the Genesee street sewer from about the middle of the Exchange block to the Outlet was enlarged and deepened so as to drain the cellar of the building.

On November 30, 1884, Willard Chapel on West Genesee street was dedicated. On October 27, 1885 the society was organized as a church.

On September 14, 1885, the first stone of the Aurelius avenue bridge was laid; some eight years after the structure became a live question. On June 4, 1877, the Common Council adopted a resolution to build a "two-arch stone bridge" at the Aurelius avenue crossing. The project was contrary to the conception of the Mayor as to a due regard for the interests of the tax-payers and on the twelfth of the month his veto was announced. However, a contract was let, but the unsatisfactory progress of the work led the Common Council to annul the contract in November, 1885, and take the matter into its own hands. Litigation with Contractor Perkins was the final result.

Among the public improvements of 1886 were the commencement of the Methodist Episcopal Church building at the corner of Washington and Wall streets, the Hollister block on the old Hardenbergh homestead, the Lewis block adjoining the old stone mill on West Genesee street, the Tallman block on Dill street, the banking house of the Bank of Auburn, adjoining its old home, and the paving of North street.

On September 24th, the ground was broken for the new High School building. During the year Green street was extended from Clark street through to Genesee street and opened to public travel. Westlake avenue was also opened to the public from Fort street to Court street.

During the summer of 1887, the New York Central passenger depot was renovated and greatly improved. In that year, also, the supervisors let the contract for the building of a new county jail.

On February 17, 1887, a preliminary meeting was held by a few prominent citizens to consider the advisability of establishing a Board of Trade in Auburn, and on March 9th, following, the Auburn Board of Trade was duly organized, and by-laws adopted. Cyrenus Wheeler Jr., was made president of the organization, and A. W. Lawton, secretary. Rooms were secured in the Bank of Auburn building, and the organization immediately took up the task of booming the city. The mails to all parts of the country were burdened with information as to the business advantages and facilities of the city.

The first month of the year 1888, brought the first bank failure in the history of Auburn. On January 23rd, the First National Bank suspended payment and closed its doors. This was followed, in March, by the failure of the house of Dunning & Co., one of the most extensive wholesale dealers in hardware and iron in Central New York. Then, in April, the street car line went into liquidation. But the depression was only temporary and the worst that can be said of that year is that it was one of subdued prosperity.

During the summer months the navigation of Owasco Lake was put upon a permanent footing by the establishment of two lines of steamships, the *Moravia* from Cascade and the *Lady of the Lake* from Ensenore, which made daily trips, when the wind did not blow too hard, from their respective ports to Port Townsend. This

led to the organization of a yacht club, the following year, and suggested the building of a lighthouse at the end of the pier.

On June 5, 1888, the High School building was dedicated, on which occasion addresses were made by Mr. T. M. Osborne and Honorable Andrew D. White.

On September 4th, the cornerstone of the new government building (the present post-office) was laid with elaborate Masonic ceremonies and a poem by Albert L. Childs.

A bronze statue of William H. Seward was unveiled in Seward Park, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, on November 15, 1888. The weather was disagreeable, a drizzling rain falling, but this did not prevent the people from assembling to show their esteem for the memory of the great statesman. William M. Evarts delivered the oration.

During the late fall of 1888 and the early winter of 1889, an episode in the literary history of Auburn was occasioned by the publication of a weekly paper, named after the city, under the management of Wm. P. Allen. Its career was limited to fourteen numbers. It was purely literary, reformatory and progressive in its aims, and sought the best talent for its contributors. It made friends rapidly, and had it survived the ordeal of teething, its long life was assured. But "whom the gods love die young," so did *Auburn*.

On February 1, 1889, the moulders in the malleable works of the D. M. Osborne Company struck for an advance in wages. Soon all the moulders in the employ of the company went out, and on the 9th of the month the woodworking and machine shops were obliged to shut down for lack of castings. The company imported some moulders, but as these joined the strikers, arrangements were made to have the castings made abroad. This intention was not carried out however, as differences were adjusted and the men resumed work on the 19th of the month.

During February and March the tall poles of the Overland Telephone Company were set up in the streets, and the line was opened to the public on the 17th of April.

On April 1st the little Ann Cray Hermitage on Exchange street, and the brick parsonage on South street were demolished to make room for the extension of the cabinet warehouse of G. W. Richardson & Son.

During the year the large Barber Woolen Mills on Washington street were occupied by Dunn & McCarthy, shoe manufacturers, the Barbers continuing their business on Garden street.

Nye & Wait completed a large addition to their works in 1890 as did also Richard Eccles. The Canoga Woolen Company moved into the building formerly occupied by the Cayuga Woolen Company, having purchased the plant of the latter company and employing two hundred and twenty-five men in addition to the number at its other mill.

Wegman & Co., piano manufacturers, moved into the Logan Silk Mills building in 1890 and were employing seventy men. The shoe manufacturers, F. A. Barber & Co., Cowles & Young and Dunn & McCarthy, were all employing more operatives than in the previous year. McIntosh & Seymour added largely to their engine works.

Probably the most expensive building erected in Auburn in 1890 was the new brewery erected by William Sutcliffe on Clark street, reported to have cost \$150,000. This building is now occupied by the Independent Brewery Company.

During the fall of 1890, a large sewer was built from the Outlet up East Genesee street as far as Evans street.

The two improvements of most general interest and importance in Auburn were the change from horse power to electric motor on our street car lines during this year, and the extension of the system to the lake, also the building of the new bridge on Genesee street. A handsome new brick building was erected for the power house of the

railway company just north of the New York Central passenger depot. On January 17th, the first electric car was let loose from the power house, and cautiously felt its way down Seymour street and up State street. Since then there has been regular service of these cars on the Genesee street and Seymour street routes, and the business of the road has greatly increased. Regular trips to the lake were begun in March.

On July 17th, began the demolition of the old Genesee street bridge. This bridge was built in 1828. After the old wooden bridge had been torn down, it was perceived it had been the prop and stay of two brick stores on the north side of the street which bulged perceptibly towards the south. The Common Council, after viewing the structures themselves and having an expert examine them, condemned them as unsafe and ordered them demolished. The owners of the buildings also hired an expert who pronounced the buildings all right, but the Mayor, scenting a lawsuit, vetoed the resolution of the Council and the buildings still stand. Several accidents occurred, only one was fatal, however. On November 3d, John Rowan was killed by the falling of one of the heavy iron girders, occasioned by the breaking of the chain with which it was hoisted.

On August 12th, the first passenger train ran over the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad to Ithaca. What we have gained by the connection is offset by the loss of the old Ithaca, Auburn & Western, which ran to Venice and Genoa. Train service on the latter road was stopped in January and in April the company commenced to take up the rails and the ties.

On November 19, 1890, it was announced that the American Harvester Company had been formed in Illinois, with a capital stock of \$35,000,000; the object being an amalgamation of all manufactories of mowers and reapers in this country under one management. D. M. Osborne & Co. of this city were included among the organizations represented in the new combination. On December 29th, a

committee representing the American Harvester Company visited Auburn and looked over the plant here. Great interest was excited among our citizens and the employees as to the probable outcome of this visit, and speculation was rife as to whether the plant in this city would be closed or not. This continued until the 9th of January when it was announced that the American Harvester Company had died prematurely because of its illegality.

Various matters of weighty interest were discussed in our local legislatures. The Board of Health had not only the Auburn hog, the bone-yard and other nuisances to occupy its attention, but fell into a dispute over its own membership. The Boards of Charities and Police were engaged in the game of advancing and retiring Chiefs of Police and Superintendents of Charities. When the Mayor was in town George Fullmer was Chief of Police; when the Mayor was out of town, and Alderman Hoyle was Acting Mayor, John A. Davis was Chief. Davis was first discharged on August 31st, for alleged willful neglect of duty. He was reinstated on October 21st, but only held office one week, as the Mayor returned on October 28th and turned him out again. Commissioner Lewis was re-elected again in the spring together with B. F. Winegar in place of T. K. Smith.

Various votes in favor of city ownership of water works were taken in Common Council all of which were vetoed, and it was not until February 2d that a sufficient number of aldermen were present to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto. Thereupon the advocates for and against the water bill prepared by the city attorney changed their place of contention to the committee on cities at Albany, and sundry debates were then conducted by our city attorney on one side and Ex-Senator Woodin and other citizens, on the other. The bill was reported favorably in the Senate and Assembly, and having passed both bodies was signed by the Governor and became a law.

The State enumeration made in February showed a population for Auburn of 26,180 as against 25,858 by the United States Census of 1890. The county showed a decrease from 1890 of 843; the state a net increase over 1890 of 481,877. A reapportionment bill based on this enumeration was passed at a special session of the Legislature called on April 25th. The State was gerrymandered somewhat. Our district consisting of Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins, Wayne, Ontario and Yates was christened the "Wishbone" district. Cayuga got only one assemblyman instead of two heretofore.

On June 7th, the proposition of municipal ownership of water works was submitted to the people and carried in the affirmative by a vote of 2,829 to 634. On August 15th, the Common Council appointed Messrs. Laurie, Wait and Moses as commissioners. The latter on the 23rd of January made a report to the Common Council recommending the purchase of the present water works plant for the sum of \$425,000 to take effect on July 1st. This was ratified by the Common Council and by the stockholders of the Auburn Water Works Company.

Two new newspapers were established during this year, not to mention the sheet designed to boom Auburn Heights namely, the *Patriot* edited by Lewis Schewe and the *Auburn Gazette* edited by Fred Mohr. The latter paper advocated Henry George's theory of a single tax. On June 24th, the *Advertiser* having purchased a Cox duplex press came out in a new dress of an eight-page paper.

The old seminary building was nearly torn down. As if to emphasize the disappearance of the old landmarks the large elm at the corner of North and Seminary streets was cut down during the month of November. One of the local sensations of the season was the tilt between the Reverend Levi Bird and the city officials. Mr. Bird preached a sermon against the city officials, not only generally but specifically, pointing out their shortcomings and alleging that they were individually and collectively guilty of drunkenness, Sabbath desecration and other crimes and misdemeanors. The city officials

said nothing in defense, but before Mr. Bird knew it, he was indicted by the October Grand Jury for criminal libel. His trial was set down for the 10th of December. The court room was crowded with men and women including a large part of his congregation. The defendant, through Mr. Drummond, who consented to act as his counsel, made an apology and promised not to do so again, and the indictment was dismissed.

In 1893 the one hundred and first anniversary of the founding of Hardenbergh's Corners in 1792 passed into history. The question of celebration had been mooted from time to time during the years 1891 and 1892, and even a committee of this society was appointed to consider the matter, but the movement took no definite shape until a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the Court House on May 23, 1893, when committees were appointed and an organization perfected.

As a lasting memorial, the Common Council on June 19th, adopted an official seal for the city from the design of Frank R. Rathbun. Two calumets crossed, signify the totem of the Cayugas, the elder freeholders of this region, the bowed arm and hammer and the motto *Pax et Labor* signify Auburn's mechanical industries. Five thousand medals of this seal were struck off; one was given to each of the school children, and they were also sold for twenty-five cents apiece.

The anniversary exercises commenced on Sunday, July 2nd, when special religious services were held in St. Peter's Church, in which all the clergy of the city participated, also the Mayor and ex-mayors of the city and the Common Council.

The second day of the celebration opened with a heavy thunder shower. The children's parade, which was appointed for this time, had to be postponed until the next morning. In the afternoon the literary exercises were held in the Genesee Rink. The rink was crowded, despite a violent thunderstorm which burst at the time set for this part of the program. Judge Charles C. Dwight pre-

sided; John W. O'Brien, Esq., read an historical sketch of Auburn, and President, J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, delivered the oration. Both were admirable productions and were listened to with rapt attention.

On the morning of July 4th, took place the parade of the school boys of Auburn, numbering over 2,000, with a few from surrounding towns. Every school in the county had been invited to send representatives. In the afternoon a monster procession paraded, consisting of militia, firemen from this and neighboring cities and bands of music.

There were likewise floats representing the Empire State, Liberty Bell, the Santa Maria, Hardenbergh's mill, Hardenbergh's log hut decorated with coon skins, and other devices, historical or amusing. This was followed by a long line of vehicles, each representing some one of the different industries of the city. It was much the longest procession ever witnessed in Auburn's hundred years of history. The fireworks in the evening were not a success. A vast mass of people filled Genesee street from North to Market street, and waited patiently from eight to ten o'clock to witness them. A searchlight added some interest to the scene as it fell here and there upon this mass of humanity. Over \$3,500 was raised by subscription for this celebration, and enough remained over after all expenses were paid to send a handsome present to President Schurman for his kind services.

The streets of Auburn were never so thronged with people as during the days of this celebration.

According to Lamey's Directory census, issued soon after, on this anniversary year the population of Auburn had increased to thirty thousand people.

Another subject which agitated the city fathers was the subject of lighting the city. A contract with the Electric Light Company for two years for \$25,000 per year, was finally authorized on August 21st, lighting to commence on January 1, 1894.

The Electric Light Company were a little late in getting their plant in readiness for January 1st, and, as the contract with the Gas Company expired on that date, parts of the city were left in darkness several nights. The Common Council thereupon assembled and annulled the contract with the Electric Light Company and made temporary arrangement with the Gas Company. Negotiations then followed with the Electric Light Company, as the result of which a modified contract was agreed upon, by which the moon was to be relied upon for nights when it consented to shine, the Chief of Police to determine the proper degree of brilliancy with which to irradiate the city.

The Common Council directed A. Shimer to take down the Princess Rink. It had been condemned as a dangerous structure, at which the aforesaid proprietor was very wroth, and commenced to build over against his said rink a stone wall.

The Fifth Ward sewer was completed in September, 1893, at a total cost of \$26,222.11. About the same time, work on the First Ward sewer was commenced.

The business interests of the city stood the summer panic well, none of them being forced to the wall at that time. The Birdsell Company finally succumbed on October 9th, and a receiver was appointed to wind up its affairs. It was announced in September, that the affairs of the Auburn Woolen Company were to be wound up by voluntary liquidation. On February 26th, Samuel Laurie and John W. Martin, were appointed receivers of this property. Receivers were also appointed for the Sutcliffe Brewing Company.

The great plant of D. M. Osborne & Company started up in October and has been running since. On February 26th a solid train of thirty-one cars with the machinery of this company left Auburn for the New England states, where a large trade is developing.

The paving of Clark street, the repair of the old street roller, the commencement of the Bradley Memorial Chapel for Fort Hill

Cemetery, the completion of the Welch Memorial Building, the success of the Auburn Gun Club over the other teams of the state, the conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, held in this city in September, the annual convention of New York firemen held here on September 20th, also belong to the events of the year 1893.

In the year 1897 the Auburn Press Club was organized with William I. Donnell president and Victor T. Holland secretary and treasurer. In the same year the Auburn Telephone Company was formed with Senator B. M. Wilcox, president.

When the Spanish-American War broke out in the spring of 1898, the Wheeler Rifles went to the front as Company M., in the Third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. A full account of the operations of this company appears in a separate chapter.

In that year the work of paving the streets of the city was commenced. Orlando S. Lewis was then mayor and his régime was noted for a great improvement in the thoroughfares of Auburn. He was the leading advocate of the project, but was ably seconded by George R. Peck of the *Advertiser*.

Auburn held an Old Home week celebration from June 24th to 29th, 1906. Elaborate preparations were made for the week-holiday and invitations were sent to the absent sons and daughters of the city, far and near, to come to the festival. Every day of the week had its programme of entertainment and amusement. On Sunday there were religious observances; on Monday a reception and games; on Tuesday a great school parade, an alumni banquet at the High School and a life-saving exhibition by the Fire Department. On Wednesday a grand union picnic was held at Lakeside Park, where speeches and fireworks added to the entertainment. Thursday was historical day, of which a distinctive feature was a grand military reception and ball at the armory. On Friday a great Civic, Military and Industrial parade was held.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MODERN AUBURN.

Auburn is delightfully located on an undulating town site over seven hundred feet above sea level, on both banks of the Owasco River, a short distance below the foot of Owasco Lake, a beautiful sheet of water over a mile wide and stretching eleven miles to the south, in the heart of the famous "lake country" of Central New York. The "plain," like the "village," is mere poetic license, since Auburn sits serenely fair upon her seven hills, like the Imperial City itself, for we familiarly say "East Hill," "West Hill," "Fort Hill," and the others, even "Capitol Hill."

A fertile agricultural region surrounds the city, and within its very borders are found inexhaustible supplies of limestone, the blue and the gray in patriotic union, and of gravel, sand and brick-clay building materials on the spot. Owasco lake is the City's reservoir, hundreds of feet deep and impounding the waters of two hundred square miles of watershed, from which a municipal water plant furnishes water for domestic and fire purposes through sixty-five miles of street mains under the Holly system.

Citizens have added to these natural advantages the dams at the waterfalls—some nine within the city limits, with a total descent of one hundred and fifty feet—and the manufacturing plants, which have made the wealth of the city, and the transportation lines, urban, suburban and interurban.

The local electric railway runs by two routes to the foot of Owasco Lake, where beautiful Lakeside Park, a high-class resort maintained by the railway company, Island Park with its new summer theater, the Owasco Country Club and other attractions draw thousands daily in the season.



Z. W. Laborn

The Auburn division of the New York Central Lines, in connection with its new passenger station and freight houses, affords excellent facilities for transportation east and west, putting the city in close touch with Syracuse, Albany and New York, and with the foot of Cayuga, Seneca and Canandaigua lakes, and their first-class steamboat lines, and with Rochester and the west.

The Lehigh Valley railroad, which also has new passenger and freight stations, besides connecting directly with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, gives an outlet to Fair Haven on Lake Ontario, and by one route along the west shore of Owasco Lake reaches its numerous cottage sites, and by another route for forty miles along the east shore of Cayuga Lake brings the city into communication with the resorts of that lake and with Wells College, Cornell University and Ithaca, and affords an alternative route to New York.

The Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway furnishes a half-hour high-grade service to Skaneateles Lake and Syracuse over a scenic route. The Auburn & Northern Electric Railway is building a line seven miles to Port Byron, connecting with the great trunk lines across the state. The New York, Auburn & Lansing Railroad is building a line from Auburn to Ithaca, and other electric roads are projected to the south and to the west.

Two telephone companies, the Bell and the Automatic, local and long distance, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, and the American, United States and Interurban Electric Express companies complete the facilities for intercommunication.

The city has experienced its civic awakening, and with a reformed charter and all the dignities of the larger cities it is rapidly becoming cosmopolitan. With a population approaching 40,000 it takes pride in several miles of smooth pavements and many miles of macadamized streets, in electrical subways throughout the business center and spreading into the residence quarters, many fine business blocks, thirty-five stores, fifteen public schools with

handsome brick buildings, more than twenty beautiful stone and brick churches, Music Hall, the Burtis Opera House and the grand Burtis Auditorium, seating nearly five thousand, at which the best musical and theatrical attractions are presented. The United States Court House and Post-Office, the State Prisons and the State Armory, quarters of the Wheeler Rifles, Second Separate Co. N. G. N. Y., the County Court House, the City Hall and the Public Library are a most creditable line of public buildings, while the two hospitals, two orphan asylums, the Home, etc., are most beneficent charitable institutions. The grounds, buildings and equipment of the Auburn Theological Seminary are of the highest order, and the new buildings of the City Club and of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union are unsurpassed in their classes.

The residence portion of the city consists of detached houses and spacious grounds very largely open to the streets and neighboring yards without fences, producing with the wide streets the effect of a great park. The streets are bordered with grass plots and lined with beautiful trees. Then there is Seward Park, the Y. M. C. A. field and park, floral circles, etc., for the further pleasure and adornment of the city, besides several beautiful cemeteries, of which Fort Hill, in the southwest part of the city, is pre-eminent, occupying the site of a pre-historic Indian fortification and adjacent lands.

The financial interests of the community are cared for by two national banks, two private banks, two savings banks, and a new trust company.

The Auburn Light, Heat and Power Company furnishes electric light and electric power and steam heat to individuals and corporations and lights all the streets and municipal buildings with electricity under a city contract, and the Citizens Light and Power Company provides competition in electric light and power, while the Auburn Gas Company supplies illuminating and fuel gas to private consumers.

The Auburnian has every facility for keeping abreast of the times, for the Rochester and Syracuse morning papers are laid on his breakfast table, the New York dailies are here at noon, and the afternoon brings forth the two local dailies, the *Advertiser* and the *Citizen*, produced along the most advanced lines of the newspaper business. The *Cayuga County Independent* and the *Auburn Journal* are weekly and semi-weekly papers.

The library in the Dodge Morgan Building contains 26,000 volumes and 8,000 pamphlets. It is open for the free use of the public, as well as the faculty and students.

The Seymour Library Association maintains a free public circulating library, established in 1876, through the munificence of the late James S. Seymour. The library contains about 15,000 volumes, is located on Genesee street, and is a magnificent building, which with the site was a gift to the association by Mr. Willard E. Case, in commemoration of his father, Theodore P. Case. There is also a free reading room and library supported by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union for the special use of women, and for a number of years General W. H. Seward, has provided a free reading room for men, which is one of the noblest of gifts to the workingmen and youths of this city. There are many other organizations in Auburn both social and fraternal.

The handsome armory erected in 1873, is built of native limestone and finished in ash at an expense of \$90,000. It is the headquarters of the Wheeler Rifles or Second Separate Company. This company enlisted in the Spanish War as Company M, Third New York Volunteers.

Two Grand Army posts, Post Seward and Post Crocker look with jealous care to the interests of the veteran soldiers and their families.

The Cayuga County Historical Society first came into existence in March 1876, mainly through the efforts of the late Reverend Charles Hawley, D. D., who served as its president until his

death in 1885. The present incumbent of that office is Willis J. Beecher, D. D.

The United States Court House and Post-Office was erected in 1888. It is built of gray stone and red brick, and is one of the handsomest buildings in Auburn. This city enjoys all of the advantages of a free postal delivery, has six sub-stations, twenty-two regular carriers, several substitutes and nine rural delivery carriers.

The County Court House and City Hall are handsome buildings of Grecian architecture. The county clerk's office was erected in 1882. It is of brick three stories high and contains the offices of the county clerk, county treasurer and superintendent of the poor, the county judge's chamber and the supervisors' rooms. A modern jail is in the rear of the county building which also contains the residence of the sheriff.

The Y. M. C. A. occupies a handsome building in the center of the city. It has a large membership and maintains four departments of work, Physical, Educational, Social and Religious. The Physical Department has a well equipped gymnasium, including an excellent swimming pool and bath, and also a magnificent athletic field. The Educational Department maintains a library and reading rooms, and numerous evening classes in various branches of study. The Association also possesses a beautiful wooded park adjoining the athletic field; both field and park were the gift of the Misses Willard of this city.

There are about two hundred different streets in Auburn extending in the aggregate over one hundred miles in length and crossed by four hundred and seventy-five cross-walks.

An active Board of Health looks with vigilant care after the public sanitary interests.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

REVISED BY CHARLES F. RATTIGAN.

John Delano, on the 20th of July, 1798, published the first number of the *Levanna Gazette and Onondaga Advertiser*, at Levanna, the *first paper* published in the State, west of Whitestown, with the exception of the *Ontario Gazette*, published the year previous, at Geneva.

The second paper published in the county was the *Western Luminary*, at Watkins Settlement, now Scipioville, by Ebenezer Eaton, on March 24, 1801.

On the 30th day of April, 1806, the brothers Henry and James Pace, established the *Aurora Gazette*, at Aurora; but not succeeding, they removed their office here, and on the 7th of June, 1808, issued the first number of the *Western Federalist*, which they continued for eight years. It was printed upon a blue sheet, about the size of cap-paper, and very coarsely executed.

The Paces were of English birth, with decided sympathies with the mother country on the questions which led to the War of 1812. Their radical Federal doctrines were not well received by many of their readers. Yet, as their's was, for some time, the *only local* paper having the monopoly of legal advertising, and printing their small sheet quite cheaply, they held the field, until, by the competition of the *Cayuga Patriot*, and the growing unpopularity of Federalism, they were forced to yield to the *Auburn Gazette*, in 1816, a neutral paper, noticed in its proper place.

The fifth paper published in the county was the *Cayuga Tocsin*, at Union Springs, in 1812, by R. T. Chamberlain. But business interests soon induced its transfer to Auburn. The *Patriot*, being then well established, so held the field as to leave little chance for

the success of another Democratic newspaper, and the *Tocsin* was soon discontinued.

The sixth paper in the county was the *Cayuga Patriot*, first published by J. G. Hathaway, who was succeeded in 1814 by Samuel R. Brown. It was politically opposed to the *Federalist*, advocating the doctrines of the party which sustained the war, supported Daniel D. Tompkins, in opposition to DeWitt Clinton, and was the organ here of the party of which Enos T. Throop was a leading representative. It was a small quarto, coarsely printed, but conducted with fair ability, and well received. It made such rapid inroads upon the field hitherto occupied by the *Federalist*, as, within two years, to compel its discontinuance. Its office was over a wagon-maker's shop, near the river, on the west side of what is now Mechanic street. A young man, who afterwards became one of the leading journalists of the country—Thurlow Weed—worked here, and gives us a graphic sketch of the editor, his consort, and the village:

“Nor shall we ever forget the upper story of a wagon-maker's shop, where the *Cayuga Patriot* was printed, for there we worked, and laughed and played away the winter of 1814. Samuel R. Brown, who published the *Patriot*, was an honest, amiable, easy, slipshod sort of a man, whose patient, good-natured wife was cut from the same piece.” He adds that “Auburn was then a small village, without sidewalks, or a pavement, and, save Sackett's Harbor, the muddiest place we ever saw.” Richard Oliphant, then a lad, was a typesetter in this office, and Mr. Weed compliments him for his skill and fidelity, which his after-life fully exemplified.

James Beardsley published the *Patriot* in 1817; David Rumsey, father of the Supreme Court judge of that name, in 1819; and in that year U. F. Doubleday purchased the establishment. He had had some four years' previous experience as a publisher, and in his hands the paper prospered. He published it for eight years,

when, on April 1, 1827, Isaac S. Allen became, with him, an equal partner, under the firm name of Doubleday & Allen. They published the paper for four and a half years, or until September 21, 1831, when, on Mr. Doubleday's election to Congress, he transferred his interest in the paper to Mr. Allen. The latter continued the publication until December 30, 1833, when Willett Lounsbury became a partner, under the firm name of Allen & Lounsbury, by whom the journal was published about nine and one-half years, and until Mr. Lounsbury's death, which occurred suddenly on May 18, 1843. Mr. Allen then purchased the interest which Mr. Lounsbury had held in the paper, and individually continued its publication until June 12, 1845. Mr. Doubleday was employed, at this time, to write, each week, the leading editorial, though then the Agent of the Auburn Prison. At the latter date Mr. Doubleday became again the sole owner of the paper, Mr. Allen retiring.

On November 17, 1846, Mr. Doubleday, being about to remove to Illinois, transferred his interest in the *Patriot* to Henry A. Hawes and Henry M. Stone, who published it under the firm of Hawes & Stone, until its consolidation with the *Tocsin*, *Second*, in June, 1847, the combined papers receiving the name of the *Cayuga New Era*.

Auburn Gazette was issued in June, 1816, by Skinner & Crosby—Thos. M. Skinner and Wm. Crosby—Mr. Skinner being the manager and principal owner. He came here from New London, Conn. Frederick Prince, who had worked in the same office with Mr. Skinner came on with him, and worked in his office here for many years.

The *Gazette* was ably and carefully conducted, and, for the time, neatly printed. It was independent in politics, with a leaning towards the Clintonians, and so continued for two years, when its title was changed to the *Cayuga Republican*, a decidedly Clintonian sheet. The nominal publisher was Augustus Buckingham, an

employee in the office, but who had no interest in the paper. His name was so used because he was free from any taint of Federalism, and as a measure of business and political policy. A few months later the name of *Frederick Prince* appeared as publisher, Mr. Skinner appearing only as *printer*, though the sole owner and real publisher of the paper, Mr. Crosby being dead. The paper soon became a leading and thorough party organ, and secured for itself a liberal patronage. It was continued by Mr. Skinner for fifteen years, under the title of *Cayuga Republican*, when, in May, 1833, it was united with the *Free Press*, the new paper taking the name of the *Auburn Journal and Advertiser*, published by Oliphant & Skinner—Henry Oliphant and T. M. Skinner—both experienced and successful newspaper publishers. They continued its publication for six years, when Mr. Skinner retired.

The *Cayuga Republican* was always a well-conducted and printed journal, received with favor by its readers, and liberally patronized. Its editors were seldom announced, or publicly recognized. Richard L. Smith and G. A. Gamage are the only ones so made known. The latter gave to the paper, for one year, his entire time, and, while in his charge, it gave clear evidence of his erudition, his elegance as a writer, and skill as a journalist. But original articles, except on the eve of elections, were not then common. The matter consisted mainly of extracts from the city papers. Editorial and local departments were not then regularly maintained.

During the great agitation which the subject of Anti-Masonry produced in Central and Western New York, from 1827 to 1837, this journal was the organ of the *Anti-Masonic party*, and so continued till its union with the *Free Press*, in 1833. At this time there were no regular book stores in the village, and Mr. Skinner, and later, U. F. Doubleday, maintained very creditable book and stationery stores, in connection with their newspapers.

The *Evangelical Recorder*, a religious weekly magazine, was started in January, 1818, by the Reverend Dirck C. Lansing, as editor, printed by Thomas M. Skinner, and discontinued at the end of the first year for the want of patronage.

In 1818 Henry C. Southwick issued here the *Advocate of the People*, and continued it for a short period only, the ground being then fully occupied by the *Patriot* and *Republican*.

In the order of dates the *Free Press* was the next paper issued here, by Richard Oliphant, in 1824. He continued it for five years, and then sold it to his brother Henry, by whom it was continued four years, and in May, 1833, it was united, as stated, with the *Cayuga Republican*.

The *Free Press* was always a creditable and well-managed journal, the largest in the state west of Albany, and the political rival of the *Patriot*, then the leading Democratic paper, and edited by that close thinker, cogent reasoner, and forcible writer, U. F. Doubleday.

The *Gospel Messenger* was started in Auburn in 1827, by Reverend John C. Rudd, D. D., rector of St. Peter's church, and for several years principal of the Auburn Academy. The *Messenger* was published weekly, and while primarily devoted to the Episcopal polity, was liberal to all sects. It was very ably edited, Doctor Rudd having been one of the clearest and most forcible of writers. The place of publication was first changed to Geneva, and thence to Utica.

The *Gospel Advocate* was commenced by Doubleday & Allen, January 1, 1828, Reverend L. S. Everitt, Universalist, editor; 8vo. form, semi-monthly, continued for three years. Reverend O. A. Brownson was one of the contributors.

The *Diamond* was commenced in 1830, and continued for a brief period only.

In 1834, Frederick Prince started the *Cayuga Democrat*, the first of a series of subsequent journals that bore the word "Democrat"

as their prominent designation. It was, however, not a success, for in 1835 he started the *Auburn Miscellany*, and in 1839 he became foreman of the *Western Banner*, started in that year, with Francis S. Wiggins, editor, the printing office having been purchased of Mr. Prince. Subsequently, the name of the paper was changed to the *Auburn Banner*, and in 1841 it was sold to the Methodist Book Concern, in New York.

Frederick Prince had a long and an exceedingly varied experience, as printer and publisher, both here and elsewhere. Returning to Auburn, in 1833, he started the *Auburn Democrat*, followed in 1835 by the *Auburn Miscellany*, and in 1838 by the *Auburn Daily News*, the *first daily paper published in the county*, and continued it for seven months, with a brief subsequent revival. He sold his office, in 1844, to the proprietors of the *Western Banner*, and became their foreman; but soon removed to Port Byron, and established the *Port Byron Herald*, issuing it for two years, but continuing a job office there until 1849, when he closed his eventful career as printer, editor, author and publisher—the most eventful experience of any of the publishers of the county—and came here to reside. He was for many years clerk of the village, the second clerk under the city charter, and for several subsequent years. As a writer, he inclined to romance, and some of his stories were published in the *Cabinet*, in 1822. His “Tales of Fort Hill” had a marked local celebrity, and have been again and again republished.

Henry A. Hawes learned his trade in the office of the *Banner*, and, on its sale, engaged with Mr. Oliphant, on the *Advertiser*, the foreman then being O. F. Knapp, and Cornelius S. Underwood was an employee. Mr. Hawes was subsequently employed on the *Patriot* and the *Tocsin*, and in the book publishing house of Derby, Miller & Company. He was partner of H. M. Stone, in publishing the *Democrat*; also of Stone, Hawes & Company, in publishing the *New Era*.

Cornelius S. Underwood was for many years prominent amongst the printers of Auburn, in the capacities of journeyman, foreman and proofreader. In the latter capacity he had few equals. His perceptions were quick and accurate, and his knowledge of his art complete. He held that position for several years in the book publishing house of Derby, Miller & Company, and afterwards held various civil and military positions.

T. B. Barber learned his trade in the office of Henry Oliphant and learned it so well, that it will be no disparagement to his brethren in the craft to say that few, if any of them, could show as many neat specimens of workmanship as have come from his hands, in the various offices in which his artistic skill has been manifested. His were the aptitudes of the artist, with which but few are favored, and his true employment would have been that of the designer or engraver.

The *Primitive Christian*, by Reverend Silas E. Shepard, Disciple, was commenced in 1835, and continued for six years. It was devoted to the advocacy of the religious views of that sect. Nearly a full year's issue is devoted to a discussion of their respective beliefs, by the editor and the Reverend G. W. Montgomery, which is very interesting.

The *Chronicles*, by Ezra, the Scribe, were published here at this time, but their author and publishers were kept secret. They were ingeniously and forcibly written, and very severe upon the alleged barbarities of the officers of the Auburn Prison. The excitement was so great and general as to change the party politics of the county. Libel suits grew out of it without discovering who wrote them. After many years it was discovered that they were written by Reverend Silas E. Shepard, the then editor of the *Primitive Christian*. This is no doubt authentic, as it appears in a full biographical notice of him, published at Troy, Pa., after his death, which occurred there on the 18th of October 1907.

The *People's Library* was started in 1836 by Francis S. Wiggins, but was soon discontinued.

The *Conference Record* was begun here by Reverend J. S. Chamberlain in 1837.

On April 5, 1839, the *Cayuga Tocsin*, *Second*, was started, and became the organ of the "Free Soil" or "Barnburner" division of the Democratic party, the *Partiot* being the organ of the conservative or "Old Hunker" division, distinctions which were kept up until 1847, when a partial truce was made, and the two papers were united, under the title of the *Cayuga New Era*.

The *Tocsin* was first published by Miller and Hine. Gelem Hine had published the *Genoa Spy*, and the materials of that office were carted here and used in the *Tocsin* office. The paper was next published by Miller & Stowe, and afterward by Merrill & Hollett, T. Y. How, editor. It was a wide-awake journal, and the political sparring between it and the *Advertiser* and the *Patriot*, was sharp and severe.

The *Northern Advocate*, Methodist Episcopal, was started by Reverend John E. Robie, in April, 1841, with Reverends F. G. Hibbard and William Hosmer editors. It was continued as a private enterprise until May, 1844, when it was purchased by the Methodist General Conference, and continued here as the *Northern Christian Advocate* for twenty-eight years, under the following editors: Reverend Nelson Rounds, from '44 to '48—four years; Reverend William Hosmer, from '48 to '56—eight years; Reverend F. G. Hibbard, from '56 to '60—four years; Reverend Isaac S. Bingham, from '60 to '64—four years; and from '64 to '75 by Reverend D. D. Lore, D. D.—eleven years, and until his death. The paper, however, was removed to Syracuse in 1872, three years before that event, on the establishment of the Methodist University there. While published here, the work was executed by William J. Moses, who was the agent and business manager of the paper. The *Advocate* has always been a very successful enterprise.

The *Star of Temperance*, was started by L. W. Dewey, in 1845, and removed to Rochester, about 1848, leaving an opening for the *Cayuga Chief*, which soon followed.

The *Auburn Journal and Advertiser*, weekly, was, as stated, first issued here in May, 1833. In March, 1846, Mr. Oliphant issued the weekly under the title of the *Auburn Journal*, and commenced a daily under that of the *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, the latter the *second daily paper printed here*.

The telegraph wires were brought into Auburn in May, 1846, and wrought a marvelous change in the transmission and publication of news. Hitherto, from one to two days had been required for the receipt of news from the sea coast, which now was *instantly* transmitted; and at business centers a daily journal became a necessity.

The *Cayuga Tocsin* therefore, quickly followed the *Advertiser* in issuing a daily paper. Both those papers had anticipated the completion of the telegraph to this point, by receiving their dispatches by mail, first from Utica, and then from Syracuse, as the telegraph was extended to those cities.

On September 14, 1846, Mr. Oliphant, whose health had failed, sold his papers to Henry Montgomery, by whom they were published until May 26, 1848. The latter did not make the enterprise a financial success, but made an assignment to Chas. T. Ferris. Mr. Ferris subsequently bought the establishment, and published the papers until August 22, 1849. He then sold to George W. Peck, Oscar F. Knapp taking a one-half interest therein, Mr. Peck and Mr. Montgomery editors; and Mr. Knapp business manager, the firm being Knapp & Peck. Afterwards Mr. Peck became the editor-in-chief.

In the *History of Cayuga County*, published in 1879, the following paragraph occurs in the chapter on the press, edited by the late Elliot G. Storke:

"The *Auburn Daily Advertiser* and the *Auburn Journal* have been published the longest of any in the county under one ownership, and have been signally prosperous. They hold a prominent place among the larger and more important journals in the interior cities of the state."

Oscar F. Knapp and George W. Peck, the early owners of the *Auburn Daily Advertiser* and *Weekly Journal*, continued the business under the firm name of Knapp & Peck—Mr. Peck as editor and Mr. Knapp as business manager—without interruption until the death of Mr. Peck in July of 1877. Mr. Peck's two sons then inherited his interest, and Mr. Knapp divided his interest with his son, making four equal partners in the concern, but not changing the name. The firm of Knapp & Peck continued until September, 1883, when Edward H. Thomson was admitted to partnership, and the title underwent its first change in all these years, becoming Knapp, Peck & Thomson.

At the present time the *personnel* of the *Advertiser* is as follows: Horace J. Knapp, George R. Peck, Henry D. Peck, and Edward H. Thomson.

George W. Peck from eighteen to twenty-two years of age, was employed as an apprentice and compositor on the *Quincy, (Ill.) Herald*; for about three years on the *St. Louis Daily Republican*, as a compositor. He was next engaged for one year on the *Cortland County, N. Y. Whig*, and coming thence to Auburn worked here, in turn, for Henry Oliphant and Henry Montgomery, on the *Advertiser*. He was next employed in the editorial department of the *Lockport Daily Courier*, and on August 22, 1849, he bought the *Advertiser*, as stated. Some years later his health failed, and his disease—hemorrhoids and nervous dyspepsia—induced manifest and repeated instances of mental derangement, with an impulse to self-destruction which he finally effected, in his own library, on the 28th day of July 1877, by a pistol shot through the brain.

Kendrick Vail took his first lessons in his art in the office of the *Advertiser*, under Montgomery, and has devoted thereto his subsequent life, in the various capacities incident to the business, as compositor, foreman, proofreader, pressman, editor and publisher; understanding practically and thoroughly all the departments of the business, whether of book, or newspaper publishing. He had the principal charge of the press room in the publishing house of Derby, Miller & Company, was one of the publishers of the *Daily and Weekly Union*, and was business manager of the firm of K. Vail & Company, publishers of the *Auburn Daily Bulletin*, which will be hereinafter noticed. He retired from the newspaper business about 1880 and has since died.

Andrew Shuman, then sixteen years of age, began his second year's apprenticeship with Montgomery on the *Advertiser*, in 1846, and remained nearly three years. In 1848 he published, "on his own hook," a small weekly paper entitled *The Auburnian*, doing the work on overtime. Kendrick Vail, a fellow apprentice, soon became partner, and their paper was a brisk and lively little sheet. But it involved too much labor for the limited time of the young men, and they continued it for four months only. Young Shuman, though but eighteen years of age, in 1849 formed a partnership with T. W. & Emma Brown, in publishing the *Cayuga Chief*, and continued it for one year. Feeling the need of a more thorough culture, he spent the ensuing two years at the Clinton Liberal Institute, fitting himself for college, and entered Hamilton in 1851. While there he made the most of his time and his vacations, even, were spent here in writing for the *Advertiser*. In 1853 he was offered the position of editor of the *Syracuse Daily Journal*, which he accepted and creditably filled for three and a half years, going thence to Chicago to accept the editorship of the *Chicago Evening Journal*. In politics he became equally conspicuous and successful. He was state penitentiary commissioner of Illinois from 1865 to 1871, and lieutenant-governor of that state.

The *Cayuga New Era* was started in June 22, 1847, and published for nearly ten years. Merrill, Stone & Company were the first publishers, and its editor was Thos. Y. How. It was afterwards published successively by Stone, Hawes & Company, Finn & Hollett and Wm. L. Finn, and discontinued in 1857.

John S. Jenkins, an elegant and forcible writer, and the author of several valuable works which were published here, held for some time the position of editor of this journal, and his articles merited and received the marked attention, both of their local readers and of the press of the country.

The *New Era* was designed to heal the old divisions in the Democratic party on the question of slavery extension; but time only widened the breach, and increased the bitterness of the contest which culminated in the formation of the Republican party, and in 1860 in the election of Lincoln, to be followed by the disastrous and terrible events of the ensuing four years.

The *Auburn Daily Bulletin*, the first of that name, was issued as a campaign journal in 1848, by Stone, Hawes & Company.

Auburn's Favorite, by N. P. Caulkins, in 1847; *The Masonic Union*, by Finley M. King in 1850, a few monthly numbers only were issued; the *Spiritual and Moral Instructor* in 1851; the *Farmer and Mechanic* in 1856, changed in 1857 to *The Teacher's Educational Journal*, both by P. B. Becker; and the *Spiritual Clarion* in 1857; were unsuccessful experiments, and of little public importance.

The *Cayuga Chief*, owned, edited and published by Thurlow W. Brown, was an outspoken, original and vigorous temperance journal, commenced here January 4, 1849, and continued for eight years, when it was removed to Wisconsin, and continued there under the same ownership. Emma, sister of Thurlow W., was early associated with him in the literary and business management of the paper here, and so continued after its transfer to the West.

Thurlow W. Brown, and his sister Emma, were "peculiar people." They were independent and fearless in the advocacy of what they believed to be right. They had decided talents, and great industry and perseverance. As serial writers they had few superiors, and Thurlow W. Brown was also an effective public speaker. He published a very readable volume on his favorite theme, "Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone Reveries."

The *Christian Ambassador* was first established in New York city, as the successor of the *Christian Messenger*, on the fourth day of December, 1850, and Reverend J. M. Austin was appointed its editor. It was, however, removed to Auburn early in January following, and conducted here for about twelve years, under the able supervision of the same editor. It was published in the interest of the New York Convention of Universalists, by a stock company. The enterprise was very successful.

The circulation rose to over 8,000 weekly, and gave the patrons great satisfaction. It earned, bought and paid for the entire stock, and the establishment was then turned over to the State Convention, agreeably to the original plan, and the latter became its sole owners and publishers. At this time Mr. Austin resigned his position as editor, to accept that of paymaster in the army, which he held until the close of the war. Reverend T. J. Sawyer succeeded Mr. Austin as editor, and the *Ambassador* was removed to New York.

The *Auburn American*, daily and weekly, was issued by Wm. J. Moses, in February, 1855, and continued under that name until June 20, 1859, when its title was changed to the *Auburn Daily and Weekly Union*, Moses & Vail publishers.

The *American* was the organ of the political party of that name, while the latter existed, and ably advocated its principles.

The *Union* was continued until March 6, 1861, when the papers were sold to Knapp & Peck, who, for a short period, issued their weekly under the title of the *Auburn Journal and Weekly Union*, and their daily as the *Advertiser and Union*.

B. F. Hall was chief editor of the *Union*, and Chas. A. Warden city editor, and their departments were conducted with signal ability. Though Judge Hall had been the recognized editor of our journals here to a limited extent only, he, nevertheless, performed much valuable work in that capacity, and largely contributed to give interest and value to our local press up to twenty years ago.

The *Northern Independent* was established in August, 1856, by Reverend Wm. Hosmer, aided by a Publication Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It had its origin in the anti-slavery zeal of its projectors, who regarded the regular church organs as too cautious and not sufficiently outspoken on the slavery question. It was vigorously conducted and well supported, until the causes which gave it birth had ceased, when it was discontinued.

Reverend Wm. Hosmer, its projector and principal editor, was for about twenty years prominently connected with our local press, in the capacities of editor and author. His convictions were earnest and sincere, and at all times plainly expressed. He was an "agitator and reformer" of no mean ability, and as such always stood in the front ranks—boldly confronting the opponents of his opinions, and challenging their admiration by the firmness and consistency of his course. Slavery and intemperance were especially obnoxious to him, and no one ever contended against them with greater zeal and energy. He lived to see the former die; but the latter will probably live, despite the efforts of philanthropists, while evil exists in the world.

The Orphans' Friend was first issued in August, 1857, more than fifty years ago. It was an effective advocate of the noble charity in aid of which it was established.

The Auburn Democrat, weekly, was started in August, 1857, by Stone, Hawes & Company, by whom it was continued about five years, and until Mr. Stone entered the army. The establishment

was then transferred to Wm. S. Hawley, who issued the *Spirit of the Times* for about eighteen months. Mr. Hawley also issued one number of a daily of the above title, but this enterprise failing to receive proper encouragement was abandoned, as was his weekly.

The *People's Union*, an advocate of political reform, was published during the local canvass of 1862, the contributors to which were Michael S. Myers, Warren T. Worden, C. L. Adams, and others.

The *McClellan Banner* was published during the political campaign of 1864, by P. W. Rhodes and C. L. Adams.

The *Semi-Weekly Herald*, Democratic, was published in 1865, for about six months, by N. T. Hackstaff and G. E. Bostwick.

In September, 1868, another *Democrat* was issued by Charles F. Durston & Company. The establishment, however, was the next year transferred to J. N. Bailey, who published it under that title for four years, when the paper was sold to Wm. J. Moses.

The *Auburn Morning News*, daily and weekly, was first issued here in July, 1868, by Dennis Brothers & Thorne. Its editor-in-chief was Wm. H. Barnes; Charles A. Warden, city editor, and Theodore H. Schenck, literary editor. It was the advocate of Republican principles and conducted with energy and ability. No expense was spared to give interest and value to the journal. Its proprietors, however, were without experience as publishers. The disbursements of the establishment were not justified by its receipts, and, after sacrificing largely, the papers were discontinued in January, 1871.

The *Auburn Daily Bulletin* was started February 16, 1870, by K. Vail & Co. William J. Moses was the directing spirit in the enterprise, and it was published from his printing establishment at 27 and 29 Clark street. Mr. Moses was in editorial charge and Kendrick Vail was the business manager. The paper entered the field as a local independent newspaper. At that time the Associated Press service had a monopoly of the telegraph news service and the *Bulletin* had to depend on its local news and editorial

strength to win public favor. Charles A. Caulkins, who had a reputation for originality in handling local matters, was the city editor.

From the same publication office, the *Auburn Daily News*, a morning newspaper was published beginning July 16, 1872, and the weekly edition of the *News* was begun August 12th of the same year. The publishers of the *News* were the Auburn Printing Company of which Mr. Moses was president and H. L. Storke, secretary and treasurer. In politics it was vigorously Democratic, Mr. Moses at the time being very prominent in Democratic state politics. Mr. Moses was the editor-in-chief of both publications, but he devoted most of his attention to the morning edition and his editorial opinions were widely read and quoted. He wielded a vigorous pen; he always stood for the advancement of Auburn and was very devoted to its public institutions, especially educational. As a writer he had a clearness of statement that made his editorials forceful and he could crowd into a dozen lines as much common sense argument as many would take a column to present. The point was never obscured by useless verbiage or attempt at ornamentation; there was no mistaking his language or meaning.

The *Morning News*, though it had the advantage of the Associated Press service which was very important in those days and was ably edited did not prove a financial success and was discontinued after a more or less precarious existence of six years. The subscription list of the *News* was merged with the *Bulletin* and the evening paper became the *News-Bulletin*.

Mr. Moses took over the business management of the consolidated papers and a few years later, that he might give his whole attention to that department, made Edward M. Allen, who came here from Utica, managing editor of the *News-Bulletin*. Mr Allen had for a time been editor of the *Evening Auburnian*, which was established originally as the *Item*, in June, 1877, by Urban S. Benton, with offices in Exchange street. The *Auburnian* was taken



CHARLES F. RATTIGAN

over by a stock company and it had considerable success for several years, but in January, 1885 it was purchased by Mr. Moses and merged with his paper under the hyphenated name of *News-Bulletin-Auburnian*.

The consolidation gave the *Bulletin*, which in the meantime had grown in circulation and influence under the combination of two such men as William J. Moses and Edward M. Allen, the largest circulation attained up to that time by any paper in the city.

The early 80's were trying years for all the newspaper publishers. Following the success of the *Auburnian*, there came dissensions in the company and the result was the establishment of the *Evening Dispatch*, as a fourth evening paper—the *Advertiser*, *Bulletin*, *Auburnian* and *Dispatch*.

The *Dispatch* after a hopeless struggle to get a foothold as an evening paper entered the morning field and with the United Press dispatches made a very creditable newspaper. But it could not command sufficient patronage and it followed the Dennis brothers' *Morning News* and Mr. Moses' later venture to the newspaper graveyard in 1890.

Edward M. Allen continued in editorial charge of the *Bulletin* until his death in 1893. He was a born newspaper man and under him the *Bulletin* attained and held an important position in the life of the city. On his death Charles F. Rattigan, who began newspaper work on the *Dispatch* in 1884 succeeded to the managing editorship and continued in that position until it was merged with the *Auburn Citizen*, October 2, 1905.

The *Citizen* was established by a stock company organized by T. M. Osborne and Mr. Rattigan. The building No. 34 and 36 Dill street was purchased and equipped with the latest machinery, the old *Bulletin* printing plant, which was established over half a century before being dismantled. The subscription list of the *Bulletin* was taken over by the new company and greatly added to by new subscribers and on this consolidation the *Citizen* took the

lead in circulation attaining over 5,000 circulation within its first year of publication. While Messrs. Osborne and Rattigan are both prominent in Democratic politics the paper is fair in its treatment of all parties and is classifiable as an independent newspaper.

AUBURN MANUFACTURERS, BANKS AND
BANKERS, GAS LIGHT CO.

Auburn is situated in the center of a rich agricultural district, to which the city owes no inconsiderable share of its commercial prosperity, but the manufacturing interests are what have made it really great. It is advantageously situated upon the Owasco Outlet, the waters of the stream falling one hundred and eighty feet on their rapid journey through the city. To this source of power, constant and reliable, has recently been added the might of the cataract of Niagara. The Auburn Light, Heat and Power Company has a contract with the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company for light, heat and power, and a sub-station has been erected within the city limits for the purpose of transforming the electric current transmitted from Niagara Falls to a pressure suitable for working purposes. But besides these two potent agencies manufacturers may develop power cheaply from coal, or from gas produced by the coking process, so that Auburn offers an inviting field to industrial enterprises.

The scores of manufacturing plants now in operation in the city, give employment to about 7,000 people, and the large amount of money paid to these has a great effect upon all other commercial interests.

Railway facilities for transportation are excellent and whether the manufacturer desires to bring in raw material or ship the finished product of his factory he is not handicapped by burdensome freight rates.

The largest and one of the oldest enterprises in the city is that of the International Harvester Company. This great industry

had its inception in 1858, and D. M. Osborne founded the business which has grown to such colossal proportions. In that year the firm of D. M. Osborne & Co., was formed, which comprised D. M. Osborne, C. C. Dennis and Charles P. Wood. The latter retired in 1862 and C. C. Dennis died in 1866. Then John H. Osborne and Orrin Burdick were admitted to the firm. The business grew rapidly from the very commencement and inside the first ten years the force of twelve men, with which the firm started, had increased to several hundred. They manufactured the Kirby reaper and mower, and the machines were of such superior quality that they took the market everywhere. The Cayuga Chief and the Dodge & Stevenson machines were rivals for the trade, but the latter company failed and the D. M. Osborne Company absorbed the Cayuga Chief. Then the business was extended not only all over the United States and Canada, but into the countries of Europe and to Australia and New Zealand. During the life of D. M. Osborne he was the guiding spirit of the industry, and upon his death he was succeeded by his son Thomas M. Osborne, as president of the company and Edwin D. Metcalf as treasurer.

For more than forty years the company continued operations, growing larger and stronger, extending the factories and increasing the output. Finally, in 1903 the business was sold to the International Harvester Company, which now operates the several large plants that go to make up the works of the concern. These cover more than one hundred acres of ground, and being located in different parts of the city, a regular incorporated standard gauge railroad is maintained to transfer materials and finished machines from one part of the works to another. They have their own rolling mills and operate their own malleable works to manufacture the iron parts of their machines. Also, they have their own twine mills and shops in which lumber in the rough is worked into the desired parts of the implements for which they are intended. The output is now about 500,000 machines yearly. Employment is

given to 2800 men, and Samuel V. Kennedy now has charge of the manufacturing departments of the East.

The Nye & Wait Carpet Company: In 1852 Carhart and Nye leased Josiah Barber's factory and ran it until 1858, when the partnership was dissolved and L. W. Nye bought the building erected in 1816 by Elijah Miller and John H. Beach. In this building L. W. Nye conducted a cotton factory until 1868. In 1869 it was partially destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1870. In 1871 the firm of Nye & Wait was formed, the partners being L. W. Nye and Wm. F. Wait. In 1876 George H. Nye, son of L. W. Nye, became a partner in the business. The present company was incorporated in 1889. The plant has been greatly enlarged over the original factory and a force of three hundred and fifty operatives is employed. The product is a superior quality of ingrain carpets.

A modern development from this company is the Axminster Carpet Company, of which Mr. George H. Nye was the principal promoter. Axminster rugs are the staple product of this factory. Mr. Nye is president of the Cayuga County National Bank, and Mr. Wait, president of the Cayuga County Savings Bank.

The Columbian Rope Company, is of such importance, and does so much business as to demand a special notice. The plant is one of the finest in the state and they manufacture Manilla and Sisal rope, jute and American hemp twines, tarred lath and fodder yarns. The manufactured goods are shipped, not only all over the United States and Canada, but into South America, Mexico and other foreign countries. This company was the first to introduce the manufacture of jute into this part of the state, and this department of their business promises to increase rapidly, as it is a new industry in this country. A very efficient fire department is maintained in connection with the plant. The officers of the company are: Edwin D. Metcalf, president; T. M. Osborne, vice-president; Edwin F. Metcalf, general manager; F. W. Everett,

treasurer; Harold G. Metcalf, assistant treasurer and manager of manufacturing; George Underwood, secretary.

Dunn & McCarthy: In 1866, Dunn, Salmon & Co. manufactured shoes by convict labor, in Auburn Prison. In 1876 the firm name was changed to Dunn, Barber & Co., and a factory was erected on Garden street in which to carry on the business. In 1879, the firm became Hughitt & McCarthy. Subsequently, John Dunn Jr., came into the firm and it assumed the present name. They sold the Garden street property to Barber & Co., and purchased the extensive Barber factory property on Washington street, including the woolen mill and carpet factory. To this plant they added new buildings besides remodeling the older buildings to make them adaptable to the manufacture of shoes. The main building are 350 feet each in length, four and five stories in height. About 2000 operators are employed. They make a comprehensive variety of ladies', misses' and childrens' fine and medium shoes. The plant runs full capacity nearly all the time—the result of the quality of the Dunn & McCarthy shoes and of the demand for them.

The individual members of the company are John Dunn Jr., Charles A. McCarthy and E. F. McCarthy.

D. Wadsworth & Son; In 1818, Joseph Wadsworth, grandfather of the present proprietor of the celebrated scythe factory in Auburn, founded this business. In 1829, he bought the land where the plant now stands and converted an old carding mill, which stood upon the property, into a scythe factory. In 1845, David Wadsworth, son of the former, became proprietor. In 1876, David Wadsworth Jr., became a partner with his father, and for years has been the guiding genius of the business. From 1860 to 1867, most of the buildings constituting the plant, were erected, but some have been added since. The plant consists of a hammer shop, 450 by 100 feet; a grinding shop, 250 by 30 feet; a polishing, painting and packing shop, 200 by 50 feet; two frame storehouses,

30 by 60 feet and 36 by 24 feet, respectively. All the buildings are of one and one-half stories. A force of one hundred men is employed and the yearly output of the plant reaches from 25,000 to 30,000 dozens of scythes; 3,000 dozen hay knives and 12,000 dozen grass knives. The trade of the company covers not only the United States, but extends into Russia, Germany, England, France, the Argentine, Australia and South Africa. The company has been uniformly successful throughout its long career.

Wegman Piano Company: This enterprise was established in Auburn, in 1887. The building is 266 by 300 feet, and employment is given to a force averaging about eighty workmen. Their pianos are shipped all over the world and hold a foremost place upon the market everywhere; about 1,200 instruments are manufactured annually at this plant. Honorable W. C. Burgess is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the business. The present company was incorporated in 1894. Mr. Burgess has been connected with the establishment since 1887, and has held his present position since the incorporation.

The Auburn Leather Goods Company: This enterprise was an outgrowth of the Auburn Leather and Brass Manufacturing Company, of which Frederick G. Ten Eyck, the proprietor of the present concern was a member. In 1904, the old company separated into two, the leather and brass interests each forming a new enterprise. In February, 1907, F. G. Ten Eyck moved into the present brick factory on Mill street and has enlarged the business materially adding new lines and running entirely on special orders, which gives a clear idea of the popularity of his goods.

Auburn Button Works, J. Herman Woodruff, proprietor; This great concern which employs an average force of three hundred people and whose plant occupies ten acres of ground on the Outlet, was established in this city in 1876, as Woodruff's Button Factory. Previous to that Mr. Woodruff had commenced the manufacture of buttons in New York City. But being a native of Auburn, and

knowing the manufacturing facilities of the city, he speedily transferred his operations to his native place. At first he occupied the old building of the Auburn Paper Bag Company, but subsequently erected the present plant on Washington street. A vast variety of buttons are manufactured which are disposed of largely through Mr. Woodruff's New York agency. He also manufactures type-writer keys, gun butts, pipe stems and an innumerable number of fancy articles. His two sons, Charles H. and Douglass, are associated with him in the business.

The Bowen Manufacturing Company is represented by George W. Bowen, who removed his business from Seneca Falls to Auburn in 1894. The business was carried on in Auburn until 1903, in the plant now occupied by Eccles & Co. In the last-named year, Mr. Bowen moved his to present location on Canal street where he has erected, in 1906-7, a splendid brick building, 138 by 67 feet, in area with an L 60 by 40 feet, all four stories. He has a floor space of 50,000 square feet and the new building is so situated that every floor is a ground floor with respect to the street, and can be reached by a team. The product of the plant consists of oil cups, grease cups and sheet steel stampings. A force of one hundred and fifty men is employed and the industry is in a most healthy condition. The site of this plant is where the old Beardsley Book Bindery stood. That edifice was built in 1848, but was torn down in 1906 by Mr. Bowen to make a way for his fine new structure.

Bowen & Quick: In 1902 this firm purchased Spencer's Threshing Machine Works at Union Springs, and, in 1903, moved into Auburn and purchased the plant they now occupy at 185 Clark street. The plant is mainly devoted to the manufacture of pressed steel specialties. The members of the firm are George W. Bowen and Charles B. Quick.

The Stone Mill, as it is familiarly called, is not only one of the landmarks of Auburn, but is also one of its important manufactories, although it does not now betray the distinctive stone features which

gave it its name. Brick additions have crowded up and obscured some of its ancient features and the old stone process of grinding grain in its interior has given way to the roller process. The stone mill was built in 1826, by John H. Hardenbergh, son of Colonel Hardenbergh, the pioneer of Auburn, and stands upon the site of the old log mill built by the latter when the land was a wilderness. In 1865 the mill was owned by Wm. Hills. In that year he sold it to Orlando Lewis and F. C. Hall. In 1870, Lewis purchased Hall's interest. In 1875, he remodeled the interior and in 1885 the brick addition was added to the mill. During the later years of Mr. Lewis' life, Charles W. Brister was his partner in the business, and when he died in 1907, the mill passed into the possession of Mr. Brister, the present proprietor.

Auburn Woolen Company: The historic plant of this company came into their hands in 1894, when the present corporate body was organized. In 1895, Mr. T. M. Clark, formerly of the Sawyer Woolen Mills, of Dover, N. H., came here as superintendent, and since that date the business has been very prosperous. The plant is extensive, comprising a main building, 55 by 229 feet, six stories high; with an addition, 50 by 89 feet, three stories high; the drying and dyeing house, 40 by 195 feet, three stories; the repair shop, 40 by 145 feet, two stories and attic; the storehouse, 54 by 93 feet, three stories and basement; the boiler house, 40 by 50 feet, two stories and attic; the engine room, 12 by 55 feet; two boiler houses, and adjuncts for coal, lumber, etc. Nearly all the machinery in the plant is new having been put in by the present company. The dye house is a new building and there has been a large expenditure for general improvements by the present owners. The products of the looms of the Auburn Woolen Company are goods for mens' wear, meltons, suitings, coatings, under-collar cloths, tibbits and various styles of fancy woolens. An average force of three hundred hands is employed.

American Wringer Company: The large and admirably

equipped plant of this company is located on Washington street by the Outlet. The local branch manufactures wringers, mangles, clothes dryers, mop-wringers, and washing machines of every description. The company also operates an immense plant at Woonsocket, R. I. Much of the success of the enterprise is due to A. G. Beardsley the general manager and trustee of the company. Captain H. J. White is superintendent of the Auburn plant, which does a large business.

The E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company, is one of the largest and most important companies engaged in the manufacture of carriage and special forgings in this country. The enterprise was founded in 1864, by E. D. Clapp, and the business was first carried on in the south wing of the old stone mill. In 1868 the founder of the business moved to a new brick building on Water street, and in 1874 he built a large factory at the corner of Genesee and Division streets, where the company is still located. The forge shop is two hundred and fifty feet long and ranges from forty to sixty feet in width, and is equipped with twenty-five drop and trip hammers with presses and finishing machinery.

E. D. Clapp died in 1889 and was succeeded by his son D. E. Clapp as president of the company. F. A. Eldredge has been secretary and treasurer since 1891.

F. V. Vandenberg's Boiler and Sheet Iron Works were established in 1896 by the present proprietor and his brother, but since 1897, Mr. F. V. Vandenberg has conducted the enterprise alone. He employs a force of ten men and manufactures boilers for factories and for house heaters. The present foundry was erected in 1905.

Leather & Brass Manufacturing Co. of Auburn. This business is an outgrowth of the Auburn Leather and Brass Company formerly conducted by the Ten Eyck brothers. They separated in 1904, one taking the leather goods and one the brass. Frank E. Ten Eyck is a noted inventor and has already patented eleven inventions in brass. His factory is fully equipped for the successful

prosecution of the business in which a regular force of ten men is employed.

McIntosh, Seymour & Company, 91 to 105 Orchard street was established in 1886. These works are among the largest and most important in their line in New York State. Their compound, automatic, cut-off engines embody all the valuable improvements of the times with many special features of their own, which greatly enhance their desirability. They are essentially first-class, high-speed engines, suitable for electric light plants, and other uses when high speed is desirable. The manufacturing plant covers an area of six hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions in which employment is given to about two hundred skilled mechanics.

Messrs. John E. McIntosh and J. A. Seymour are notable inventors and their productions are unexcelled anywhere. The individual members of the firm are John E. McIntosh, J. Alward Seymour, William J. Ferrey, Harte Cooke, and William B. Morrison.

The Geiser Manufacturing Company of Auburn is a branch of that company with head offices at Waynesboro, Pa. John A. Barnhart is manager of the Auburn office which is exceedingly successful under his direction. The company builds road locomotives, portable engines, gasoline engines, stationary engines, threshers, steam plows, grain drills, saw mills, clover hullers, etc. The Auburn plant is used principally as a repair shop and distributing center, and is a valuable auxiliary to the home plant as well as an important addition to the industrial life of Auburn.

American Axminster Industry: This company was organized in November, 1902, with a capital of \$100,000. They manufacture fine chenille rugs, turning out an average of eighty-five per week, and give employment to about seventy women and fifteen men. The officers of the company are A. F. Firth, president; W. H. Battie, vice-president and treasurer; F. J. Collier, secretary and attorney; William T. Reed, manager. Mr. Reed is an expert in the manu-



S. M. Dunning.

facture of rugs, having been connected with that industry ever since his boyhood days, and under his supervision the products of this factory are justly renowned for their excellence.

Henry & Allen Manufacturing Company, was incorporated in 1893 and has grown to extensive proportions now employing a force of three hundred hands and keeping fifteen travelling representatives. The output consists of agricultural implement supplies and drop forgings. These productions reach all portions of North and South America and Europe. W. H. Henry and Hon. Gorton W. Allen constitute the company; both are men of wide experience in industrial affairs. Hon. Gorton W. Allen was one of the commissioners at the World's Fair, Chicago, receiving his appointment from President Harrison. Their enterprise is one of the most important in Auburn.

C. A. Koenig & Company: This well known brewing house was founded in 1868, and is located at the corner of State and Grant streets. The plant has an area of thirty thousand square feet of floor space, the building being a three-story structure. The capacity of the plant is one hundred and seventy-five barrels, and a regular force of thirty-five men is employed in the business. They bottle ale, lager and porter, and the trade of the house extends over a large section of the state. The head of the house, Honorable C. A. Koenig, has been prominent in public affairs of Auburn for many years and is the present mayor of the city, an office to which he was elected in November, 1907.

Richard Eccles Company: This enterprise was founded by Richard Eccles in 1880, who began business in the old Reynolds building on Mechanic street. He subsequently moved into the plant now occupied by Henry & Allen, and as the business continued to grow, he purchased the plant of the Auburn Manufacturing Company in 1893, and there the business is still conducted. On April 15, 1905, the Richard Eccles Company was incorporated with Richard Eccles, president; William W. Eccles, treasurer; and

Andrew H. Johnson, secretary. The plant covers about five acres of ground, a force of one hundred men is employed, and the pay roll of the company amounts to one thousand dollars a week. They manufacture carriage, wagon and special forgings of all kinds used by carriage and wagon makers, and do an extensive business throughout the United States and Canada; in fact their trade reaches to all parts of the world.

Richard Eccles, the founder of the house, was born at Chadwicks, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1842. He worked in the Remington Arms Works at Ilion, N. Y., from 1861 to 1865, at which date he came to Auburn. He is not only a practical mechanic but also a superior business man, as the great success of the Richard Eccles Company attests.

The Eagle Wagon Works: This company was incorporated in March, 1905, the officers being F. E. Swift, president; T. M. Osborne, vice-president; C. F. Baldwin, treasurer and Courtney C. Avery, secretary. They manufacture contractors' wagons and employ a regular force of sixty workmen. The trade of the house covers the United States. In 1903-4 the fine brick factory was erected. It is a two-story structure three hundred and sixty by eighty feet, with a shipping shed one hundred and thirty by thirty feet. The company purchased the plant in the fall of 1906. They have track-age on both sides of the plant and so are provided with superior shipping facilities.

The Cold Spring Brewery is one of the important industrial establishments of Auburn, and was founded in 1891 by William Wildner whose sons now conduct the business. The plant is located on York street and comprises two buildings, one of one hundred and twenty by forty feet and one of sixty by forty feet. Every part of the plant's equipment is modern and up to date and its capacity is constantly taxed to supply the demand for its products, as only the purest spring water and the choicest hops and malt are considered good enough to be used in the manufacture of the beers

shipped by this house. Wildner Brothers is the name of the firm under which the business is carried on.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The National Bank of Auburn: Prior to 1817 there was no banking institution in the City of Auburn, and the necessity for a bank had become pressing. Previous to that date prominent merchants had in some cases acted as bankers for their friends and customers. The growth of the village and the large disbursements of money made by the State Commissioners during the construction of the Auburn prison led to the organization of the first bank in the village. In the year above mentioned, John H. Beach, Joseph Colt, Eleazer Hills, Daniel Kellogg, Enos. T. Throop, Nathaniel Garrow and Glen Cuyler made application to the Legislature for a charter for a bank in Auburn, and the Auburn Bank was chartered May 31, 1817, with a capital of \$400,000 ; shares at fifty dollars each.

The bank was organized in July with Thomas Mumford, president, James S. Seymour, cashier and a directorate consisting of: Nathaniel Garrow, Archie Kasson, Joseph Colt, Horace Hills, Walter Weed, George F. Leitch, Enos T. Throop, David Brinkerhoff, James Porter, John Bowman, Hezekiah Goodwin, and William McCarthy. Beach, the original promoter of the scheme, was not placed on the board of directors, until the bank had been in operation for three years.

Those directly interested in the bank as well as the general public were anxious to see it in operation as speedily as possible, but a bank building had to be erected. While waiting for that to be accomplished the cashier procured a safe and opened his office in the Western Exchange, where he signed the bank's first issue of bills. A room was then fitted up in Demaree's tavern for a banking office and there did business until the bank building was erected in 1818. This was a brick building which is still standing beside the bank's new edifice, and is occupied by the gas company's offices.

When national banks were instituted in 1865, the bank became the National Bank of Auburn. The present building was erected in 1887 and has been occupied by the institution since October 17th of that year. The present officers are: E. H. Avery, president; Frederick Allen, vice-president; and George B. Longstreet, cashier.

The Cayuga County National Bank: This bank, which to-day is strong and admirably conducted was organized March 14, 1833. The charter had been applied for in 1825, but it required the intervening eight years for the Legislature to grant it. The authorized capital was \$250,000, but when the books were opened at Coe's tavern, more than \$1,200,000 was subscribed in three days. The stock was accordingly distributed *pro rata*, and the board of directors was organized as follows: Isaac S. Miller, E. Hills, Levi Lewis, Stephen Van Anden, N. Garrow, Rowland Day, Peter Yawger, George B. Throop, John Seymour, Wm. H. Noble, Robert Muir, Charles Pardee, and Sherman Beardsley. The officers were: Nathaniel Garrow, president; George B. Throop, cashier, and Lewellyn Jones, teller.

The bank building was erected in 1834, but was improved in 1878 and extensively remodeled in 1906. It has a depth of one hundred and forty feet and is forty-five feet wide, and is considered one of the most attractive and elegant bank interiors in the state. Legitimate banking in its widest sense is carried on and a safe deposit department and a woman's department are features of the institution. With its capital, surplus and liabilities of stockholders the bank has a financial strength of half a million dollars to guarantee its ability to meet all legitimate banking demands.

This bank was organized as the Cayuga County Bank, but adopted its present name in 1865, when it became a national bank. The capital was reduced to \$200,000 in 1874.

The presidents of the bank have been: Nathaniel Garrow from 1833 to 1839; John Beardsley from 1839 to 1843; Nelson Beardsley from 1843 to 1896; George H. Nye from 1896 up to the present.

The cashiers have been: George B. Throop from 1833 to 1840; Josiah N. Starin from 1840 to 1873; A. L. Palmer from 1873 to 1896; Charles Haskins from 1896 up to the present.

The Cayuga County Savings Bank was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature in 1864 as the Mutual Savings Bank of Auburn. The first trustees were: James S. Seymour, Augustus Howland, C. C. Dennis, E. P. Ross, Edwin B. Morgan, C. H. Merriman, Christopher Morgan, Benjamin B. Snow, William H. Seward Jr., T. M. Pomeroy, Horace T. Cook, Samuel Adams, Guernsey Jewett, Horatio J. Brown, David Tompkins, Daniel Hewson, and Morell S. Fitch. The organization was effected February 1, 1865, and C. C. Dennis was elected president; H. J. Brown, vice-president; W. H. Meaker, secretary and treasurer, and R. C. Steel, attorney.

The name was changed to its present form July 1, 1875. The Bank commenced business with the Auburn City National Bank and removed with them to their new building in March, 1869. They purchased their new bank property in 1872 and have occupied it since July 31, 1873. H. J. Brown became president July 10, 1866. He was succeeded by Horace T. Cook. Then came Cyrenus Wheeler Jr., then William H. Seward, then William F. Wait, the present incumbent. David Wadsworth Jr., and Edwin D. Metcalf are the vice-presidents and William H. Meaker is treasurer.

William Henry Meaker, treasurer and manager of Cayuga County Savings Bank was born in the village of Owasco, Cayuga County, July 23, 1836, and educated at Cazenovia Seminary, New York. After leaving school he served five years as a drug clerk, coming to Auburn March 22, 1854. From December 4, 1855 until 1871 he was bookkeeper of the Auburn City Bank and then became teller. On February 1, 1865, the Cayuga County Savings Bank was established by him, and he has since been its treasurer and manager, also continuing as teller of the Auburn City National Bank for six years thereafter. He has been in active banking service and banking business longer than any other banker in

Auburn at the present time. Mr. Meaker served as city clerk from March, 1861 to March, 1862, but otherwise never occupied public office. He was for several years treasurer of the Auburn Theological Seminary, which office he relinquished in 1897 owing to his increased duties from the rapidly enlarging business of the bank. He is a member of the City Club and the Masonic fraternities, being Past Commander of Salem Town Society and trustee and secretary of trustees, of the Auburn Home for the Friendless.

The Auburn Savings Bank was organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New York, March 19, 1849, as the Auburn Savings Institution. The name was changed to its present form April 24, 1869. The first trustees were Charles B. Perry, Nelson Beardsley, Daniel Hewson, Thomas Y. How Jr., C. C. Dennis, John Olmsted, John L. Watrous, Sylvester Willard, James O. Derby, Spencer Parsons, Samuel Blatchford, and J. N. Starin. Judge Charles B. Perry was the first president, and Charles P. Wood, the first treasurer.

This bank began business on May 19, 1849, in the second-story front room over the store occupied by A. W. Hollister & Co., on the north side of Genesee street. In 1859, the bank was moved to the ground floor at 72 Genesee street.

In 1860, Sylvester Willard, M. D., succeeded to the presidency. He was succeeded by E. R. Fay in 1894. The bank has occupied the present building on the corner of Genesee and South streets since 1871. The present officers are E. R. Fay, president; E. H. Townsend, secretary and treasurer; William S. Downer, assistant treasurer.

Auburn Trust Company: The Auburn Trust Company was organized in 1906, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on August 27th of that year. The company has a paid-up capital of \$150,000 and a surplus of \$150,000. Although the institution is of comparatively recent origin it has more than sixteen hundred depositors and its deposits exceed \$670,000. This

exhibition of public confidence is easily accounted for. A glance at the names of the officers and directors of the Auburn Trust Company reveals the source of its strength with the public, to say nothing of the fact that it has resources of \$1,000,000. The president is John M. Brainard. The secretary and treasurer, who has the practical management of the bank in his hands, is Ralph R. Keeler, who had twenty-one years' experience in banking, before entering upon the duties of his present position.

Ralph R. Keeler was formerly of the village of Moravia, in this county, and for years occupied successive positions in the National Exchange Bank, the Cayuga County National Bank, and the National Bank of Auburn, which last institution he left to become the secretary and treasurer of the Auburn Trust Company.

The officers and directors are: John M. Brainard, president; Henry D. Noble, first vice-president; George W. Benham, second vice-president; D. E. French, third vice-president; Ralph R. Keeler, secretary and treasurer.

Directors: Henry D. Noble, G. S. Fanning, George W. Benham, Sanford G. Lyon, Ralph R. Keeler, Wilbur B. Barnes, L. W. Mott, Frank A. Eldredge, J. S. Gray, William B. Hislop, Charles S. Caywood, Thomas H. Garrett Jr., F. T. Pierson, George W. Bowen, W. H. Moffit, D. Edwin French, James C. Bishop, Willard E. Case, Hendrick S. Holden, Thomas F. Dignum, Franklin P. Taber, Julius Kraft, John M. Brainard, Douglas A. White, P. M. Herron.

Wm. H. Seward & Co.'s Banking House was organized in 1860, as a private bank under the name of Wm. H. Seward Jr. & Co., by General Seward and General Clinton D. MacDougall. The original partnership continued until 1869 when Theodore M. Pomeroy was admitted to the company. In 1870, General MacDougall withdrew, and in 1876 the firm name assumed its present form. Since then changes have occurred in the personnel of the partnership, but Mr. Seward has always been at the head of the institution, and it has

always been prosperous. The present members are: William H. Seward, Joseph C. Anderson, and William H. Seward Jr.

Edwin R. Fay & Sons, Bankers. This is a private banking house which was established in 1892, by the present head of the firm, E. R. Fay. His partners are Edwin R. Fay, Fred H. Fay, and Charles R. Fay. They do a regular banking business, and pay interest on deposits.

THE AUBURN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

This company was organized under an act of the Legislature passed February 16, 1848, and on January 14, 1850, the directors of the company assembled at the office of Benjamin F. Hall to organize the board for the transaction of business. There were present: George B. Chase, Philip R. Freeoff, Henry G. Ellsworth, Paul D. Cornell, Zebina M. Mason, Adam Miller, Roland F. Russell, William H. Van Tuyl and Benjamin F. Hall. Roland F. Russell presided at the meeting and Benjamin F. Hall was chosen secretary. George B. Chase was elected president of the company, Benjamin F. Hall secretary, Zebina M. Mason, treasurer, and Thomas Hoadley engineer and superintendent.

A committee was appointed to negotiate a lease of state land on the south side of the Outlet for a site for a gas manufactory, and the secretary was instructed to issue certificates of stock to the stockholders. The capitol stock of the company was \$20,000.

By September 1, 1850, the company was prepared to light the city, but that very night their factory burned down. They were in operation, however, by October 1st.

In 1861 the company put up a plant for the manufacture of gas from coal. Up to that time they had made it from "Whales Foot" oil and from rosin.

In 1864 the name of Henry S. Dunning begins to appear in the record of the meetings of the directors of the company, and for thirty-eight years thereafter the destinies of the Gas Light Company were practically directed by him and his son and successor, David

M. Dunning. From January 1, 1865, until January 1, 1869, Henry S. Dunning was secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the company. On the latter date D. M. Dunning became secretary and treasurer, his father continuing as superintendent until January 1, 1871, when D. M. Dunning assumed all three offices and filled them continuously until 1902. Henry S. Dunning died in March, 1871, and thereafter D. M. Dunning became the guiding genius of the Gas Light Company, until it was sold to outside parties in 1902.

From 1869 to 1871 the plant of the company was greatly enlarged, and from time to time thereafter improvements and additions were made to keep pace with the demands of the business.

During the first fifteen years of the life of the company a great deal of experimenting was done, and dividends were not always declared, but the capital was increased from time to time to keep the corporation alive. From 1871, however, until 1902, when D. M. Dunning was at the helm, regular half-yearly dividends of four per cent. were paid, without a single omission. In 1869 the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and in 1873 it was raised to \$150,000, at which figure it remained until 1902.

The stock of the company being a good investment, the stockholders invariably held it, so that it remained in the same hands, and as men died off it passed into estates or the hands of widows. By the year 1900, there were barely enough male stockholders to form a board of directors. Also the demand for franchises of one kind or another were being sought, and following the advice of Mr. Dunning, the directors decided to sell. Mr. Dunning opened negotiations with three different parties who were desirous of acquiring the Auburn gas business, with the result that the company sold out to Edward H. Palmer of Geneva for the sum of \$350,000. All those holding stock in the old company brought it in and it was turned over to the purchaser.

Soon after the sale to Mr. Palmer a competing franchise was granted to Syracuse parties, who built the large gas works at the

corner of Clark and North Division streets and laid distributing mains throughout the city. Active warfare was at once commenced with the old company and prices were reduced for a time. The inevitable result was the consolidation of the two companies, Mr. Palmer purchasing the stock of the new company, and under his management the gas business of Auburn is now maintained. He is giving the city excellent service and supplying a good quality of gas. The gas is manufactured at Geneva, N. Y., and is a by-product of the Interurban Coke Works of that city. It is brought to Auburn through a six-inch pipe, under a heavy pressure, which is reduced at the storage holders where it is stored in this city.

WHEELER RIFLES.

Company M., Third Regiment N. G. N. Y., locally known as the "Wheeler Rifles" or Second Separate Company, was organized May 24, 1881, following the disbandment of the old Forty-Ninth Regiment New York State Militia in August of the year previous. The new Company took its name from the Hon. Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., then mayor of the City of Auburn, who took a great interest in the growth of the young organization.

The first officers of the company were Captain Wm. M. Kirby, First Lieutenant, F. H. Griswold, Second Lieutenant H. S. Dunning, First Sergeant F. A. Wright, Quartermaster Sergeant C. H. Carpenter, Sergeants G. H. Nye, Francis Vincent, W. G. Cowell and S. L. Bradburn and Corporals W. H. Olmstead, G. E. Congdon, J. D. Murray, B. A. Ferris, G. W. Nellis, C. J. Barber, F. A. Smith and Isaac W. Haight. The company attended its first tour of duty at the State Camp at Peekskill in July, 1882 and its last tour at that post from June 28 to July 5, 1896. The company was on duty at the switchmen's strike at Buffalo from August 17 to 27, 1892. It volunteered for duty in the War with Spain and left Auburn for Camp Black, Long Island, May 1, 1898. It was mustered into the United States service as Company M. Third New York Volunteers



Edwin D. Mulcahy

on May 17th. On September 13th, the company returned to its home station and was mustered out of the United States service December 15th of the same year. In the reorganization of the National Guard, following '98, the company was designated Company M., Third Separate Battalion N. G. N. Y. July 21 to 28, 1900, the company as part of the Third Battalion performed a practice march along the shore of Lake Ontario from Oswego to Fair Haven, and in 1903, 1905 and 1907 attended the Fourth Brigade camps at Farnham, Erie County. The company has always given much of its time to rifle practice and for the last three years has won the highest figure of merit in the state at rifle shooting. In January, 1897, Captain Kirby was promoted to state inspector of small arms practice with the grade of major. He is by brevet a lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant C. J. Barber succeeded to the Captaincy in June, 1897, and served as its commanding officer until his retirement in March, 1904. He was succeeded by Captain Jennings, who was promoted June 15, 1904. The company now has no assistant surgeon, Lieutenant A. F. Hodgman, being promoted to captain and assistant-surgeon of the Third Regiment November 1, 1907.

To comply with the United State Army regulations in relation to the organized militia, the First, Second and Third Separate Battalions of the Fourth Brigade were united to form the Third Regiment N. G. N. Y., in command of Colonel Wm. Wilson, G. O. 14, A. G. O. March 30, 1907.

The present Company is in a flourishing condition and for the last three years has had no difficulty in keeping its enlistments up to the full strength allowed by the State. Its present officers are: Captain E. S. Jennings, First Lieutenant W. C. Case, Second Lieutenant C. T. Whelan, First Sergeant C. M. Vernier, Quartermaster Sergeant F. S. Johnston, Sergeants C. A. Hickok, B. C. Mead, C. T. Holden and Frank Abar, Corporals W. H. Styles, A. D. Stout, W. L. Holder, C. J. Earley, F. W. Andrews, C. B. Howk, A. M. Koon and M. E. Keating.

CHAPTER XI.

SCHOOLS OF AUBURN.

An Account of the Public Schools of Auburn, and A History of the Academy by B. B. Snow, to which is added a sketch of the High School.

One hundred and twelve years ago, or in 1796, Hardenbergh's Corners consisted of a few scattered cabins in the midst of a forest. The dwellers in those primitive houses were pioneer settlers who had located their dwellings about the "Corners" not so much for sociability as to be near the grist mill of Captain Hardenbergh.

Near where the Church of the Holy Family now stands, on the west side of North street, there stood in 1796 a small log building which was the first institution of learning in the place; the humble precursor of the superb system of schools which are to-day the pride of Auburn. In that little log school-house Benjamin Phelps was schoolmaster, but the number of his pupils could not have been large, for the first white child was not born at Hardenbergh's Corners until 1798. The "scholars" must have been children who came into the wilderness with their parents. The qualifications of schoolmaster Phelps are not recorded. Like that other Cadmus who first taught the Greeks their alphabet, his fame rests upon his having been the original preceptor. Also he rang the first school bell in Auburn, and it was a cow bell with which he called his pupils into the primitive school-room. He was succeeded by Doctor Hackaliah Burt, a very popular man who was distinctly identified with the early history of the hamlet.

While Doctor Burt was teaching in the North street school, a second school was opened in a log cabin out on Genesee street where Division street now crosses it. Jehiel Clark, an enterprising miller from Ballston, N. Y., had erected a flour mill and a saw mill in the

western part of what is now the City of Auburn, and was endeavoring to make his village a rival of Hardenbergh's. This second school was established to provide educational facilities for the progeny of his borough.

In 1801, Hardenbergh's Corners took a forward step and erected a frame school-house on the east side of South street. It contained but one room, but was painted yellow, and was the pride of the Corners. Doctor Steadman was the first schoolmaster in this building. The second was David Buck who was succeeded by the pioneer teacher, Benjamin Phelps, in 1806.

The fourth school was opened in 1801 in a log building on the north side of what is now Franklin street, between Holley and Fulton. Benjamin Phelps conducted it for a time, but it was abandoned and the building became a dwelling house.

The inefficiency of the early schools was a matter to deplore, and as the village grew, leading men began to give the subject of education serious consideration. The school buildings and their equipments were inferior and the teachers had no training in the art of instruction.

All this led to the establishment of the academy, the history of which, here given, is from the paper of B. B. Snow, in the archives of the Cayuga County Historical Society.

In the early years of the present century, the State of New York, as it became settled, began to be dotted all over with academies. Near the close of the Revolution the New England states had begun the establishment of these institutions of learning, notably the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., founded in 1778, and the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., founded about the same time, both of which have been and are still eminent for their excellence. Doubtless similar institutions less noted were to be found in many New England communities, for whatever his faults, Pilgrim or Puritan, the New Englander has always been a

staunch advocate of education. It was this spirit that those who migrated to the wilds of New York brought with them.

The little hamlet which in later years grew to be the village and still later the City of Auburn had been planted here in the wilderness scarcely a score of years, when the question of providing suitable facilities for educating their children confronted the pioneers. In the interval between the advent of Colonel Hardenbergh in the spring or early summer of the year 1792 and the year 1810, Auburn had become the county seat of Cayuga County. The rude cabins of the early settlers had given place to more stately mansions. The forests had been cleared away and many of the industries essential to a civilized community had been established. DeWitt Clinton, who visited the village in 1810, says: "It contains three tanneries, three distilleries, one coachmaker, two watchmakers, four taverns, two tailors, six merchants, three shoemakers, two potasheries, two wagonmakers, three blacksmiths, two chairmakers, three saddlers, three physicians, a Presbyterian clergyman and an incorporated library of two hundred and twenty volumes." A somewhat curious conglomeration of the contents of the little village. He adds that it has "about ninety houses, a post-office, the Court House and the County Clerk's Office. Auburn has no Church. The Court House is used for divine worship."

Another authority adds the following industries for the same date: "Five saw mills, four grist mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, one smithy, and one oil mill"—the last being for the manufacture of linseed oil from flaxseed, which was an important product of this section in the first half of the century.

It is possible that the village at this time contained some four or five hundred inhabitants. The schoolmaster had already come, and a few rude school-houses had been erected in the village and vicinity. But among the pioneers were men who knew the value of better schools, and some who had more or less academic training in their youth in the distant homes from which they came, and none

who did not appreciate the advantages resulting from a substantial education.

So in the fall of 1810 these men came together and,

“Resolved, That an Academy would not only be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the village, but of great and lasting benefit to its immediate vicinity, and the neighboring and adjacent towns and villages.”

This resolution savors a little of the disposition to advance the material interests of the village rather than the intellectual, but the true spirit of the prime movers manifests itself a little later when the organization is completed.

This was before the era of free schools, and the question at once confronted the projectors—Whence are the funds to carry out this undertaking? A committee consisting of William Bostwick, Dr. Hackaliah Burt and David Brinkerhoff, was appointed to solicit subscriptions to a building fund. The shares were fixed at \$20 each, and it was a condition of the subscription that it should not be binding until at least one hundred and fifty shares had been taken.

The committee evidently acted promptly and vigorously. On the seventh of December, 1810, the chairman of the committee, William Bostwick, started the ball by a subscription of \$200. He was followed by Robert Dill with a subscription of \$400. On the fifth of January, 1811, less than a month from the time they started the subscription list, the committee reported two hundred and five shares taken, amounting to \$4,090. A list of the subscribers is appended. It contains one hundred and nineteen names and the subscriptions vary from one share to twenty.

On the fifth of January, 1811, the subscribers organized under the title of the “Auburn School Association,” setting forth their object in their articles of association as follows:

“WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, taking into consideration the necessity of LITERATURE to the welfare of society, that it affords

nourishment to virtue, and the only means of rational and social happiness; and having also considered that the present state of the population of the village of Auburn and its vicinity requires a literary institution equal in magnitude to an ordinary academy, which by its respectability may hereafter induce an incorporation, have associated and do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of forming such as institution, and have contributed for that purpose the sums annexed to our respective names."

The organization of the association was effected with Elijah Miller, David Buck, Noah Olmstead, Joseph L. Richardson, John H. Cumpston, John Sawyer, Jehiel Clark, David Hyde and David Horner as the first trustees.

On the thirty-first of January, 1811, Robert Dill conveyed to William Bostwick, David Higgins, Hackaliah Burt, Elijah Esty and Thomas Wright, in trust for the stockholders of the association, five and three-quarters acres of land on the west side of North street, including the present High School site. The lot fronted on North street. from the center of the present Chapel street nearly to the lot occupied by Mrs. S. W. Reed and extended west forty-eight rods. By the terms of the articles of association, Mr. Dill was to have fifty shares of the stock of the association, valued at \$20 each, in consideration of his donation of the site.

The trustees at once took measures to secure the erection of the needed building. Messrs. Bradley Tuttle and Jehiel Clark took the contract and during the summer and fall following completed it at a cost of about \$4,000. It was accepted by the association, February 3, 1812. Mr. Hall in his history of Auburn, thus describes it:

"The Auburn Academy, standing at the west end of the broad, well shaded field that ran back nearly to the present State street, was a plain, old-fashioned, three-story brick building, sixty feet long by twenty wide, surmounted by an open belfry. The walls outside were pencilled, the woodwork was white and the shingled roof colored brown. The first two stories were divided into rooms

each by a hall through the center; the upper story formed one large room, into the sides of which seats were fastened and the floor of which was covered with long, double writing desks, with benches on each side. The primary department was on the first floor. The various rooms were warmed by roaring wood fires in the quaint old fireplaces, the large room having one of these at each end. The writing desks were furnished with tops covered with loose sand, in which the first searchers after knowledge took their first writing lessons. Discipline was maintained with the ferrule, and disorder punished, either by shutting up the disobedient in a closet in perfect darkness, or by subjecting them to solitary confinement in a deep hole left by the builders in the wall next to the fireplace."

The building being in readiness for opening the school, on the twenty-third of January, 1812, the trustees advertised for teachers as follows:

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, April 22, 1812.

Academical Tuition.—Auburn School Association.

With much satisfaction the trustees of the Auburn School Association, inform the public that their new building, commonly called the Auburn Academy, is nearly completed and will be opened for the reception of scholars immediately on the procurement of suitable instructors. Those adequate to the undertaking in a first-rate academy, by producing proper credentials, and applying to the trustees, will find liberal encouragement. Three or four wanted, whose competency is required unquestionable as respects his or her abilities or character. All applications or addresses to any or either of the trustees will be attended to.

By order,

J. H. CUMPTON, Sec'y.

Auburn, January 23, 1812.

"Meantime the educational interests of the community seem not to have been wholly neglected, as appears from the following advertisements in the local paper:

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, April 22, 1812.

EDUCATION.

Reading at 12s. Penmanship, 14s. Arithmetic, Geography, the English Language and Elocution, 16s. Surveying, Trigonometry, the Latin and Greek Languages at 24s per quarter. Correctly taught at his School apartments, by the public's most humble servant,

EBENEZER DUTTON, A.B.

Auburn, March 23, 1812.

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, April 22, 1812.

CAYUGA ACADEMY.

Young gentlemen may study with advantage in this institution under its present arrangements most of the sciences usually taught in the Colleges of the United States.

In the division of it appropriated to the instruction of young ladies, various branches of female education are satisfactorily taught.

The several studies of the first division during the last year were Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the Latin and Greek languages, Logic, Rhetoric, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration and the elements of Euclid.

And those of the young ladies' department were Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Ornamental Needlework, Painting, Drawing, etc.

The number of students in this academy during the late years, was one hundred and ninety.

The price of board varies from 1 dollar 25 cents to 1 dollar 75 cents per week, according to the requirements of the student.

The liberal patronage this institution is receiving from gentlemen in various parts of the country encourage its immediate guardians to spare no efforts to render it, in every respect, deserving of the countenance and support of their fellow citizens.

By order of the Trustees,

E. BURNHAM, Clerk.

Aurora, April 21, 1812.

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, September 16, 1812.

ONONDAGA ACADEMY.

The public are informed that an academy will be opened at Onondaga, on the first Monday of October next, under the direction of the Rev. Caleb Alexander, late principal of the academy at Fairfield. All branches of study usually pursued at colleges will be taught here; and the trustees flatter themselves that from the known abilities of Mr. Alexander, the convenient situation of the institution and their own personal attention it will become as useful a Seminary of education as in the Western district. Convenient board will be provided for scholars from abroad at as low rates as can be afforded. Price of Tuition for the languages and higher branches of Literature, dolls. 4 per quarter; Grammar, Geography and Mathematics and other Academical studies, dolls. 3; Common Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, dolls. 2.

By order of the Board,

WM. H. SABIN, Clerk.

Onondaga, September 7, 1812.

The efforts of the trustees to secure a teacher proved successful, as appears from the following:

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, June 17, 1812.

To the Public: Sensible that those belonging to this village and every friend of science are interested in the prosperity of the institution commonly called "The

Auburn Academy," of which we have the honor of direction, it is thought expedient to give an account of what has been done since its erection. An instructor (Mr. J. Foote), who was graduated at Yale College the last commencement, has been employed for one year from the first of May. Previous to opening his school it was resolved that the Lancastrian system of education should be introduced, and that he should visit the Lancastrian school in Albany, for the purpose of obtaining the requisite information. Upon his return, testimonials were exhibited of his attendance in the above mentioned school, and capacity to organize a school upon the same plan. The school in this village will open on Monday next, in the lower rooms of the academy, until the upper one can be prepared. As to the particular advantages of the new system we can only mention a few; excepting we shall soon convince every parent, by the improvement in his child in whatever may render it more agreeable to himself or useful to society. In spelling, a pause is made between each letter, by which a proper sound is given it; and syllabic reading is used, which is of the greatest utility. Scholars begin to write as soon as they begin to read, and become so habituated to it, that good writing, which is very desirable, is much promoted by the Lancastrian system. In consequence of monitors and monitresses, who are ambitious to advance the scholars under their care, the small scholars receive more attention than they could from the instructor, while the latter can devote his to the monitors and monitresses. The offices and badges which are obtained by merit, produce that ambition and emulation which are necessary to mental improvement. With regard to the Lancastrian system of government, neither the feelings of sensibility nor parental affection are wounded by corporeal punishment; but the most cordial attachment exists between the instructor and pupil. Punctuality in attending school is obtained because the monitors are pleased with the teaching, and the small ones being taught by them, in preference to the instructor, while the honors of the school are conferred on those who constantly attend it. We will not however, be particular, but it is evident such a school must be of the greatest utility to this village. The assimilating influence of it will be very great; in consequence of children assembling in the same room, being instructed by the same person, and having an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of those branches of science by which the mind is expanded and public happiness increased. Attachments formed in youth being the most permanent, a society of young people will be formed, among whom friendship will be enjoyed and the social virtues cherished. We anticipate the time when the public advantages of this institution will afford pleasure to the proprietors, sufficient to compensate them for whatever exertions are now made to establish it. Let each individual reflect how much depends upon his individual patronage. The institution is now in its infancy; it now wants your support; though in a short time it may support itself; and the reputation of it be such that your children will be proud to declare the place of their nativity and the academy at which they were educated. For the trustees of the "Auburn School Association."

DR. HORNER, Pres't,
J. H. CUMPTON, Sec'y.

Auburn, June 12, 1812.

The school was opened Monday, June 15, 1812, as appears from the following in the editorial column of the *Western Federalist* for Wednesday, June, 1812:

COMMUNICATION.

On Monday, went into operation, instruction in the Academy in this village, under the tuition of Mr. Foote (a regular graduate of that ancient seminary of Connecticut, Yale College), from whose talents in literary science, much is to be appreciated of advantage to the pupils. The highly celebrated system of Mr. Lancaster, which is acquiring such fame throughout Great Britain for accelerating instructive knowledge to the infantile mind, is to be put in immediate operation; from which we may anticipate everything that is profitable to children in the early parts of scientific knowledge, and consolatory to their parents. We doubt not succeeding generations will be filled with plaudits of the name of Lancaster, as well as the promoters of this institution (sic) in this new part of the world.

The encomiums bestowed upon the Lancastrian system of teaching which has been adopted, warrant a brief notice of it, especially since it has long been out of use. It takes its name from Joseph Lancaster, of England, who adopted it from a system of one Dr. Bell. The latter got his idea from the natives of India. Lancaster pushed the system vigorously in his own country, where it became very popular with the laboring classes. In the early part of the century, Lancaster came to this country and introduced his system here and in Canada. It was received with much favor, and the reputation of its success doubtless induced the trustees to give it a trial. But it seems to have had a brief career. The main features of the system were the employment of the older scholars as monitors, and an elaborate system of mechanical drill by means of which these young teachers were made to impart the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic to large numbers at the same time. One of our older residents tells me that a feature of the system in spelling was to put stress upon each letter of a word and add to it by a marked gesture of the forefinger as each letter was named. Lancaster died in New York in 1838, from the effects of an accident.

On the twelfth of January, 1813, a new Board of Trustees was elected in which appear the names of E. H. Throop and Horac Hills, and two only of the original trustees, Elijah Miller and David

Horner are retained. Whether this should be construed as indicating a change of policy, I have no means of determining. It would seem, however, that Mr. J. Foote, "a regular graduate of that ancient seminary of Connecticut, Yale College," did not prove a success; at least he did not continue throughout the year for which he was employed. In March, 1813, the trustees advertised as follows:

The Western Federalist, Wednesday, March 10, 1819.

Auburn Lancastrian School will commence Monday, the 15th inst. in the upper room or hall of the academy prepared for the above, under the direction of Mr. Anson Munn, who has produced satisfactory credentials to the trustees of his competency. Those wishing to send or attend, will apply to Mr. Munn, at the Lancastrian Hall, who is authorized to receive scholars from the above date at the following price, viz.:

	dollars	cents
For A, B and C Monosyllable at - - - - -	1	00 per quarter
Trisyllable with the use of slates and pencils - - - - -	1	50
Reading and Writing - - - - -	2	00
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic - - - - -	2	50

As Mr. Munn with the assistance of the trustees furnishes all necessities in the school-room, any damages by the scholars must be paid one day after the same are assest.

Mr. E. Dutton continues teaching the higher branches, as also the lower in the usual or common mode at former prices. (See rules and regulations of the Auburn Lancastrian and Academical schools.) A deduction of twenty-five per cent. per annum on Mr. Dutton's bills will be allowed (to stockholders only) on their prompt payment three days after the presenting such bills. Each share to represent a scholar.

D. HORNER, Sec'y.

Auburn, March 8, 1813.

Mr. E. Dutton is doubtless the same gentleman who was conducting a private school in the village at the time the academy was opened. The patrons of the school seem to have been dilatory in the payment of tuition and are sharply reminded of it in the following notice in the *Western Federalist*, Wednesday, February 17, 1813.

Notice: All persons indebted to the trustees of the Auburn School Association for tuition, are hereby notified that Reuben Porter is authorized to receive payment. And that all accounts remaining unpaid after the first of March next will be put in suit.

JOHN H. CUMPSTON, Sec'y.

Auburn, 15, 1813.

The slender record upon which I have thus far mainly relied for the facts which I have presented here fails me. The years 1814-1815 and 1816 are a blank except as tradition comes to the rescue. I find by the records at Albany, that the Auburn Academy was incorporated by the Regents of the University, February 14, 1815. How long Mr. Dutton conducted the school I am unable to ascertain. Mr. Hall's history records that: "In 1816, the wind, entering a broken window, carried coals from a fireplace out into one of the rooms and the building was burned to the ground." This was doubtless in the winter or spring of 1816.

Noble D. Strong was principal when the building was burned. July 30, 1816, Mr. Strong publishes a card, thanking those who have intrusted him with the instruction of their youth since the destruction of the academy, as their patronage has partially atoned for his loss in the conflagration. He requests his patrons to pay up by August 3rd, as he intends to leave town on the fifth. It seems however, that Mr. Strong was retained as principal, for a later notice is to the effect that "Noble D. Strong, being again engaged as principal of the Academy, will open a school on the first day of October, 1816, in Mr. Van Anden's brick building a few rods west of the Turnpike bridge." This was the store next east of the present Cayuga County Bank building.

February 18 and 19, 1817, the semi-annual examination of the Auburn Academy is advertised to be held at the Court House, Noble D. Strong, preceptor.

On the fifteenth day of September, 1817, William Bostwick, David Higgins and Hackliah Burt convey to the trustees of the Auburn Academy the lands conveyed to them in trust by Robert Dill the thirty-first of January, 1811.

I find no mention of the academy for some time, except a notice dated March 4, 1818 for a meeting of the trustees on the eleventh with reference to a further endowment. A similar notice dated April 26th, calls for a meeting May 8th. Nothing seems to have

resulted from these meetings and the school seems to have been discontinued. In the interim private schools flourished. Noble D. Strong advertises to open a select school on the fifth of May, 1817, limited to sixteen scholars, location not given, and April 8, 1817, he advertises to continue his select school under the name of the "Auburn Latin School." C. TenEyck opens a school November 3, 1817, in the building west of C. Coe's hotel. Wm. M. Colton announces that he will open a school February 2, 1818, in the school-room recently occupied by Mr. Howard "in a yellow building a few rods south of the Presbyterian meeting house." This building stood at the junction of Fanklin and Market streets on the site of the present City Hall.

November 5, 1819, E. Howard advertises that he has "opened his school as formerly on the academy green, having obtained permission from the trustees; scholars will be received who do not belong to the association." It might be inferred from this that heretofore the privileges of the school had been limited to members of the association.

In the *Cayuga Republican* of February 27, 1822, the following editorial appears:

"We most sincerely congratulate the citizens of the village and the county adjacent, that there is apparently a spirit awakened among us to do something to revive the academic institution in this place. The concerns of this institution have been too long neglected and we hope the time is not far distant, when we shall behold it arise from ruins and under brighter auspices than ever before become a highly ornamental and useful establishment. And, as the subject is agitated, we hope something effectual will be accomplished. By notice in this paper, it will be seen a meeting of citizens is requested on the subject, at Coe's hotel, on the seventh of March next."

In the same issue, D. Horner, secretary, calls a meeting of the trustees at Coe's hotel on Thursday, March 7th, at six o'clock P. M., and Jos. T. Pitney, D. Brinkerhoff and Ezekiel Williams call a

meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Auburn and its vicinity, at the same time and place, "for the purpose of conferring with the trustees of the Auburn Academy, in relation to the affairs of said institution and for devising ways and means for the rebuilding of said academy."

I find no report of the proceedings of this conference, but it evidently resulted in some decisive action, as would appear from the following notice:

AUBURN ACADEMY.

This institution, the operations of which have been suspended for several years on account of the loss of the building by fire, will again be opened on the 23rd of October inst.

The circumstances under which it is to recommence, are such as to promise special advantages to the youth who may resort to it for instruction.

Mr. N. D. Strong, A. M., formerly preceptor of this institution and late of the Cortland Academy, is elected principal. As a scholar and a successful instructor, Mr. Strong is too well known to need our commendation. His literary attainments, his experience in the business of instructing and his talent for government entitle him to our highest confidence; and we doubt not but under his management and superintendence the institution will soon attain a standing among the first in the country for celebrity and usefulness.

Tuition at \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Board can be had as low as at any academy in the state.

For admission and board apply to Mr. Strong.

JOHN H. BEACH,
HORACE HILLS,
JOSEPH T. PITNEY,

Auburn, October 15, 1822.

Executive Com.

The school seems to have been continued, for Mr. Strong advertises an examination of the students of the academy, Thursday and Friday, February 19 and 20, 1824. It would appear that some disagreement arose about this time.

Mr. Horner as secretary, calls a meeting of the trustees at Griswold's hotel for May 14, 1824 at 3:00 P. M., "on business of importance to the institution." This meeting was successively adjourned to June 3rd, June 26th, July 31st and August 5th. If anything came of these repeated meetings or possible failures to meet, the chronicler of the times neglected to make it public. The citizens

seems to have become impatient at the delay of the academy trustees. The *Cayuga Republican* of October 20, 1824, contains the following:

AUBURN ASSOCIATE ACADEMY.

The inhabitants of the village of Auburn, sensible of the importance of establishing and maintaining in the center of the county a literary establishment, founded on the basis of morals and religion, and conducted on correct and liberal principles, have associated themselves together for that purpose.

On the 30th of September last they adopted a constitution, and chose the following gentlemen trustees of the academy, to wit: John H. Beach, Elezar (sic) Hills, Horace Hills, Samuel Cumpston, John H. Hardenbergh, James S. Seymour and William Brown.

The board of trustees have appointed the Rev. Noble D. Strong principal of said academy. They are happy to state their entire confidence in his qualifications for the office; and they trust they have made such arrangements as to protect and secure, as far as is possible, the morals of the youth intrusted to their care. For this purpose they have appointed the following gentlemen a visiting and examining committee, to wit:

Rev. James Richards, D.D., Rev. Professor Henry Mills, Rev. D. C. Lansing, Rev. C. P. Wyckoff, Conrad TenEyck and Ebenezer Hoskins Esquires.

The first term commences on the 20th of October, instant. Terms of tuition \$3 and \$4 per quarter.

Board can be obtained in good families on very reasonable terms.

By order of the board of trustees,

M. L. R. PERRINE, Pres't.,

SAMUEL CUMPSTON, Sec'y.

Auburn, October 18, 1824.

This notice is repeated in the issue of November 24, 1824, with the following addition:

N. B. The school is taught in the building of the Theological seminary, where Mr. Strong has been teaching for two past years.

We certify that we have for some time been acquainted with the Rev. N. D. Strong, and believe him to be highly qualified for the business of instruction and cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of the public.

JAMES RICHARDS,

D. C. LANSING,

HENRY MILLS.

Auburn, November 17, 1824.

Through the courtesy of Mr. James Seymour Jr., I have been given access to some papers left by the late James S. Seymour, among which I find a subscription list, dated November 12, 1824, signed by John H. Beach and others, reading:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed promise to pay the amount by us subscribed to the trustees of the Auburn Associate Academy for the purpose of enabling them to furnish the room now occupied by their teacher with stoves, tables and benches, etc."

And another dated January 2, 1826, reading:

"We the subscribers agree to pay the amount by us subscribed respectively to James S. Seymour, treasurer of the "Auburn Associate Academy" for the purpose of defraying the contingent expenses of said society."

The amount subscribed on the first paper was \$30, all of which is marked "paid." The second subscription amounted to \$59, of which \$57 seems to have been collected. Mr. Seymour as treasurer methodically accounts for the \$87. The chief items of expense were \$15 to Orson Bennett for stove pipe. Isaac A. Selover, \$16.56 for fitting up academy room. J. T. Pitney for rent in 1826, \$30, and the balance went to Horace Hills for four months' use of large stove \$3, and other items.

The school seems to have been conducted in the Theological Seminary building in 1824, and in Dr. Pitney's rooms from November 7, 1825 to May 7, 1826, and was probably discontinued when the academy was rebuilt.

In the same issue which contains the announcement of the "Associate Academy" appears the following notice:

AUBURN ACADEMY.

The trustees of the Auburn Academy announce to the public that their school which has been taught for two years past by the Rev. Noble D. Strong is removed from the Theological seminary, and will be opened on Monday the 22d inst. at their academy rooms, situated on the west side of North street, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. E. Williams. Their school will be placed under the immediate care and superintendence of Mr. John A. Savage, A.B., late principal of the academy at Delhi, in the county of Delaware. From the well established reputation of Mr. Savage as a preceptor, the trustees entertain the highest confidence that perfect satisfaction will be given to all who may place their children under his tuition. Terms of tuition \$3 for English and \$4 for Classical students. Boarding at a

moderate price may be secured in respectable families, for scholars coming from a distance. Application for admission to be made to the trustees or preceptor.

By order of the board,

Auburn, November 16, 1824.

D. HORNER, Sec'y.

The foregoing notice is republished, April 4, 1825, with the addition to the effect that "the Principal has employed a gentleman well skilled in the art of penmanship, who will attend stately at the academy room. The price of tuition will not be increased in consequence of this arrangement." The "academy rooms" were doubtless in the building on the "academy green," referred to by Mr. E. Howard in 1819, a wooden building situated on the north side of Academy street where the old "Stone Bottom" subsequently stood.

Whether the organization of the Associate Academy was a result of a disagreement, between the trustees of the academy or Mr. Strong or other cause I have been unable to learn. Mr. Strong, who had for many years been identified with the interests of the academy, does not appear to have renewed his connection with it. He, however continued to teach in Auburn, as I find a notice May 3, 1826, that the summer term of the Associate Academy will commence May 15, at the academical rooms opposite E. Hill's store—N. D. Strong, principal, and one of November, 1827, of Mr. Strong's "Select School." Meantime the trustees of the academy advertise September 16, 1825, that the academy will be opened under the superintendence of Rev. Bennes Glover as preceptor, October 2nd, at their academy rooms near the Presbyterian church. This was the building before mentioned as standing on the site of the present City Hall. This notice was continued until October 26, when the trustees announce that "the academy has been opened under the superintendence of the Rev. John A. Savage as preceptor" in the rooms above specified.

On the twenty-fourth of April, 1826, the trustees announce that the academy will be opened May 1, "under the superintendence of Mr. Ballard as preceptor," in the same rooms.

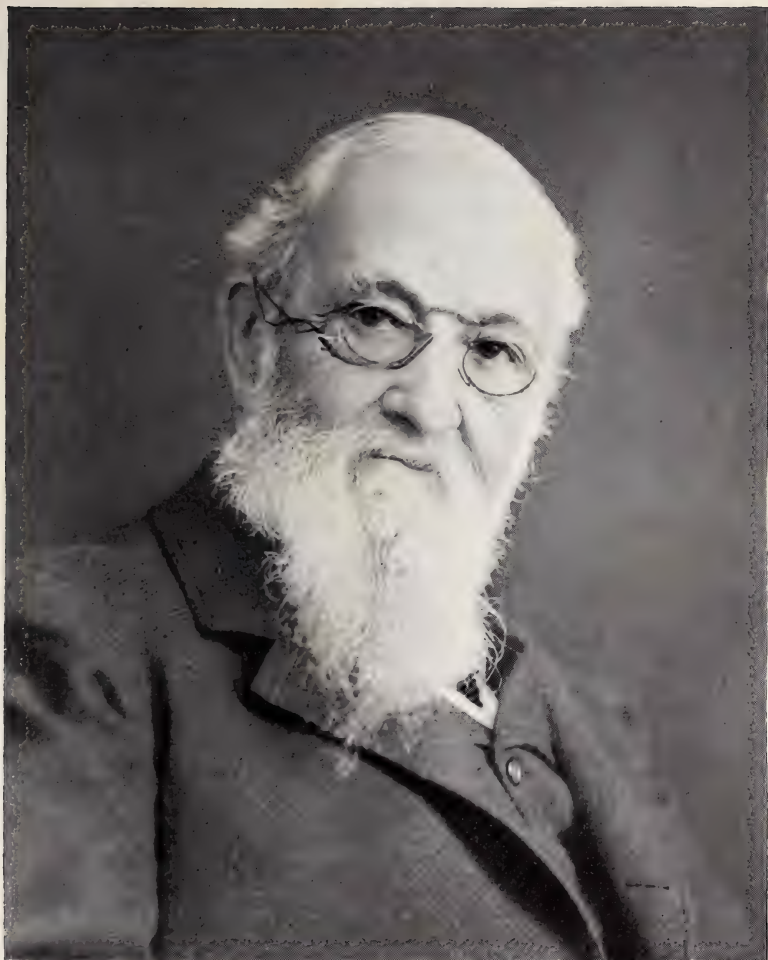
Two months later, on the fourteenth of June, 1826, John C. Rudd, announces that "the subscriber, having been appointed principal of this institution, may be expected to enter upon the discharge of his duties about the fifteenth of July. As soon as practicable after his settlement in Auburn he will present to the public a plan of the school he proposes to superintend with an outline of the studies to be attended to. In the meantime, he deems it respectful to offer some evidence of his fitness for the charge he has undertaken. As soon as it can be done, he will make arrangements for the establishment of a female school. John C. Rudd."

Here follow a half dozen testimonials, of which the following is most interesting: From Major-General Winfield Scott, of the United States Army:

"Eliz. Town, June, 1826. With Dr. Rudd, who proposes to take charge of the Auburn Academy, I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance of many years, during which he has taught a classical school at the parsonage house in this place. His zeal and abilities as an instructor, together with his attention to the morals and manners of his scholars, have been warmly commended by all who have visited his school. This humble testimony to his merits I have frequently given to friends in distant parts of the Union. It is now cheerfully offered to the public.

WINFIELD SCOTT."

Following the testimonials is a note from Doctor Rudd to the effect that "For further information reference may be had to Mr. Edward Ballard, now attached to the academy." It would seem that Mr. Ballard had been "attached" to the academy simply to keep it in existence till Doctor Rudd could take charge. It appears from Mr. Hall's *history of Auburn* that Reverend Doctor Rudd was rector of St. Peter's church in this city from December, 1826, to September, 1833, so that here in Elizabeth Town he was acting in the double capacity of rector and teacher.



B. B. SNOW

On the eighth of August, 1825, Dr. Rudd advertises:

“School for Young Ladies—An apartment in the Auburn Academy is now devoted to a female school. The various branches of education usually taught in such schools will be attended to by the principal, assisted by a lady who has had experience in teaching, John C. Rudd, principal.”

On the twenty-eighth of March, 1827, Doctor Rudd announces that “The semi-annual examination of the students in the Auburn Academy will commence on Monday next, April 2, at ten o'clock A. M., and be continued daily through the week. Trustees, parents, and friends are invited to attend.”

Evidently the trustees had been bestirring themselves, for near the close of this year a new academy building was completed. Whether it was the popularity of the school under Dr. Rudd's administration, or the danger that the site would revert to the Dill estate, if the terms of the original gift were not complied with, does not appear, but doubtless one or both of these causes had much to do in securing the new building. It would seem that some arrangement had been made with the heirs of Mr. Dill by which some funds were realised from the sales of portions of the original lot. I find deeds of about this date, from the trustees to various parties of lots on North, Chapel and Garden streets, parts of the original grant, from which they realized nearly \$2,500, which sum doubtless went into the building fund. These sales reduced the size of the lot to what it was when it passed into the hands of the Board of Education in 1866.

In the *Cayuga Republican* of November 7, 1827, a notice is published to the effect that “The new building erected by the trustees of this institution not being completed the schools are reopened in the old building for the present.”

“To accommodate those who wish to patronize the female school attached to the academy, two teachers are provided. Miss Ray opens her school in the north room of the building and Miss Haines

commences her's at the corner of the Episcopal church yard. The principal of the academy will bestow an equal portion of his time daily upon each of the schools, as well as upon the other departments of the institution."

On the twenty-eighth of November the following notice is published:

AUBURN ACADEMY.

The new building erected by the trustees of this institution is now so far completed as to permit the schools to commence there on Monday, December 3rd. No efforts will be spared by the principal to make this institution worthy of the public patronage, and to secure to those who become members of it an honorable and gratifying improvement in Literature and Science. The various departments will be provided with competent teachers. Besides ample provision for a common English school, there will be a separate department for the Latin and Greek Languages. As soon as a sufficient number of scholars present themselves a distinct department will be formed for mathematical studies and a thorough course for the more advanced students in Arithmetic. Early measures will be taken to secure instruction in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, with apparatus for lectures and experiments in a room to be fitted up for the purpose. There will be arrangements made as early as practicable for the establishment of female schools upon the most advantageous plan, under suitable teachers. Temporary apartments are provided for these schools until the rooms designed for them are completed. In addition to the general inspection and superintendence of the school the subscriber will devote a portion of his daily attention to the examination of classes from the different departments, in his own room, where he intends to adapt his instructions to general improvement and with a particular view to the aid of young persons, of both sexes, in the necessary qualifications for teaching common and district schools.

Auburn, November 28, 1827.

JOHN C. RUDD, Principal.

Doctor Rudd was a fluent advertiser but his English was not quite up to the standard of the present day for men in the station he occupied.

In the same issue is a notice of Mr. Noble D. Strong's select school, which is interesting as giving a list of the text-books used in such schools. They are: "Goodrich's & Morse's Geography; Dabol's & N. Pike's Arithmetics; Murray's or Kirkham's English Grammar; Adams' Latin and the Gloucester or the Valpey's Greek Grammar; Hardy's Corderi, and Viri Romæ; Historia Sacra; Cæsar; Cicero (Orations and De Oratore); Livy; Horace; Salust (sic) and Ticitus; Greek Testament; Minora; Majora, Xonophon and Homer;

Playfair's Euclid; Gummere's Surveying; Day's Algebra; Simon's Conick Sections; Bowditch Navigation; Ferguson's Astronomy; Enfield's Nat. Philosophy; Tyler's History; Blair's or Jamieson's Rhetorick, Pailey's Nat. Theology; Evidences of Christianity and Moral Philosophy; Hedge's or Jamieson's Logick; and Stewart's Metaphysicks. Reading, Writing, Spelling, Speaking, Composition and Bookkeeping will be attended to."

This is a somewhat formidable course for a secondary school, more even than that proposed by the modern "committee of ten."

The school being installed in its new quarters, continued under the principalship of Doctor Rudd until 1830, when a notice dated May 25, announces that the school has opened under the superintendence of Doctor Taylor. This was the venerable Doctor Oliver S. Taylor, who died in this city in 1885, in the 101st year of his age. Doctor Taylor seems to have continued with the school until 1832. In 1831 Doctor Rudd seems also to have been connected with it.

In April, 1832, the trustees published the following notice:

AUBURN ACADEMY.

The trustees of this institution have the satisfaction of informing the public that they have placed it under the care of Allen Fisk, Esq., late of Troy, as principal, who will enter upon his duties on the first day of May next when the several departments of the academy will open for the reception of students. The various branches of literature and science taught in such institutions will receive the due proportions of attention (sic.) To the study of Latin and Greek classics a conspicuous place will be assigned; and the course pursued as extensive and thorough as that of any similar school in the state. Instruction will also be given in the French and Spanish languages, some knowledge of which the increasing demands of commercial intercourse render essential to a finished education. The mathematics, especially in so far as connected with surveying, engineering and other departments particularly interesting, at the present day, in this part of the country, will not be neglected. Lectures on Geology, Chemistry, etc., will be given whenever the exigencies of the academy require. Particular care will be bestowed upon the preparation of young persons, whether male or female, who may wish to qualify themselves to become teachers. All the departments, English, Classical and Female will be under the immediate direction of the principal and established in strict conformity with the regulations of the Regents of the University. The well tried reputation of Mr. Fisk as a gentleman and a scholar, his long experience and success as a teacher, connected with the fact that his attention will be devoted to the institution as an instructor by

profession, give the trustees great confidence in recommending the Auburn Academy to the patronage of the public generally, and the inhabitants of this village in particular. Terms of tuition from three to five dollars per quarter.

By order of the board,

J. M. SHERWOOD, Pres't.,

HORACE HILLS, Sec'y.

Mr. Fisk continued with the school until 1836 when he was succeeded by William Hopkins.

The following editorial from the *Cayuga Patriot* of May, 1833, is interesting as giving some idea of the methods of the school and the esteem in which it was held:

AUBURN ACADEMY.

"A public examination of the pupils in the English and Classical departments of this institution was held at the academy on Friday last. The performances were highly creditable both to the teachers and the pupils. In fact no less was expected by those who have noticed the improved appearance of the Auburn Academy the past year,—the wholesome discipline, correct views and unremitting attention, observable in this institution since it has been in the charge of its present enlightened principal. It is with great pleasure that we feel warranted in asserting that the prospects of this academy were never better—its conditions never more sound, or more worthy of public confidence; for never before has it been so directly and constantly under the eye of its chief executive officer. The principal, Mr. Fisk—who has the reputation of being very domestic—resides with his family in the academy building. The advantages of thus making the school the home of its guardian, and throwing around it the sanctity of the family character, will be obvious at once to those who understand the influence of these circumstances, both upon the teacher and the learner. The former becomes doubly interested in keeping the moral atmosphere of the institution pure and wholesome; and the latter is awed by the recollection that he is, for the time being, a member of his teacher's family, and consequently treading upon consecrated ground.

“But to return to the examination. There were two classes in Virgil, one in Cæsar, two in Latin Reader, two in French, one in Greek, one in Algebra, one in Natural Philosophy and two in History, besides those in the more common branches. The skill and promptness displayed in the classics and in the higher English departments, deserve much commendation. Several pieces of original Composition were read, that would do no discredit to more advanced authors. The declamations also, were listened to with evident satisfaction; and if discrimination were not invidious, those of Masters Harris, Hulbert, Sherwood, Richardson, Hills and Miller might be mentioned as evincing much promise. But what appears to us as particularly deserving attention in this school is its classification and, so to speak its internal policy, exhibited on the merit roll. As this system has not, we believe, been generally introduced into schools in this vicinity, a brief explanation may be acceptable to some of our readers. The school is divided into classes, according to the ages and requirements of the pupils. These classes are successively called on to recite, and at the close of the recitation, the numbers are marked, in the daily record, No. 1, 2, 3, etc., according as they happened to stand. At the next recitation, No. 1 passes to the foot of the class, and No. 2 takes the head, thus all if they get their lessons perfectly, will successively obtain the mark of No. 1; if any fail, the more studious will take advantage of that failure. At the close of the term, the result of these daily records are brought together and from what is called the merit roll, where the members of each class take rank according to the number of primes affixed to their names respectively. This roll also exhibits another daily record, that of the attendance and conduct of every pupil; and as this roll is submitted to the inspection of the trustees of the school and the parents of the scholars, at the examination, we think a better method could hardly be devised, either to encourage the good or to awe and restrain the bad. Every one can see who has been

punctual in attendance, regular in conduct, and diligent in study.”
—*Cayuga Republican*, May 15, 1833.

Mr. Hopkins continued as principal of the school until March 27, 1854, when he resigned and Mr. J. H. Kellom was at the head of the school for the month following. May 22, 1854, Edwin Pierce was chosen principal but declined. June 5, 1854, J. T. Carey was chosen principal, and conducted the school till March 20, 1856, when he resigned and Rufus Sheldon succeeded April 3rd. George W. Lawton succeeded Mr. Sheldon, May 18, 1856. Mr. Lawton resigned July 15, 1861 and his brother Charles D. Lawton succeeded to the crown; the latter conducted the school till April 5, 1864, when he resigned. In the fall of 1864, Charles W. Bowen was chosen principal, and conducted the school until the spring of 1866 when it closed to be succeeded by the High School the January following.

I pass over the long and bitter controversy which preceded the transfer of the academy property to the Board of Education, on the sixth of April, 1869, as it is a matter of record elsewhere. There are, however, some facts pertinent to this record, which I have gathered from sources other than the newspapers files, which may be added as they throw some light upon the internal economy of the school.

With the exception of the decade between 1839 and 1849 when the Auburn Female Seminary was in existence, both boys and girls seem to have attended the school whenever there was accommodation for both. The boys usually predominated in numbers.

A published list of the pupils of the school in 1823, gives a total of 130 names, of which thirty-seven were “misses” and ninety-three were “masters.” Seven of the “misses” and thirty-three of the “masters” were classical scholars. Among the familiar names are Eliza Horner, Huldah Paine, Mary Pitney, John C. Beach, Dudley Everts, Blanchard Fosgate, Charles J. Hulbert, Enos T. T. Martin, John Patty and Warren Worden. Mr. Noble D. Strong, A. M., was principal.

The number of pupils attending the school from time to time varied from about one hundred to one hundred and fifty. In the report of the school for the year 1854, the principal gives the total attendance for the year at two hundred and seventy-six, of whom one hundred and forty-nine were in attendance on the thirty-first day of December of that year.

The receipts for tuition were \$1,425.43. The rates for tuition per quarter were: For common English, \$3.50; for higher English, \$4; for ancient languages, \$6; for modern languages (extra), \$3.

There were three terms of fifteen weeks each at this time, making forty-five weeks of school. But this was reduced to forty-four weeks the following year.

The academy was always mainly dependent upon the receipts for tuition to pay current expenses. A small sum was received annually from the literary fund of the Regents, which in later years was swelled by a contribution from the State, for the instruction of a class of common school teachers. Usually the principal took the entire income, less expenses for necessary repairs, and paid his own assistants. The academy had to compete with private schools of which there were a number and some of which offered advantages little if any, inferior to those of the academy itself.

At length, after the passage of the Free School Act, and the "Act to Regulate Free Schools in the City of Auburn," passed in 1850 a marked interest was developed in the district schools of the city. Heretofore these schools had been little if any better than the rural district schools of the period. But a new impulse was given to them by the Free School Act. Mr. Lewis Paddock was principal of the present Fulton street school, then known as No. 1 or the "Bell School House." Mr. Levi Johnson had left the academy where he had been for many years assistant under Professor Hopkins, and was in charge of the Genesee street school, then known as No. 2. Mr. Charles P. Williams was principal of the North street school, then known as No. 4, and Mr. John S. Bristol was principal

of the present Seymour street school, then No. 5. With the exception of Mr. Johnson, these gentlemen had all been educated at the academy, and all were excellent teachers. The high standing which their schools attained drew to them a large proportion of the children pursuing elementary studies. And facilities were also therein afforded for the study of Algebra and Natural Philosophy, usually classed as advanced studies.

The steady increase in popularity of the public schools told heavily upon the attendance of the academy, and it was simply a question of time when it should succumb. The venerable and conservative element in the Board of Trustees rallied to the support of the old organization, and yielded only when overpowered by numbers. A younger generation imbued with the progressive spirit of the age was unyielding in its determination to keep pace with the advance column, and at length the academy, as such, ceased to exist. Its fellow institutions throughout the state, with rare exceptions, so far as I know, sooner or later met a similar fate.

From 1867 to 1888, the old academy building, erected in 1827, was used for the High School; since 1888 it has been the Grammar School.

The new High School was first organized in 1866, in No. 4, North street school, with Warren Higley as principal, and a registration of seventy-three pupils. It was moved into the academy building in January, 1867.

The present High School building was first occupied in 1888, with W. P. Thomson as principal and a registration of three hundred and fifty-eight. The enrolment the opening week of 1906 was four hundred and fifty-six.

The first class to graduate after the High School was organized consisted of two members; Arthur S. Hoyt and James P. Hall. In 1906 the graduating class numbered fifty.

The number of teachers in 1868 was four; in 1906 it had increased

to fifteen; and the growth of departments has been commensurate with the increase in teachers.

Following is a list of the teachers in the High School since 1866.

TEACHERS IN THE AUBURN ACADEMIC
HIGH SCHOOL. 1866-1906.

Warren Higley, Principal	-	-	-	-	-	1866-7
Sarah E. Sedgwick	-	-	-	-	-	1866-7
H. S. Barnum	-	-	-	-	-	1866-7
Henry A. Duboc	-	-	-	-	-	1866-7
*R. W. McIntosh	-	-	-	-	-	1866-7
*Ursula L. Sittser	-	-	-	-	-	1866-7
*Grosvenor Hopkins	-	-	-	-	-	1866-7
*John E. Myer, Principal	-	-	-	-	-	1867-8
*E. A. Charlton, Principal	-	-	-	-	-	1868-9
Rev. Richard S. Holmes	-	-	-	-	-	1868-9
*George W. Elliott	-	-	-	-	-	1870-1
*Helen W. Porter	-	-	-	-	-	1871-2
Iva P. Pomroy	-	-	-	-	-	1872-3
H. Clara Post	-	-	-	-	-	1873-4
*Annis D. Kenney	-	-	-	-	-	1874-5
S. Belle Sherwood	-	-	-	-	-	1877-8
*Charles R. Williams, Principal	-	-	-	-	-	1878-9
Sophia S. Storke	-	-	-	-	-	1878-9
Mary A. Hemingway	-	-	-	-	-	1878-9
Julia C. Ferris	-	-	-	-	-	1878-9
I. Adele Smith	-	-	-	-	-	1878-9
Mary E. Stevenson	-	-	-	-	-	1878-9
Byron Wells, Principal	-	-	-	-	-	1879-80
*Ella L. Richardson	-	-	-	-	-	1879-80
Professor Frank Goodrich	-	-	-	-	-	1880-1
E. T. Tomlinson, Principal	-	-	-	-	-	1881-2
Hattie L. Cole	-	-	-	-	-	1881-2

Elizabeth M. Alexander	-	-	-	-	-	-	1881-2
M. Franc Burhans	-	-	-	-	-	-	1881-2
Harry O. Jones	-	-	-	-	-	-	1882-3
H. Clyde Johnson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1882-3
M. Ernestine Lawrence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1882-3
*George R. Cutting, Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883-4
Warrington Somers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883-4
Carrie F. Barnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883-4
Elizabeth L. Lamey	-	-	-	-	-	-	1884-5
Katharine Keeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1884-5
Frank Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	1885-6
Hattie A. Nordtwn	-	-	-	-	-	-	1885-6
Emma M. Cowles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1885-6
William P. Thomson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1886-7
Otis Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	1886-7
Florence Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	1886-7
Julia Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1886-7
Elias L. Elliott	-	-	-	-	-	-	1887-8
Carrie F. Spencer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1887-8
Cora C. Staples	-	-	-	-	-	-	1888-9
*Charlotte Westcott	-	-	-	-	-	-	1888-9
*Helen Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1889-90
Ellen L. Clothier	-	-	-	-	-	-	1889-90
George M. Turner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1889-90
Alice M. Clark	-	-	-	-	-	-	1889-90
Nellie S. Rulison	-	-	-	-	-	-	1889-90
Lena F. Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1891-2
Robert L. Slagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892-3
Gertrude A. Reimann	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892-3
Harriet A. Fritts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892-3
Mary S. Trowbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892-3
Robert K. Duncan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1893-4
Frances H. Manny	-	-	-	-	-	-	1893-4

Helen H. Cowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1894-5
W. A. Deering	-	-	-	-	-	-	1894-5
George W. Latham	-	-	-	-	-	-	1894-5
Frances Metcalf	-	-	-	-	-	-	1894-5
May E. Loveless	-	-	-	-	-	-	1894-5
Floyd J. Bartlett, Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1895-6
Florence Seely	-	-	-	-	-	-	1895-6
Sophia Voorhees	-	-	-	-	-	-	1895-6
Carlton J. Lynde	-	-	-	-	-	-	1895-6
J. Isabelle Ives	-	-	-	-	-	-	1896-7
S. Claire Norton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1896-7
Emma F. Young	-	-	-	-	-	-	1897-8
Andrew R. Warner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1899-1900
John B. MacHarg	-	-	-	-	-	-	1900-01
May W. Jewett	-	-	-	-	-	-	1901-02
Ida M. Hemans	-	-	-	-	-	-	1901-02
Mary E. MacCauley	-	-	-	-	-	-	1901-02
Helen K. Bandler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1902-03
Edgar S. Mosher	-	-	-	-	-	-	1902-03
Jessie T. Ray	-	-	-	-	-	-	1902-03
Edith Reimann	-	-	-	-	-	-	1902-03
Bert E. Lee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1903-04
Estelles G. Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1903-04
Ribert P. Sibley	-	-	-	-	-	-	1903-04
M. Louise Slee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1903-04
Edward M. Roeder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1904-05
Charles G. Burd	-	-	-	-	-	-	1904-05
Mary Whitson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1904-05

*Deceased.

The vocational studies which are gradually being added to the regular work of the schools, will cause a startling comparison to be formed between "what once was, and what now is."

Pedagogy and Psychology have routed from their exclusive

strongholds "The three R's" and the "Greek and Latin" of the early days, and have left a horde of barbarians to rush in and struggle for the supremacy. Forge, hammer, lathe, sewing-machine and dishpan, now mingle their dissonant sounds, with the cadence of the "loftiest measure ever moulded by the lips of man."

"O tempora, O mores!" exclaim those who have watched the setting sun.

The old *regime* will ever be revered for the great development of culture and scholarship which it fostered, but its exclusive sway was certainly detrimental in preparing students for the conditions and modes of living and business which the last quarter of a century has produced.

A finer class of students and of men will never be produced, than those of the old academy days, but just as fine and far better equipped to meet the requirements of the present and future, the High School is sending forth yearly.

The new addition which is soon to be erected, will enable the High School to extend its usefulness to a degree that cannot but give great satisfaction to its loyal alumni, and to the City of Auburn.

On the night of January 17, 1903, a fire which started on the south side of Garden street crossed over and attacked the High School building. The roof and the assembly room were completely destroyed and the lower floors also suffered damage, but the records, pictures, library and school apparatus were saved.

A unique and admirable custom of the school is that each year the graduating class donates a class window. Those in existence at the time were destroyed by the fire of 1903, but were replaced by the Board of Education.

The Auburn Academic High School ranks with the best in the state and the citizens are justly proud of the institution.

The following table shows the schools in Auburn, their location and number of teachers engaged, with number of pupils attending same (1908).

CITY OF AUBURN

173

SCHOOL								NO. OF TEACHERS	NO. OF PUPILS
High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	473
Central Grammar School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	208
Fulton Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	586
James Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	378
North Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	255
Seymour Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	235
Grover Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	300
Franklin Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	258
Division Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	242
Madison Avenue School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	168
South Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	158
Evans Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	159
Genesee Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	142
Bradford Street School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	132
*Orphan Asylum School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	51
Manual Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
†Ungraded School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
‡Training School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
‡Music	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
§Evening School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	179
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	3,947

*School in Cayuga County Orphan Asylum Building

†School in Fulton Street School Building.

‡Training School in James Street School Building.

§Evening School in Central Grammar School Building.

NOTE—Fourteen Public School Buildings.

CHAPTER XII.

THE AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIS J. BEECHER D. D.

At the close of the War of the American Revolution, Onondaga County and the parts of New York further west were mostly unbroken wilderness. But the influx of population was rapid. According to Hotchkin's *History of Western New York* the population was about 63,000 in 1800, about 220,000 in 1810, about 507,000 in 1820. A differential characteristic of this immigration was that it was mainly of American people. The English, French, Dutch, Scottish and German elements in it came not directly from the home countries, but from New England and Eastern New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They had already become mingled in blood, and modified by their New World surroundings. They came in small groups, and settled mostly on the farms.

As the churches multiplied, the question of the means for training ministers to serve them came to the front. In 1809 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church sent down to its presbyteries the question whether one theological seminary should be established for the entire church, or one seminary for the North and another for the South, or a seminary for each of several great regions. The New York presbyteries west of the Hudson voted for more seminaries than one. They recognized the fact that a single large plant has some advantages, but it seemed to them that the advantages of the other plan were greater. They feared that if all the students from the interior went to some place on the Atlantic coast to study, they would not return in sufficient numbers to serve the inland churches. They held that a seminary ought to be a center of light



WILLIS J. BEECHER, D.D.

in the region where it was located, and that it would be unwise to place all the light in one region, leaving the rest of the country in darkness. Further, they saw that if there were but one seminary for the whole church, that seminary must needs stand for some one type of orthodoxy, while it seemed to them desirable that the church be hospitable to more types than one. They claimed to be as strictly orthodox as their forbears from New England or Scotland or Holland, but they thought that the church ought to be more broadly inclusive than any one of these types.

There was then a certain idea of church unification in the air, and these peculiarly Americanized immigrants had come into peculiar relations with this idea. For a good while the Presbyterian General Assembly had been exchanging delegations with the Congregational bodies of New England. The two churches were studying the art of co-operation, and were not averse to the idea of ultimate consolidation. In those years began the great inter-denominational organizations, such as the American Bible Society, the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, the national temperance organizations. Facts like these indicate the spirit of the time. The most unique of the movements of this kind began when the Middle Association of Congregational churches, covering the region from Syracuse to Geneva, offered itself, in 1807, for membership in the Presbyterian church, and was accepted. The example thus set was eagerly followed. In a few years most of the Congregational churches of Western New York and Ohio came into organic relations with the Presbyterian General Assembly. Many of the local churches retained their Congregational form, but they were organized in presbyteries and synods and an assembly that were strictly Presbyterian.

It was in part due to this condition of things that these people desired more seminaries than one. They believed that the Presby-

terianism of this inclusive type could train its own ministers better than they could be trained for it in some other region.

They were in the minority. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of one seminary for the whole church. The minority loyally accepted the result, and sent their contributions and their young men to Princeton. But a vote does not always express the real mind of a community. Princeton was opened for students in 1812. The church waited respectfully for nine years, and then, in the following nine years, opened six additional seminaries, one for each of the great regions lying between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, this number including only the seminaries that still exist and are vigorous. Of these six Auburn was the earliest.

Probably no one man ought to be called the founder of Auburn Seminary. The needs of the situation were apparent to many, and the idea of an institution to meet the need came independently to different persons. But doubtless the Rev. Dirck Cornelius Lansing comes nearer than any other to deserving the title of founder. His account of the matter is as follows:

"Late in the autumn of 1817, and early in the winter of 1818, I enterprised the establishment of the Auburn Theological Seminary. After having matured my plans in my own mind, and prepared myself to meet as well as I could the objections which I apprehended might be offered, I unfolded my views to a few friends—particularly some liberal and wealthy individuals of my congregation, whose confidence and co-operation I secured—and then began to speak more openly of my plans."

Mr. Lansing and the First Church of Auburn brought the matter before the Presbytery of Cayuga. The Presbytery carried it to the Synod of Geneva, the motion in synod being made by the Rev. William Wisner, pastor of the Ithaca church. In February, 1818, in its meeting at Rochester, the Synod decided to establish a seminary, provided the project should meet the approval of General Assembly. The Assembly in May took non-committal action, and

the Synod, at a meeting held in August at Auburn, voted to go forward. At this meeting a delegation was present from the Synod of Albany, one of its members being the Rev. Dr. Henry Davis, president of Hamilton College. It was decided that the new institution should be exclusively a theological seminary, designed for college graduates, and not a mixed academic and theological school; and that it should be located at Auburn provided the citizens of the locality would provide a site, and would raise \$35,000 toward the expense.

It should be noted that Mr. Wisner became pastor at Ithaca in 1816, that Dr. Davis became president of Hamilton in 1817, and that in the same year Mr. Lansing became pastor of the Auburn church, returning to this region from his pastorate in Boston. The nearly simultaneous arrival of these three forceful men was an important fact in the early history of Auburn.

At the meeting of the Synod held early in 1819, it appeared that the requisite funds had been subscribed, and that an acceptable site had been secured, six acres by gift from the heirs of John Hardenburgh, and four acres partly by gift and partly by purchase from Glen and Cornelius Cuyler. The Synod took measures for procuring a charter, organizing a corporation, and erecting a building. The ground was broken November 30, 1819; the charter was enacted by the State Legislature April 14, 1820; the cornerstone was laid May 11th of that year, and the commissioners and trustees organized the twelfth of July. Dr. Davis was the first president of the board of trustees, and the Rev. Caleb Alexander the first president of the board of commissioners. A faculty was chosen, and the seminary opened for students in the autumn of 1821.

The contemporary newspaper accounts of the ground-breaking show that it was in many respects a typical occasion. The work was done by the citizens, including the farmers from the vicinity. At noon they were reinforced by "about forty of the laborers in the different mechanical arts" from the prison. These came marching

with precision, in an elaborate spade drill, preceded by a bugle and carts and the officers of the prison. They were received with enthusiasm by the citizen-laborers. Half an hour before sunset the whole body, about two hundred men and twenty-three teams, with music and the prison guard, marched through the village, and were formally dismissed with thanks and refreshments. From this time for several decades the prison and the seminary were the two best known institutions of Auburn, the prison being its great industrial center during the period before the farm machinery industries were established. Five years after the prison men assisted in the ground-breaking a Sunday-school was inaugurated in the prison by the men of the seminary, and it remained effective for fifty years.

The building was of Cayuga County limestone. It faced on Seminary street, well back from the street, with its center opposite Seminary avenue. It consisted of a square center, with high basement and four stories, flanked to east and west by dormitory halls of three stories. It was intended for future enlargement by the building of four-story wings at the ends of the halls. The contemplated west wing was actually erected about 1830. In 1874, on the building of Morgan Hall, it was demolished, and the materials used in the constructing of St. Lucas' church. The original building stood until 1892. Then its materials were built into the Welch-Willard edifice, and the site was graded down several feet, thus removing the very ground on which the building had stood.

The seminary was founded by the Synod of Geneva, but it was never owned or controlled by that body. The charter placed the control in the hands of a board of commissioners elected by ten designated presbyteries, with such other presbyteries as should afterward be associated with them for the purpose. The seminary was to be absolutely owned and controlled by the Presbyterian Church, exercising its authority through its presbyteries. In this it differed from Princeton and other seminaries in which the authority of the Church is exercised through the General Assembly, but it

differed much more widely from the seminaries which are controlled by their own directors or trustees, independent of ecclesiastical authority. The charter provisions were at once interpreted and supplemented by the regulations adopted by the governing boards. Under the constitution thus framed all the professors and two-thirds of the commissioners must perpetually be ministers under the jurisdiction of the presbyteries. In addition to this judicial safeguard administrative safeguards were provided. One-third of the commissioners were elected each year directly by the presbyteries; and these commissioners elected the trustees and the professors, and controlled the appropriations of funds. If the presbyteries disapproved what was going on in the seminary they could change any ordinary majority in the governing boards in a single year. This constitution was subsequently changed in slight details. Legislative modifications were made in 1857 and 1899. In 1873 the governing boards gave to the Presbyterian General Assembly a restricted right of veto in the appointment of professors. But there was no essential change till 1906, at which date a new legislative charter was procured. In 1907 the directors published the regulations which obtain under the new charter. This revised constitution simplifies the organization, and eliminates ecclesiastical control. The boards of commissioners and trustees give place to a board of directors. Authority is largely vested in the president. The presbyteries have the power to change annually six or less of the twenty-eight directors, each presbytery having the power to change its representative only once in three years. These provisions render the administrative control of the presbyteries merely nominal. And the new charter and regulations repeal all the requirements to the effect that professors or members of the governing board must be under presbyterial or other ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The original faculty consisted of three professors, of whom the Rev. Matthew La Rue Perrine, D.D., was the senior. He was then forty-four years old. He came to Auburn from the Spring Street

Church in New York City. His name seems to indicate Huguenot descent. He was born in New Jersey, and educated at Princeton College. His chair was that of church history and ecclesiastical polity. For two years he also gave instruction in theology, until the seminary secured a professor in that department. He remained in the service fifteen years, until his death in 1836.

The Rev. Henry Mills, professor of Biblical criticism, was thirty-five years old. He was born in New Jersey, and a graduate of Princeton College. He studied theology with Dr. Richards, afterward his colleague in Auburn. Apart from his proficiency in the languages of the Bible, he was a scholar in German and a translator of German hymns. He was professor in Auburn forty-six years, till his death, being emeritus professor the last thirteen of those years.

The Rev. Dirck Cornelius Lansing was thirty-six years old. He was of patrician Dutch descent, born in Lansingburg, N. Y., and a graduate of Yale College. He was dainty and aristocratic in dress and presence. As a public speaker he was sparkling, dramatic, and wonderfully effective. He had a fervid appreciation of Christianity as a religion for all mankind, and of the importance of Christianizing these pioneer regions for the sake of the regions beyond. At twenty-one years of age he was minister of the newly gathered church on Onondaga Hill. He was afterward pastor in Onondaga Valley, and the founder of the Onondaga Academy. He returned to Eastern New York, and afterward was pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston. But the call of Central New York and the regions beyond pursued him, and he returned in 1817, and became pastor in Auburn. On the founding of the seminary he became professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, serving, without salary, for five years. Later he was a trustee, and served the seminary in many ways.

The Rev. James Richards, D.D., was elected professor of theology when the other three were elected, but at that time he declined.

Afterward Mr. Arthur Tappan of New York endowed the chair in the amount of \$15,000. Dr. Richards was again elected and accepted the election, beginning service in 1823. He was then fifty-six years old, of New England birth, and an honorary graduate of Yale. He came to Auburn from a long pastorate in Newark, N. J. but with a distinguished reputation as a theologian and a teacher. He served as professor twenty years, till his death in 1843.

From 1823 the number of students increased rapidly, and the increase does not seem to have been checked by the fact that Dr. Lansing retired from the faculty in 1826, and from that time for nine years the entire work of instruction was done by the three remaining professors. The catalogue of 1827-28 shows an enrollment of seventy-six students, the largest in the history of the seminary except for the years 1893 to 1899. For the following seven years the average enrollment was fifty-five, the falling off being probably due to the founding of Lane Seminary, and to the convulsions in the Presbyterian Church, the convulsions that culminated in the disruption of 1837. In 1835 the numbers rose again, and maintained themselves, though with fluctuations, till the death of Dr. Richards in 1843.

In 1835 the chair of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology was filled by the election of the brilliant and distinguished Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox. He resigned after two years, and the chair again became vacant till 1839, when the Rev. Dr. Baxter Dickinson was elected. He was then forty-four years old, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale. He came to Auburn from six years of service in the Lane Theological Seminary. He resigned in 1847. He was one of the leaders in the formation of the New School Presbyterian Church. In 1837, while professor at Lane, he wrote the famous "Auburn Declaration," a statement, adopted in a convention held in Auburn in that year, of the theological platform of the Presbyterians of the synods in New York and Ohio.

In 1837 the Rev. Dr. Luther Halsey had succeeded Dr. Perrine

in the chair of church history, coming to Auburn from the theological chair at Allegheny. On his retirement in 1844 Professors Dickinson and Mills were left alone to keep up the work. Union Seminary in New York had been opened, and was drawing strongly upon the constituency of Auburn. Auburn had but little endowment. Its brilliant success had been due largely to the fact that its original professors had persistently remained in the service, raising by their personal efforts much of the money needed for current expenses, determined to keep up the seminary at any cost of toil or self sacrifice. It was hardly to be expected that they would have successors who would be at once men of equal influence and equal devotion to the seminary. There came a time when the terms of service of the professors were brief, and when there was a falling off in numbers and interest.

In 1844 the Rev. Dr. Laurens Perseus Hickok was chosen to succeed Dr. Richards. As a scholar in philosophy he was a man of international reputation, and his strength drew students to some extent. The classes of 1851 and 1852 were full classes. But in 1852 he left the seminary, to become vice-president of Union College.

In those years there were many changes in the faculty. In 1847 Dr. Dickinson withdrew from the chair of sacred rhetoric. The same year the Rev. Samuel Miles Hopkins was made professor of church history. The Rev. Joseph Fewsmith became professor of sacred rhetoric in 1848, and the Rev. William Greenough Thayer Shedd in 1852. In 1852 the Rev. Dr. Clement Long succeeded Dr. Hickok in the chair of theology. Some of these were men of ability, but their terms of service were too short to count. During the year 1854-55 the doors of the seminary were closed.

The thirty-three years had been especially characterized by religious earnestness. The establishing of the seminary had been largely due to the powerful religious revivals in the region. In

August, 1817, Pastor Lansing received one hundred and forty persons to church membership at one time, and it was shortly after that that he was thinking out his plans for the seminary. Revival work was a potent influence in the training of the first twenty or more of the seminary classes. The Rev. Charles G. Finney visited Auburn more than once. The students participated in the choral singing and the meetings and the personal work. There may have been mingled good and evil in the methods that were used. Certainly there were differences of opinion concerning them in the seminary faculty. But when those students became old men, their revival experiences in Auburn were the experiences they remembered most vividly.

The early Auburn classes were well represented in the foreign mission fields, and on the Western frontiers of the United States. They found the work in the Hawaiian Islands, for example, already begun, but the men who accomplished the great results there were Titus Coan and Lorenzo Lyon and their seven or eight colleagues from Auburn. An "Auburn band" did especially strong work in Missouri, though it is probable that no records exist giving an account of that work. But it was not in these lines of work alone that the earnestness of the Auburn men made them leaders. When the seminary closed in 1854 there were about six hundred of the alumni, and they were serving in the faculties of colleges and seminaries, and in influential city pastorates, as well as in hundreds of humbler churches.

In these conditions the interest in the seminary was too strong to permit the doors to remain closed. Certain men of wealth and liberality had become interested in the seminary. Any list of these that could be given here would be so incomplete as to be unfair, but any such list would include the names that were in 1860 inscribed upon the halls of the seminary building—those of Sylvester Willard and Theodore P. Case and William E. Dodge. It was clearly understood that any professors who might be elected ought not to be

burdened with the duty of soliciting funds, and other provision was made for raising what might be needed. The first financial secretary was the Rev. Frederick Starr. In later years he was succeeded by the Rev. Simeon Sartwell Goss and the Rev. Alfred Martin Stowe. It should be noted, however, that up to 1872 the total of the amounts given to the seminary through Professors Hall and Huntington and Condit was larger than the total given through the successive financial secretaries.

In the fall of 1855 the seminary reopened with a full faculty of four active professors. Dr. Mills of the original faculty still remained as professor emeritus. Professor Hopkins remained in the chair of church history. Thirty-four years old at his original election, he had now reached the age of forty-two. A graduate of Amherst College, he had taken part of his theological course in Auburn, but had graduated from Princeton. His term came to be the longest served by any Auburn professor, extending to forty-six years of active service, with eight years more as emeritus professor.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Hall, the new professor of theology, a graduate of Middlebury College, came to Auburn, at the age of fifty-four years, from a long pastorate in Norwich, Connecticut. He had a national reputation as a pastor, a preacher, and an organizer of church work, as a leader in temperance reform and an author in the field of New England history, and as a theologian. He served twenty-two years, being professor emeritus the last year of the twenty-two.

The Rev. Dr. Jonathan Bailey Condit was a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Princeton College. He had held two pastorates in New England, a chair in Amherst College, and a pastorate in New Jersey. He became professor of sacred rhetoric in Auburn at the age of forty-seven years, having held the same chair at Lane the preceding four years. He was active as professor in Auburn eighteen years, and professor emeritus the following three years.

The Reverend Dr. Ezra Abel Huntington became professor of Biblical criticism in Auburn at the age of forty-two years. He was a graduate of Union College, and had served for eighteen years as pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Albany. He remained in the chair through thirty-eight years of active service and eight years as professor emeritus. The management of the affairs of the seminary, external as well as internal, devolved largely upon the members of the faculty. This burden gradually slipped from the shoulders of his older colleagues, and was carried mainly by Dr. Huntington. To his wise pilotage the seminary largely owes its successful passage through the times that included the Civil War, the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, and the transfer of the work of the seminary from the old building to the Dodge-Morgan Library and Morgan Hall.

Having again a permanent faculty, and funds to meet immediate needs, the seminary soon had full classes. In 1861-62 there were more than seventy students. Then the Civil War reduced the numbers. Many of the students enlisted, and the supply from the colleges diminished. Then the drift toward the largest cities and the largest institutions set in, and was to the disadvantage of Auburn. The numbers fluctuated. The minimum was reached in 1870-71 when there were only thirty-five students.

The facilities of the seminary were, however, steadily enlarging. Dr. Huntington raised the funds for an additional chair in Biblical study, and in 1865 the Rev. James Edward Pierce began work in the Old Testament department, at first as instructor, and afterward as professor of the Hebrew language and literature. He was twenty-six years old, a graduate of Middlebury and of Auburn. It was an admirable choice, but death claimed him after only five years of service. I was the successor of Professor Pierce, beginning my work in 1871, at the age of thirty-three years, and serving thirty-seven years, until my resignation in 1908.

When the time for the semi-centennial of the seminary ap-

proached, its friends were cherishing large hopes. Measures were then in progress for reuniting what had for thirty-three years been the Old School and New School Presbyterian churches. It was believed that this would enlarge the constituency of Auburn. The reunion was to be celebrated by raising a fund of five million dollars for endowing institutions, and it was hoped that Auburn would profit by this. As a foretaste of the coming prosperity Mr. William E. Dodge and Colonel Edwin B. Morgan agreed to erect an adequate library building for the seminary. The exercises by which the semi-centennial was celebrated were the most protracted and imposing in the history of the seminary. They included the laying of the cornerstone of the new building, a dinner for four hundred guests, and four or five gatherings with addresses by a large number of distinguished men. The Old School presbyteries of Central and Western New York promptly accepted an invitation to elect delegates to the board of commissioners, and so did the presbyteries of what had been the Synod of Albany.

The hopes raised by this condition of things were not at once realized. Some of Auburn's new friends, particularly in the Eastern presbyteries, proved efficient; but to balance this, certain earlier friends felt called upon to signalize their loyalty to the reunion by showing cordiality to Princeton and Allegheny. In the raising of the five million dollar fund Auburn was not utterly left out, but the net result was to divert money from Auburn to other objects that were more conspicuously advocated. In its relations to the enlarged church, Auburn was much in the position of a small town which has bonded itself to build a railway connecting it with a large city; with the effect that the new railway facilitates the removal of trade from the small town rather than to it.

Thus it happened that when the governing boards met in May, 1872, they found themselves confronted with a serious problem. Unless the endowment could be increased the seminary could not be continued in operation. Very earnestly they set themselves

about the solution of the problem. Meanwhile Colonel Morgan was also studying the situation. He felt an interest in the seminary, and was willing to build here a monument for his son Alonzo D. Morgan, either in the form of a building or in that of an endowment; but as a condition of this he desired to make sure that the affairs of the seminary should be managed on a worthy scale, and with some reasonable expectation of permanency. His representatives made frequent visits to Auburn. In some of these visits they sought the assistance of the professor who was then superintendent of the buildings. They brought an architect to study the buildings and the site. They decided that it was necessary to erect a new dormitory building, and ultimately to remove the old one, and that nothing less than the erecting of such a building and the doubling of the invested endowment would serve the need then present. Then Mr. Morgan made several informal offers that were intended to challenge the interest of the friends of Auburn. At last he made to the governing boards a formal alternative offer, which they accepted. Either the seminary was to be removed to Aurora, in which case he promised a site and an additional endowment of \$400,000, or else \$300,000 must be raised within sixty days, one third of it to be used in erecting a new dormitory in Auburn. In case this was done Colonel Morgan promised to give one fourth of the \$300,000.

So Morgan Hall was built, and was first occupied by students in the autumn of 1875. At the same time the invested endowment was so enlarged as to render the salaries of the professors less inadequate.

In 1873 the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson succeeded Dr. Condit as professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology. He brought to the work a high reputation, and served in it with distinction till his removal to McCormick Seminary in 1880.

In 1876 the Rev. Dr. Ransom Bethune Welch followed Dr. Hall in the chair of theology. He was a graduate of Union College and Auburn Seminary, and had been for ten years professor in Union

College. He served acceptably in Auburn till his death in 1891. The Welch Memorial building is his posthumous gift to the seminary.

In 1880 the Rev. Dr. Anson Judd Upson became Dr. Johnson's successor in the chair of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology. He had served twenty-one years as an especially honored professor in Hamilton College, and then ten years as pastor in Albany. For a long term he was Chancellor of the University of the State of New York. After ten years in Auburn his health failed, but he remained on the roll twelve years longer as professor emeritus.

In 1884 the Rev. James Stevenson Riggs, a graduate of Princeton College and of Auburn Seminary, came into the faculty, at the age of thirty-one years, as adjunct professor of Biblical Greek. In 1887 he became professor of Biblical Greek, though that chair was never endowed. He succeeded, on the retirement of Dr. Huntington, to the chair of Biblical criticism, which had been since 1865 the New Testament chair of the seminary. He is still at the head of that department.

In 1887 the Rev. Dr. Timothy Grenville Darling became professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology. He was then forty-four years old, a graduate of Williams College, an alumnus of the Princeton and the New York Union theological seminaries, a pastor of many years' standing. After three years he was transferred, on the death of Professor Welch, to the chair of theology, which he filled till his death in 1906.

For the years 1890-1891 Professor Darling continued to lecture on pastoral theology, while for several months the department of homiletics was in charge of the Rev. Dr. Alonzo H. Quint, a well-known leader among the Congregationalists of New England, whose temporary service is remembered with delight by those who were associated with him.

The year 1890 was an important year in the history of the seminary. From the time when Morgan Hall was built the seminary

classes had met in rooms in the old building, the building being otherwise unoccupied. It was a case of growing discomforts. Dr. Welch, not being physically robust, was doubtless more sensitive to this than were his colleagues. In his will he gave proof of his loyalty to the seminary and to his associates by leaving a generous amount for the construction of a suitable building for class-rooms. While waiting for the realization of this benefit, another idea came to the front. Dr. Huntington in his advancing years had gradually laid down the task of caretaker for the administration of the seminary, and the responsibilities of that kind now devolved upon the younger men in the faculty. The suggestion was made that possibly, if a president's chair were endowed, Dr. Darling's friend, Dr. Booth, might be persuaded to accept the presidency of Auburn. Members of the governing boards fell in with the suggestion. In a short time \$50,000 was pledged. Dr. Booth was elected, and promptly and peremptorily declined to consider the matter, and the subscription was suffered to lapse. Subsequent events proved, however, that the attempt had not been unwise nor fruitless.

In 1891 the Rev. Arthur Stephen Hoyt, a graduate of Hamilton and of Auburn, at that time forty years old, was chosen professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology. He had been for some years professor in Hamilton, and had previously served as pastor in Illinois. He is a native of Cayuga County, and passed his boyhood in Auburn. He is still the occupant of the chair.

Meanwhile the friends of the seminary were studying the problem raised by the will of Professor Welch—that of a new building for class-room purposes. An adequate chapel was also among the urgent needs of the seminary. It came to be held that a composite building uniting the facilities for class work and for chapel uses was, all things considered, the best. Miss Willard and Miss Caroline Willard, the daughters of those staunch benefactors, Dr. Sylvester Willard and his wife Mrs. Jane Frances Case Willard, were willing to erect the chapel. Mr. Henry A. Morgan, characteristically,

without solicitation and with the stipulation that his name should not be mentioned in the matter, supplemented the gift of Professor Welch to whatever amount might be needed for the class-room part of the building. The cornerstone of the Welch-Willard building was laid in October, 1892, in the presence of a large gathering, including the members of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Convention which was then in session in Auburn.

Other good fortune was in store for the seminary. Under medical advice it was decided that the Rev. Dr. Henry Matthias Booth must change from the lifelong pastorate to which he was so devotedly attached, and must take up some different form of work. Auburn was not slow to seize upon its opportunity. The lapsed subscription for endowing a president's chair was revived, and in 1893 Dr. Booth became the first president of Auburn Seminary. He was then fifty years old, a graduate of Williams College and of the New York Union Seminary, and for twenty-four years pastor of the church at Englewood, N. J.

The same year Professors Hopkins and Huntington became emeritus professors, each at the age of eighty years. Dr. Huntington was succeeded by Dr. Riggs, and the commissioners elected the Rev. Dr. Theodore Weld Hopkins to succeed the retiring Professor Hopkins. The new Professor Hopkins was then fifty-two years of age, a man who had gained distinction as a scholar and author. He remained but two years.

In 1895 the Rev. Edward Waite Miller was made instructor in church history, and the following year he was elected professor. He is a graduate of Union College, and of Auburn in the class of 1891. As a student in Auburn he was instructor in Greek, and as a graduate student was assistant to Professor Hopkins in the year 1891-92. He is still in the chair of church history.

For some years before the inauguration of Dr. Booth the attendance at the seminary had averaged higher than in the preceding years, and various encouraging influences had set toward the semi-

nary. The new régime began auspiciously. The president had prestige, and a host of friends. With the new building the Auburn plant would be one of the best in the country. The superiority of the Auburn plan of church control through the presbyteries was conspicuously illustrated by means of the struggles which some of the other seminaries were having with the General Assembly. In view of these and like considerations it is perhaps not surprising that the number of students rose at once to ninety-four, and that the average number during Dr. Booth's administration was about one hundred and ten, the maximum, in 1895-96, being a hundred and twenty-three.

Dr. Booth died suddenly March 18, 1899. His successor, elected the same year, and still holding the position, was the Rev. Dr. George Black Stewart. He was then forty-five years old, a graduate of Princeton College and of Auburn Seminary. He came to Auburn from a long pastorate in Harrisburg, Pa.

There were ninety-one students the first year of President Stewart's administration, seventy-two the second year, and an average of a little less than sixty for the remaining seven years. The sudden falling off in numbers in 1900 was not due to the change of presidents, but to causes which affected alike most of the theological seminaries in the country.

The past nine years have been marked by rapid changes. The most important is the far-reaching change in the constitution of the seminary, made in 1906, and already mentioned in the earlier part of this paper.

In 1904 the seminary received from the Regents of the University of the State of New York the authority to confer the degree of bachelor of divinity, and that degree was conferred by the seminary for the first time at the Commencement of 1906.

There has been some increase in the endowment of the seminary, though a much larger increase in its rate of expenditure. Changes have been made in the seminary campus. It was newly arranged

and planted in 1893, when the Welch-Willard building was completed and the ground graded, and it has since then steadily increased in beauty by the process of natural growth. A handsome dwelling house for the president is now nearly completed. The seminary has acquired three lots, with dwellings, fronting on North street, which constitute a virtual enlargement of the campus. One of these dwellings has been fitted up as the Silliman Club House, the cost being the gift of the Hon. Horace B. Silliman. In the early years of the seminary the students boarded in commons, in the basement of the seminary building. This was given up later, perhaps given up and resumed more than once. In the times of depreciated currency, after the Civil War, a boarding club was again organized, as a means of economy in living. It was in operation when Morgan Hall was built, and the basement of that structure included a commodious dining-room, with full conveniences for housekeeping, but in a few years the club boarding plan was abandoned. The plan of the Silliman Club House differs from that of its predecessors in the fact of the house being outside the dormitory building, and in certain social features. The students and their friends have found it very delightful.

The faculty has been largely increased. In 1901 the Rev. Halsey Bidwell Stevenson was appointed librarian, and held the position till his death in 1907. His successor is the Rev. John Quincy Adams. In 1902 the work of the New Testament chair was divided, the Rev. Harry Lathrop Reed being made assistant professor. Beginning with 1904 Mr. Stevenson acted as assistant in the Old Testament department, his salary being paid from a special gift made for that purpose. In this work Professor Reed succeeds him for the year 1907-08. In 1904 the department of theology was divided, the Rev. Dr. Allen Macy Dulles becoming professor of theism and apologetics. The Rev. Dr. Herbert Alden Youtz has been elected Richards professor of Christian theology, to succeed Dr. Darling, his work to begin in the autumn of 1908. The Rev. Dr. William John

Hinke has been temporarily appointed "Assistant Professor in Old Testament," his work, however, being exclusively in the departments of practical theology and theology.

This brings the history of the seminary up to the present. Its permanent funds, as reported by the treasurer in 1907, amount to \$761,462.73. It would take \$300,000 to replace the campus and the seminary plant standing upon it. My colleagues in the faculty are men of character and intellectual ability and industry. Our publications within the current three years include nine volumes of some importance. In the eighty-seven years since the seminary was opened for students about two thousand men have studied in its classes. Nearly half of these are now living, the large majority of them being engaged, somewhere on the earth, in some form of the work of the Christian ministry.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF AUBURN.

BY SYLVESTER J. MATHEWS.

(*"The Antiquarian."*)

One hundred years ago, 1808, Auburn was a village of near a thousand inhabitants, who were strangers to the sound of "the Sabbath bell." Although there were several religious societies meeting for divine service at irregular periods, as yet there had not been erected a church edifice in the place, but in 1811 an acre lot was cleared of the trees and conveyed to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church Society by Mr. William Bostwick, donor of the site, who was enabled with the assistance of a donation of \$1,000 from Trinity Church, New York, and the warm co-operation of his fellow Episcopalians in the village, to erect a small, but strong and graceful wooden church, the first in Auburn and in fact the first within the precincts of what is now Cayuga County to erect a belfry from which came the pleasant tones of "the Sabbath bell," summoning the people to worship, and a gentle reminder that there should be one day in seven to think of something else besides "Business is Business."

To make a long and most interesting story short we will here below abbreviate:

1805, July 1—Parish incorporated.

1810, March 1—Gift of church lot to the parish by William Bostwick, Esq.

1812, August 22—Bishop Hobart consecrated the first parish church.

1828, November 28—Rectory purchased.

1830, September 2,—Last official act of Bishop Hobart.

1830, September 12—Bishop Hobart died in the rectory.

1831, August 7—First visit of Bishop Onderdonk.

1832, February 5—Church destroyed by fire immediately after extensive enlargement and repairs.

1833, August 8—New church consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk.

1838—Feast of All Saints, Diocese of Western New York established, and Bishop De Lancy elected in Trinity Church, Geneva.

1839, May 9—Ascension Day; special convention of diocese in St. Peter's, Auburn. Consecrated and first official acts of Bishop De Lancy.

1843—Diocesan convention in St. Peter's Church.

1847—Diocesan convention in St. Peter's Church.

1848, March 19—Ordination of deacons, Bishop De Lancy the Bishop of Connecticut presenting candidates and preaching sermon.

1850—Extensive enlargement of church.

1864—Enlargement of rectory.

1865, January 8—First official act of Bishop Coxe.

1868, March—Church taken down and material used in construction of present chapel.

1868, April 13—St. Peter's Chapel first used for worship.

1869, January 13—Bishop Huntington elected in St. Paul's Church, Syracuse.

- 1869, April 8—Bishop Huntington consecrated in Emmanuel Church, Boston.
- 1869—Bishop Huntington's first visit to St. Peter's.
- 1870—Easter. New church used for worship.
- 1870—Church consecrated by Bishop Huntington. Bishop Coxé present. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Morgan of St. Thomas' Church, New York.
- 1873, July—Tower and spire completed through munificence of General John H. Chedell.
- 1874—Diocesan convention.
- 1875, July 4—Chime of bells secured.
- 1876—Centennial year. Through the bequest of General John H. Chedell of ten thousand dollars, and the subscription of others, the final indebtedness arising from building the present church was discharged.
- 1879—Diocesan conference.
- 1883—Chancel enlarged, with robing room, and organ chamber.
- 1887—Easter. D. M. Osborne memorial organ presented.
- 1887, January 14—Diocesan convention.
- 1887—Gift of six silver plates from Honorable Justice Samuel Blatchford, Washington.
- 1888, November 1 and 4—Twenty-fifth anniversary of Doctor Brainard's rectorship.
- 1894—Parochial endowment begun.
- 1899—Extensive repairs and rebuilding of church tower, owing to careless workmanship, at a cost of seven thousand dollars.
- List of rectors from the retirement of Rev. Mr. Phelps in 1812 to 1826 Rev. Mr. Phelps, Rev. William A. Clark, Rev. William McDonald, Rev. William H. Northorp, Rev. Lucius Smith, Rev. Samuel Sitgreaves. In 1826, Rev. Dr. Rudd assumed the rectorship, and during his term the adjoining house and lot was purchased for a rectory and also the building of a new church to take the place of the old one destroyed by fire. Rev. Mr. Rudd retired from the

rectorship in 1833 and was succeeded by Rev. William Lucas, who died in 1839. Rev. C. W. Hackley came next but remained only a short time and was succeeded by Rev. William Croswell, priest and poet, whose services lasted four years.

The next rector was Rev. Samuel Hanson Coxe Jr., he was followed by Rev. Walter Arault in 1847, and remaining until 1852.

The Rev. E. H. Crissey came as rector in 1853, remaining until 1859. The Rev. Charles Platt came next in 1860, but his rectorship was brought to a speedy close by a call to a chaplaincy of a regiment during the war.

Rev. Joseph Peirson was next with a short rectorship of two years, ended by sudden death. Rev. Mr. Peirson was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. John Brainard, D. D. In 1863 the rectory was remodeled and appears as at present.

In April, 1868, five years after the coming of Doctor Brainard, the picturesque, four-pinnacled-towered old church was torn down and the present substantial stone edifice erected.

Doctor Brainard is a man of marked ability and broad views and held in high esteem by the clergy of all denominations in the city; He is continually growing in the love of his parishioners and doing a noble work for the church which up to 1900 he had managed single-handed and alone in one of the largest and most influential parishes of his denomination, when after much importuning by his parishioners, he was prevailed upon to accept the services of a curate when he came in the person of that gifted young clergyman the Rev. Leonard J. Christler who after serving six years accepts a call to a field in the West, where he is looked upon as an embryo bishop. His successor is the Rev. Norton T. Houser, B. D., whose advent met with a most favorable reception.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Up over the hill like a beautiful star in the East, the cynosure of all eyes, rises St. John's the fifty-year old offspring of old St. Peter's by the fostering care of which has been made possible the



ERASTUS CASE



building up of one of the leading architectural attractions of the city on that magnificent site donated by the late General Chedell in the 60's.

The organization of St. John's Church took place on Easter morning, April 13, 1868. After morning service for St. Peter's Church and the election there, the rector repaired to the school-house where the first Easter election was held and the name of St. John's parish selected, the Rev. John Brainard presiding. The services so well and happily begun, continued under the care of the rector of St. Peter's, with every token of promise and success. In October, 1868, Rev. James Stoddard was elected as its first rector followed by Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Rev. Charles B. Hale, D. D.; 1871, Rev. W. H. Lord; 1878, Rev. Francis A. D. Launt; 1884, Rev. James B. Murray, D. D.; 1891, Rev. C. N. C. Brown; 1894, Rev. Lewis Post Franklin; 1901, Rev. Samuel Macpherson.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Asa Hillyer, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Orange, N. J., in 1798 preached the first sermon ever delivered in what is now the City of Auburn. During the next three years there was occasional preaching by missionaries touring through this portion of the country on horseback, among them being Rev. Aaron Condit, Rev. Dr. Perrine, Rev. Seth Witherston, Rev. Jedediah Bushnell and Rev. Solomon King.

The first Congregational Church of Aurelius was organized with Rev. David Higgins as pastor September 7, 1801. He had four preaching stations, Hardenbergh's Corners, now Auburn; Half Acre; Grover Settlement, now Fleming and Cayuga, preaching at each place once in four Sabbaths.

September 17, 1810, a meeting was held at the Center House, which was located near the junction of Genesee and Market streets, and the First Congregational Society was organized, and in the following July the church was organized in the same place, under the direction of the Presbytery of Cayuga. Rev. David Higgins

became its first pastor and continued in that relation until February 16, 1813, when he accepted a call from the church at Bath, N. Y. His successors were: Rev. Hezekiah Woodruff, who remained in office until 1816; Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, 1817 to 1829; Rev. Josiah Hopkins, 1830 to 1846; Rev. Henry A. Nelson, 1846 to 1856; Rev. Charles Hawley, 1857 to 1885; Rev. W. H. Hubbard, 1886, still pastor of the church.

During the ministry of Rev. H. N. Woodruff, a County Bible Society was organized under the auspices of the Presbytery of Cayuga, February 22, 1815.

In the spring of 1814 active measures were taken looking towards the erection of a church edifice. It was the same year that Auburn was incorporated, having a population of one thousand, about thirty shops and stores on Genesee street. John Hardenbergh gave the lot for the church, and the sum of eight thousand dollars was pledged. During the summer of 1815 the work of building was begun and the church was dedicated March 6, 1817, by Rev. D. C. Lansing. The total expense of the construction of this church was between sixteen and seventeen thousand dollars, and it continued to be used by the congregation until 1869 when the church was removed to the corner of Capitol and Franklin streets where it serves as the church building of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

The cornerstone of the present First Church edifice was laid April 27, 1869, and dedicated December 20, 1870, the total cost of the building having been one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The first Sunday-school in Auburn was organized in the church in the winter of 1817.

The origin of the Auburn Theological Seminary and its location in Auburn were largely due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Lansing while pastor of the church.

The pages of the history of the church have been brightened by the record of frequent revivals of religion and large accessions to the membership of the church. This has been the prominent

feature of the church since its founding. Its ministry has been characterized by earnest efforts in all great moral reforms. Dr. Hawley, when pastor, won national reputation for himself and the church by the outspoken stand that he took in favor of the Union and against slavery in 1861. Twelve days before the attack upon Fort Sumter Captain Terrance J. Kennedy, a member of the church, drew up an enlistment paper, and signing his own name to the paper opened his place of business on State street as a recruiting office. The Sabbath following the attack upon Fort Sumter, Dr. Hawley preached a stirring sermon declaring that the Lord was on the side of the Union and before nightfall three full companies were awaiting orders. The first regiment of volunteers recruited was afterward known as the "Old Nineteenth" and assembled in this church for religious services before leaving for the field.

The present congregation, realizing the possible needs of the future has raised fifty thousand dollars as a permanent endowment fund, the income only to be used in the work of the church. At the present time the organ is being rebuilt and largely increased so that it will be, when completed, one of the finest organs in the state.

There are many organizations in the church, all of which are active and progressive. The Sunday school is thoroughly organized in its various departments, and meets in seven different places.

The church has always been blessed with liberal contributors to its support and advancement in material things from the days of John Hardenburgh until now. During the past sixty years the Willards and Cases have been most liberal contributors to the prosperity of the church.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

The Second Presbyterian Society of Auburn, was organized by the members of the parent church on December 11, 1828, The cornerstone was laid June 17, 1829, with appropriate exercises by Drs. Mills and Richards of the seminary. The Presbytery was induced to take this action by the petition of sixty-six individual

members of the First Presbyterian Church, who believed that the rapid growth of this church, the corresponding increase in the population of the village, the establishment of the Theological Seminary in 1820, combined to create a demand for a new church.

Consequently the purchasing of a lot on South street, and erecting a house of worship was rushed through and finished and dedicated August 9, 1830. The first elders were William Brown, Abijah Fitch, John I. Hagaman, Horace Hills, Truman J. McMaster, George C. Skinner and Henry Teft.

The Rev. Daniel Axtel was ordained and installed pastor of the new congregation in 1830. He served five years. His health failing he was dismissed January 10, 1836. The Rev. Leonard E. Lathrop was installed November 12, 1836, and remained until September, 1851, after an able and useful pastorate of nearly fifteen years.

Rev. Edward D. Morris was installed January 18, 1853. His pastorate ended November 30, 1855.

Rev. Professor Ezra Huntington, D. D., of the seminary supplied the pulpit for the next three years. Rev. Henry Fowler was ordained September, 1858, and terminated 1861. Rev. Samuel Boardman, D. D., served the next pastorate from 1862 until 1877.

Rev. W. H. Albright was called in 1879; after and over a decade of pastorate he was dismissed. Its next pastor was Rev. Edward D. Sprague, D. D., from 1887 to 1895. Then came in 1896 Rev. J. Wilson Brainerd who served for nearly a decade.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN.

The Central Presbyterian Church came into being amid the conflict of opinions and the clash of arms of our great Civil War, when a meeting for organizing was held on December 16, 1861. The society was regularly formed according to the statute, and trustees were chosen. Meanwhile regular services were being held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association; the first meeting was conducted by Professor S. M. Hopkins. The new

congregation worshipped in this room for most of the year 1862, and there was held the first communion on January 18, at eleven o'clock in the evening, preceded by a meeting of the sixty chartered members in the morning and evening service.

On the night of October 31st, there had been a fire which consumed a block of buildings on the southwest corner of William and Genesee streets, and this location was chosen by the new church for the erection of an edifice. Four lots were finally purchased and a basement chapel constructed for temporary use, covered with an inexpensive roof in the faith that with increased strength would come resources for completing the building, but in 1868, a majority was found to be in favor of a more desirable location and after discussion the present site on William street was chosen. By 1869 subscriptions were secured for a new church sufficient to justify breaking ground and the cornerstone was laid August 12, 1869. October 25, 1870 the new church was dedicated.

In 1885, the extensive addition in the front of the Sunday school room, parlors, chapel, etc., was undertaken with an expenditure of over \$70,000. During the past season extensive and tasteful renovation has been made. The pastors of the church have been: Henry Fowler, 1861 to 1871. Henry F. Hickok, D. D., 1872 to 1875; Samuel Duffield, 1876 to 1878; Charles G. Hemingway, Ph. D. D., 1879 to 1891, and Frederick W. Palmer, who preached his first sermon as pastor March 19, 1893.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN.

Calvary Church has been organized as a church over thirty-five years.

Calvary Church was first organized as a church November 30, 1870. The Rev. H. S. Huntington was installed as the first pastor. His pastorate continued until November 26, 1875, when he resigned. From that time until May 1, 1875, the church had no pastor. At a meeting of the society February 22, 1876, Mr. Woolsey Hopkins, a student in the senior class of the seminary,

was unanimously called to the pastorate. Rev. Mr. Stryker accepted the call and began his ministry on May 30, 1876. This new pastorate was made possible through the generosity of two friends of the church, Theodore P. Case and Dr. Sylvester Willard each of whom gave five hundred dollars toward the pastor's salary for the year.

On the first of September Rev. George B. Stewart became stated supply of the church. He resigned in December, 1884. Rev. Frank Hinman succeeded him in May, 1885. The next was Rev. A. S. Hasler; he remained till 1893. After an interval of six months, the Rev. E. H. Adriance came in June, 1894. The church and Sabbath school have about five hundred members each. The church edifice was formerly the First Presbyterian which stood on the corner of North and Franklin streets from 1819 until 1869, when it was demolished and reconstructed on Calvary Hill.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN.

In the spring of 1883, through the combined interest and labor of the Sunday schools of the Second and Central Presbyterian Churches a Sunday school was opened on Baker avenue to meet the needs of the rapidly growing western part of the city. The first session of the school was on Sunday, May 27th, with an attendance of seventy-five taxing the capacity of the room. The interest continued and increased, and it soon became evident that larger accommodations were needed. At the invitation of the superintendent, Mr. A. J. Barber, the four Presbyterian churches of the city appointed representatives to advise in the matter. The committee thus constituted undertook the work of raising money to build a suitable chapel. Their efforts were successful; a site was purchased at the corner of Genesee and Delevan streets and the present brick structure erected. In view of the large contributions made by Dr. Sylvester Willard the trustees decided to name the chapel, Willard Chapel. The services of dedication were held November 30, 1884.

For several months from this date services for public worship were held in addition to the Sunday-school with preaching by local pastors and the professors of the seminary. In June, 1885, Mr. Albert S. Hughey, a recent graduate, was engaged to supply the pulpit for one year. On October 27, 1885, in response to a petition by a large number of persons interested, the Presbytery of Cayuga met in Willard Chapel and effected the organization of a new Presbyterian church with forty-four members, naming it Westminster Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hughey continued his labors until March 10th when he was ordained and installed as pastor. His pastorate closed December, 1889. The succeeding pastors have been Rev. E. W. Twichell, 1890-2; Rev. O. T. Mather, 1893-7, Rev. Tracy B. Griswold, 1898.

FIRST BAPTIST.

The First Baptist Church of Auburn, N. Y., was constituted February 17, 1819, by a council composed of delegates from the First Church of Aurelius, and the churches in Mentz, Brutus and Owasco, convened for that purpose.

As a preliminary step to the formation of a church, a number of brethren had met in the house of James Randall, September 4, 1817, and formed themselves in a body, afterwards known as the "Auburn Baptist Conference."

The conference thus formed continued its meetings for prayer and praise until December 17, 1818, when meeting as before at the house of Mr. Randall, they agreed that the time had come when it was their duty to be known as the Church of Christ and appointed a meeting to be held on the twenty-sixth day of the same month to perfect their organization. At this meeting a vote was passed calling a council to meet with them in the Court House on the day appointed, which after a proper examination recognized them as a Church of Christ in Gospel order. At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Cayuga Association held in Throopsville, September 15 and 16, 1809, this church was received as a member of that body.

From their organization in 1817 until December 1818, they had remained destitute of the stated ministry of the Word; but about this time an arrangement was made with Elder Elkanah Comstock to supply them one-half of the time, which continued about ten months.

Their first pastor was Rev. C. P. Wyckoff, who was called early in 1820, and preached his first sermon in the Court House, then occupied as their place of worship, June 4th of that year. In 1825, during Mr. Wyckoff's pastorate their first edifice was built, being erected on the site of Richardson's furniture store at the junction of South and Exchange streets. They occupied this place of worship for eight years. Rev. Mr. Wyckoff relinquished his charge in 1830.

He was succeeded by Rev. John Blain, who remained for three years. During his pastorate there was great increase in religious zeal which continued to extend until the winter following when God visited the church with the most extensive and powerful revival of His work ever enjoyed by that body during any period of this history. One hundred and fifty-seven were added to the church by baptism.

This revival was the cause of building their church on Genesee street in 1833. The edifice was of stone, eighty feet long and sixty wide, equipped with organ, bell and a handsome spire. They occupied this edifice for fifty years.

The next pastor, Rev. J. M. Graves, came about this time and remained for two years. The Rev. S. S. Parr followed in 1835, and served his church until 1838, having been greatly pleased in all his efforts to promote the interests of the church and the Redeemer's cause. After the close of Elder Parr's labors the church did not immediately secure another pastor, but were supplied by Brother Wilson, whose labors proved both acceptable and profitable.

Rev. James Johnson took the pastoral charge in 1839 and continued one year. Rev. Alfred Pinney followed in 1841, who

remained two years, during which time ninety-five were added to the membership. Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D., was called in 1843 and continued seven years. Rev. W. P. Pattison succeeded Dr. Backus in 1851, remaining to 1855. Rev. A. M. Hopper, D. D., became pastor in 1857 and remained two years. Next followed Rev. P. P. Bishop from 1861 to 1868. Rev. W. H. Maynard, D. D., accepted a call in June, 1869, serving until January, 1875. Rev. Willard H. Robinson was called in June, 1876, serving until 1881. Seventy-five were added to the church during his pastorate.

For the first seven months of the year 1882, Professor A. S. Coats of Rochester Theological Seminary supplied the pulpit. A call to the pastorate was extended to the Rev. Joseph K. Dixon in 1883.

The unlimited growth of the church and the constant increase of the congregation in 1883, resulted in a site being purchased on the corner of Genesee and James streets at a cost of \$18,000 and erected a new and beautiful house of worship costing upwards of \$70,000. The church was dedicated on Sunday, October 10, 1887. Rev. Dr. Strong preached the morning sermon. The dedicatory service proper in the evening was by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D.

In June, 1889, Rev. Dixon received a call to a larger field. From this date the pulpit received supplies by Rev. Dr. Maynard, Rev. A. S. Coats, Rev. Dr. Judson and others, until November 10th. A call was extended Rev. Dr. Robert G. Seymour, who entered upon his duties the 17th of November, 1889, and remained until 1891.

In 1882 came Rev. Giles H. Hubbard, D. D.; he increased the membership from four hundred and seventy-five to six hundred and seventy-five.

The indebtedness of the church when he took charge was \$20,000 which has been cleared, besides extensive needed improvements being made. He served eleven years.

In the Sunday school the interest has kept pace with that of the church. In 1891 there were three hundred and sixty-four members; now there are over five hundred.

In 1904, Rev. A. W. Bourne came to keep up the good work with the same energy and won the highest appreciation of our religious community. He is still with us.

SECOND BAPTIST.

The Second Baptist Church is the outcome of a small mission Sunday school, established in Francis street in May, 1867. The organization of the school was the result of the devotion and zeal of two Christian laborers, E. L. Ford and Stephen C. Hoyt. These gentlemen being members of the Young Men's Christian Association the school was early adopted by that body and under its supervision passed the first of its history.

In June, 1868, the mission was by mutual consent given into the hands of the First Baptist Church, it being thought that it would prosper better under some distinct denominational control; a small body it was, but the experience of the past year had proved that a school was needed and could be sustained in this part of the city. To be specific, there were present the first Sunday after this change of management, twenty-five scholars and five teachers. E. L. Ford assumed the position of superintendent. Later the school removed to the house of Thomas Hale on Augustus street, a member of the First Baptist Church, who kindly offered his rooms for the use of the school free of rent. From this small beginning the school constantly advanced in numbers and efficiency until the fall of 1869, when funds were raised and a handsome chapel put up on the corner of Owasco and Lasette streets. In these quarters the school prospered yet more remarkably, reaching an attendance as high as one hundred and seventy-five.

In the fall of 1875 after nearly eight years of service, Brother Ford was succeeded by Brother A. W. Chappel as superintendent. At this time an additional room was built on the rear of the main

building. In April, 1878, Charles A. Cobb was elected as superintendent. In the summer a library was added. In the fall, Rev. Judson Davis was engaged as stated supply and regular preaching services were held at the "Mission Church." The success of these meetings encouraged many to believe that a Second Baptist Church could be organized and sustained here; the result was that April 29, 1879, such an organization was effected. Prominent among these who labored there was Rev. Edgar Smith.

On April 20, 1882, plans were adopted for a new brick church on the corner of East Genesee and Owasco streets, so on September 25th ground was broken, and work commenced; July 17, 1883 the cornerstone was laid, accompanied by appropriate services. The dedication of the church took place on April 13, 1884. The whole cost of the church was \$34,689.40. Rev. Wilkins continued as pastor until October 22, 1885, when he resigned and removed to Iowa. The next pastor was Rev. O. E. Coxe. He remained until February, 1888. Rev. Frank D. Penny of the Hamilton Theological Seminary succeeded and remained five years. Rev. Penny was succeeded by Rev. F. Webb in September, 1893, serving three years; Rev. Arthur C. Watkins came next and remained one year. In October, 1897, Rev. Amos Naylor came to the pastorate.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST.

The Immanuel Baptist Church is an offshoot of the Second Baptist Church, Auburn, N. Y., believing as they did that the time had come when a third Baptist Church should be founded. Consequently, on April 12, 1888, nine members of the Second Baptist Church stated that with "malice to none and charity for all" they desired letters to form a new church, which should occupy the unworked field in the southeast part of the city.

On April 19, 1888, forty-four letters were granted to join the nine of the new organization. At first meetings were held in private houses. On April 15th the company of believers formally organized under the Centennial law. College Hall was secured as a place of

meeting and on Sunday, April 29th, prayer meeting was held and a Sunday school organized. On the following Sunday another prayer meeting when three deacons, a clerk, and a treasurer were elected. It was then a name was decided upon and proved to be the Immanuel Baptist Church.

On Wednesday, May 6th, the first preaching services were held, conducted by Rev. F. W. Lockwood of Rochester Theological Seminary. Sunday, May 10th, six trustees were elected and immediately thereafter a certificate of organization was filed in the county clerk's office. The remaining three Sundays of May and the first Sunday in June, Auburn Theological students conducted the services in the hall.

On May 24, 1888, a unanimous call was extended to F. W. Lockwood of Rochester Theological Seminary to spend in labor with them the remaining three Sundays of his vacation which was accepted and he began his labors June 10, 1888. The seminary chapel, through the kindness of the trustees of the seminary, was tendered them when they held regular preaching, Sunday school and prayer meeting services. Meantime a site for a church was looked for in the field they intended to work, and the old Mission Chapel on Owasco street was looked eagerly at but they were unable to secure it. Finally, they purchased a lot on Owasco near Bradford street and in 1888 erected a neat little church wherein they worshipped God.

This organization was formerly recognized as a regular and independent Baptist church on August 7, 1888, by a council from the Baptist churches in Cayuga Association. On that evening appropriate services were held at the First Baptist Church, Rev. A. H. Strong, D. D. of Rochester Theological Seminary preaching the recognition sermon. The dedication of the church was deferred by the unanimous choice of the congregation until the debt was paid; therefore, the dedication did not take place until Wednesday, June 26, 1901. The chief address in the afternoon was made by

Rev. Amos Naylor of the Second Baptist Church. Among the pastors of the church have been Rev. Lockwood, five months; Rev. H. C. Buckholdz; W. L. Swan, four years; J. C. Brookins, five years; H. S. Burd, two years.

ST. LUCAS' GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

In 1873 to 1877, when the German Protestants of all parts of Germany began to increase in the city of Auburn, the true Christians felt the necessity of forming themselves together for prayer and praise. For years they held private meetings in different houses. They sang their German carols and hymns. Prominent members read some portions of the Bible with prayers and sermons. From time to time they called a minister from Syracuse or Rochester to render a sermon, baptize their children, and celebrate the Lord's Supper with them.

In 1879, after they were organized as St. Lucas', German Evangelical Church and became a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, by the influence of some pastors of the said denomination they called Rev. George Feld from Buffalo, as their pastor. He accepted and became the first preacher of St. Lucas' Church. During the time they were laboring zealously for a new edifice they held their meetings in the old seminary. Finally, their noble efforts with the help of other churches enabled them to purchase a lot on Seminary avenue where they erected a house of worship in 1881. Rev. Feld remained until 1895, when he was forced to relinquish his charge on account of failing health. A word in regard to the faithful and good work his wife accomplished would not come amiss in recording the short history of this church. She did much to keep the German language alive among the children and young people.

In July, 1895, the Rev. Adelbert E. Helm of East Eden, Erie County, N. Y., responded to an urgent call from the congregation and became the pastor of St. Lucas'. He began his duties August 24, 1895.

The German Protestant people gained new interest in their church work. The edifice was put in repair, a new pipe organ purchased and most of the debts paid. In March, 1901, Rev. Helm tendered his resignation but the congregation declined to accept and entreated him to remain. During the three years' pastorate of the present pastor, Theodore Braum, the society has become possessed of one of the finest parsonages in the city.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

In 1829 Deacon Peck and Edward Allen residing in Clarksville, now West Auburn, entered as charter members into the formation of the Disciples of Christ of Throopsville.

These men soon began to hold meetings in their homes, then in a cider mill in Clarksville and in the stone school-house on Division street. They continued with the Troopsville church until a sufficient number of neighbors had joined them for an organization in their own community. Accordingly they effected a temporary organization about 1845. In 1849, the organization was completed and the church incorporated as the first congregation of Disciples of Christ of Auburn and Clarksville; at the same time steps were taken to build a new church, and a wooden building was erected in 1851 on the present site of the church. James A. Garfield preached here while on his way to Williams College. When Mr. Garfield was in the city in 1879, in a political campaign, he worshipped in the Division street church.

For a number of years the church had no pastor except the resident elders; these looked after the interests of the congregation and did the preaching. Two of them W. J. Lathrop and F. M. Hyatt soon developed into regular preachers and left their business for the sacred calling. Traveling evangelists made frequent visits, preaching in the houses of members of the society.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST.

The organization of the Universalist Society of Auburn, took place on April 12, 1821, in the school-house on the academy green.

Following this event they held public worship in the Court House, academy and various other public places until they succeeded the Baptists in their abandoned church which stood on the site of Richardson's furniture store, junction of South and Exchange streets, in 1834. They had previously reorganized April 24, 1833. They remained in this church until 1847, when they moved into their newly constructed edifice on the corner of South and Lincoln streets.

The first pastor employed under the organization of 1833, was George W. Montgomery, D. D., who commenced his labors in September, 1833, and closed them in 1843. He was succeeded in October, 1843, by N. L. Hayward, who served them one year, when in September, 1844, failing health compelled him to leave and finally leave the ministry and seek a home in the far West.

John M. Austin assumed the pastoral care of this church in October, 1844, and discharged those duties till June 29, 1851, when he resigned and became editor of the *Christian Ambassador*, a denominational journal of this persuasion then published in Auburn, when after twelve years as editor, he was appointed paymaster in the army with the rank of major. At the close of the war he returned to Auburn where he engaged in literary and missionary work until his death in the 80's.

It was during his pastorate that the present church edifice was erected, which for over two decades was one of the leading attractions of Auburn church architecture. During Dr. Bartholomew's pastorate a re-modelling took place resulting in a stately new front, with the tallest and most graceful of Auburn's many spires.

After Rev. Austin came W. R. G. Mellen, who served them four years and was succeeded by D. P. Livermore, who remained from November 1855 to October, 1856. He was the husband of the late Mrs. Livermore who later became a distinguished public lecturer.

Rev. D. K. Lee, D. D., took the pastoral charge in July, 1857. He remained eight years and removed to New York in 1868. He

was succeeded July 7, 1865, by Richmond Fisk, D. D., who remained till the fall of 1868.

Rev. J. G. Bartholomew, D. D., commenced his labors October 29, 1868, and remained three years; J. J. Twiss, February 1, 1872 to October 16, 1872; J. W. Keyes, April 6, 1873 to September 30, 1876; Lewis L. Briggs, February 1, 1877 to April 25, 1880; T. E. St. John, June 11, 1880 to September 26, 1881; M. W. Tabor, February 26, 1882 to March 25, 1883; J. J. Brayton, June 11, 1883, to June 3, 1888; John M. Bartholomew, a son of J. G. Bartholomew, D. D., October 7, 1888 to May 3, 1891; Ora M. Hilton, March 6, 1892 to July 31, 1902; Arnold I. Yantis, present pastor, September 1, 1902.

The Sunday school connected with this church was started in 1834, by Rev. G. W. Montgomery, in the old red brick church, opposite to where they now are. Mr. Montgomery was superintendent during his pastorate of ten years and had with him as teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Ethan A. Warden, Mrs. Bacon, Mr. Sheldon and others. The Sunday school has not only sustained itself but in many instances it has contributed liberally towards supporting the church.

Here is a church unique in many ways, for it has able men among its members who do not believe in leaving the pastor to do much that is not within his province to do, but are willing workers in Sunday school work, and are firm believers that the Sunday school is really the backbone of a church.

Here Sabbath after Sabbath can be seen classes of many of Auburn's brainest young men lined up for instruction in many lines not obtainable in Sunday schools of other denominations.

WALL STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

At a session of the Oneida Conference held in July, 1854, Rev. B. I. Ives was appointed to the First Methodist Church then located on the corner of North and Water streets with the understanding

that a mission be started in the northwestern part of the city. He held the first services for this purpose in an old stone school-house on Division street. The meetings were held in this building for some time. The school trustees were requested by the teacher in charge to stop these meetings, which was immediately done. For a time after this, services were held in Alonzo Munsell's dwelling on Wall street. Brother Ives was appointed to the Wall Street Mission in July, 1856.

On August 25, a meeting was held at the above-mentioned place and a Board of Trustees was chosen consisting of the following members: William Barnes, A. Munsell, T. J. Francis, W. H. Holiday and J. W. Haight; the last two mentioned were members of the First Church. In September, Rev. Ives and Munsell were chosen to procure a place for public worship. They obtained the use of the old brick building on the corner of Washington and Seymour streets. They had thirty-seven members to start with. At the conference held in the following April, eighty-one members were recorded. In the meantime Rev. Mr. Ives had been appointed chaplain of the prison, and at this conference Wall street was left to be supplied. The Rev. Fitch Reed had been presiding elder for the first year, but now the Rev. William Reddy was appointed. Rev. Ives was secured to supply the church. During that year forty-five names were added to the church roll. He was again appointed at the next conference but at the first quarterly conference, owing to Mr. Ives being unable to supply the church on account of his duties at the prison preventing, the Rev. E. Owen of Wyoming Conference was invited to become pastor. This change was a dissatisfaction and members divided into parties, and remained so until the next conference which was held in Auburn with Bishop Simpson presiding. Rev. William Reddy brought him down to look over the territory and the result was that the Rev. E. C. Curtis was sent to Wall street church. Shortly before this the congregation had been turned out of the old school-house; Rev. Mr. Curtis made his first move by

buying the building and moving his congregation back to their old quarters. The trustees had already bought the lot where the church now stands. There were then one hundred and twenty members.

The Official Board at a meeting held June 27, 1859, decided to commence the erection of a house of worship and elected the following building committee: Alexander Thompson, chairman; Horatio Hamlin, J. H. Hoskins, Myron Cowel, James Maltbie, A Munsell, L. Coons, and I. T. Davis. The building cost \$3,000 and was dedicated in the spring of 1860. Bishop Taylor preached the sermon, and Rev. Ives made the prayer dedicating the house to the worship of God.

Rev. Hiram Gee was appointed presiding elder and the Rev. M. I. Kearn was the new pastor. At the close of his pastorate the Rev. Kearn united with the Episcopal Church.

The Rev. William Cobb followed in 1863. The Rev. R. Townsend came next and gave the church two years of hard and successful work. Rev. J. T. Wright was then the presiding elder living on Wall street and his family were members of Wall Street Church.

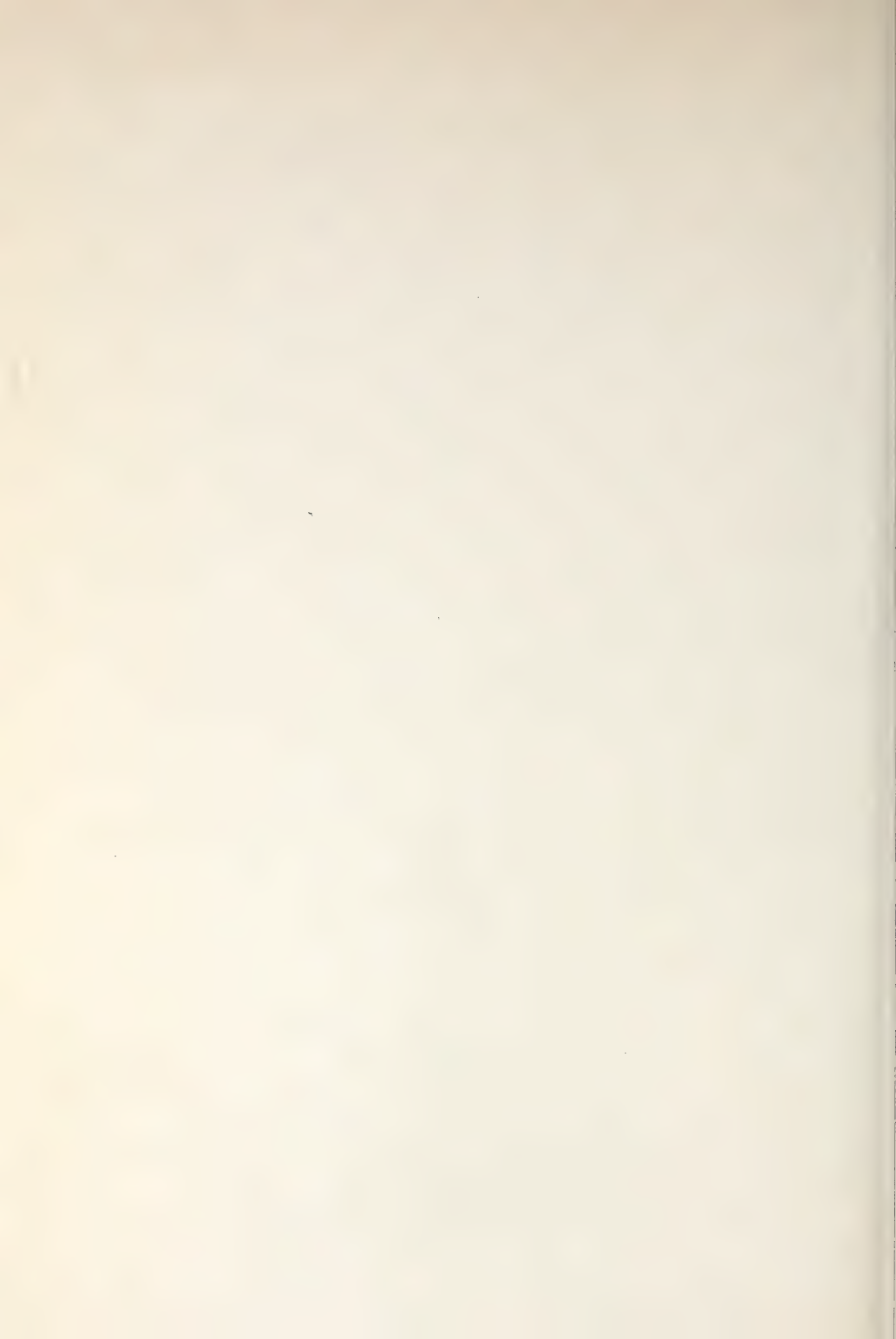
The years 1867-8 gave them two preachers, the Rev. S. Stocking and Rev. S. M. Fiske.

The Conference of 1869 was held in Auburn and was the first session of the Central New York Conference. Rev. U. S. Beebee united with it at this session. It appointed the Rev. B. I. Ives for presiding elder and Rev. I. H. Barnard was assigned as pastor.

Next on the list was Rev. T. B. Sheppard. During his third term he was transferred to fill a vacancy at Ilion, and Rev. Daniel Cobb of the Minnesota Conference was secured to fill out the term. The time of holding conference was changed to fall, and Rev. T. R. Green was sent to Wall street. The Rev. B. Shove became presiding elder in 1873. Rev. Mr. Green was released owing to poor health and Rev. William Searles preached during the summer, and at the



THEODORE P. CASE



next conference Rev. U. S. Beebee was appointed pastor. After a term of two years he became presiding elder.

The next pastor was Rev. T. Stacy. During his pastorate the church was enlarged. Rev. Stacy stayed three years and was followed by Rev. H. B. Cassavant, who remained one year.

Next came Rev. Theron Cooper for presiding elder, and Rev. R. D. Munger for pastor. Mr. Munger was followed after two years by Rev. I. T. Brownell who was obliged to relinquish his charge on account of poor health; his wife died during the first year. The Rev. H. A. Crane of the Syracuse University was secured to fill out the year. Dr. L. C. Queal was the next presiding elder. During his time the old church was remodeled, 1887, and a practically new church with a graceful spire and three thousand-pound bell was resultant. Dr. Queal had charge and Bishop Andrews and Dr. C. J. Little were preachers at the dedication. The church complete at that time cost \$14,000.

The Rev. Mr. Sharpe was here for three years. Rev. M. S. Wells came in 1888, and remained five years. This brings us down to 1893, when Rev. R. D. Munger was appointed presiding elder and Rev. H. C. Moyer pastor. The Rev. C. E. Jewell, E. Brooker, H. C. Mayer, two years; A. N. Broadway, two years. The present pastor, Rev. Mr. Cooper, a newcomer.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Auburn, was organized April 24, 1819. Auburn was then included in the "Cayuga Circuit;" in 1820 it became a separate charge and its first pastor was Gardiner Baker. The society then comprised fifty-one members and they erected a plain wooden chapel on the site of the parochial school building on Chapel street, in which they worshipped until 1834. In 1832 John Seymour and Tallmage Cherry erected with their own funds a substantial stone church on the corner of North and Water streets at a cost of \$13,000, which was dedicated February 6, 1833. Rev. John Dempster officiated. The society bought the building

one year later. In April, 1867, the church edifice was destroyed by fire and the loss was a serious one to the society as they had just completed extensive repairs, and paid off all indebtedness upon it. Rev. William Searles had just been assigned to this charge and he found his people without a place of worship. The loss was promptly remedied, a lot was purchased on the west corner of South and Exchange streets, and a church edifice erected upon it at a cost of \$40,000; the new church was dedicated January 7, 1869.

After removal to the new stone church on North street, the the Chapel street property was sold to the Roman Catholics.

Of the early history of the church but little can now be obtained as the records have been lost.

Among the first pastors of the North street Church were: Rev. John Dempster, Rev. George Peck, Gardiner Baker, Joseph Cross and Thomas Pearne, but the exact dates of their respective pastorates cannot be given.

The Rev. A. J. Crandall was appointed in 1844, to the charge, and remained two years. During his pastorate a great revival of religion occurred under the labors of that remarkable man, Rev. John N. Maffit. The revival affected not only the interests of the Methodist Church, but all denominations became united in the services and several hundreds were converted and united with the various churches of Auburn.

Rev. D. W. Bristol followed Mr. Crandall in 1846, remaining for two years, until July, 1850, when Rev. David Holmes was appointed at the session of conference as his successor. Mr. Holmes served two years and during his pastorate, revival services lasting several weeks were conducted by Rev. Benoni I. Ives, whose splendid singing and earnest exhortations attracted and held the crowds of people who attended and gained for the church nearly one hundred additional members.

After the two years' pastorate of Mr. Holmes was closed, Rev. A. J. Dana was appointed to succeed him and occupied the pulpit from July, 1852, to July, 1854.

As his successor came Rev. B. I. Ives, who during his second year of service organized the Wall Street Methodist Episcopal Church. This was in 1855, and Mr. Ives remained until the following year when having received the appointment of prison chaplain, Rev. Wm. Reddy was appointed and assumed the care of the church in July, 1856.

At the end of nine months Mr. Reddy was made presiding elder of the Auburn district in April, 1857, and Rev. A. S. Graves was appointed by the bishop presiding at the annual conference to fill his place.

After a pastorate of three years, Rev. D. W. Thurston was appointed and served from 1860 to 1862. Rev. D. A. Wheadon, D. D., was sent to the church in 1862, and served until April, 1864, when Dr. William C. Steele became the pastor of the church. Mr. Steele remained three years and left in April, 1867.

It was during the session of conference of this year and month that the old North Street Church was burned, and the news having been wired to Conference the presiding bishop made some changes in his appointments. that were just completed that he might send Rev. William Searles to the aid of the afflicted church, which was without a place of worship. Under the leadership of Mr. Searles the present fine church was erected and dedicated in January, 1879.

The pastorate of Mr. Searles extended over a period of two years, and he was then succeeded by Rev. E. Horr Jr., who served the church from April, 1869 to October, 1872.

Rev. William H. Annable was at this time sent as shepherd of the flock and served earnestly and faithfully for a period of three years, when Rev. William Searles was sent again to the church for a second period of service and remained two years.

In October, 1877, Rev. John Alabaster succeeded Mr. Searles

and remained as pastor for the next two years, when John F. Clymer was appointed to fill the place. He served most acceptably until October, 1881, when Rev. H. F. Spencer became pastor and served during the next two years.

In October, 1883, the Rev. Dr. Luke Queal came to the church as successor to Mr. Spencer and served for two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. George Avery, who came in October, 1885, and remained until October, 1887, when Dr. O. H. Houghton came to the church and remained until October, 1892, a pastorate of five years, which was the full time limit as extended by recent act of General Conference.

At the close of Dr. Houghton's pastorate the church was without a pastor until February, 1893, when Dr. H. R. Bender was transferred from a Pennsylvania conference and filled the pulpit for another five years.

The next incumbent was Rev. C. M. Eddy, who came in 1898.

Along in the 80's, Thomas Jones of the firm of Jones & Merritt Biron, contractors, then one of the leaders of the church workers, erected at his own expense a twelve-thousand dollar addition in the rear of the already spacious edifice, thereby giving increased facilities especially for Sunday school work.

TRINITY METHODIST.

In the month of August, 1885, Rev. I. C. Queal, D. D., then pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Exchange street, Auburn, consulted with the official members as to the propriety of purchasing the property on the corner of East Genesee and Evans streets for the purpose of building thereon a chapel for Sunday school work and occasional services in connection with the First Church. A committee was appointed consisting of Thomas Jones, John F. Driggs, C. A. Porter, and C. E. Parker, and the property was bought September 2, 1885, of F. A. Sloan for \$4,000.

The house was finished for a double tenement. About the first of May, 1886, work was begun upon the chapel under the super-

vision of Mr. Thomas Jones and the same was completed the following October.

In the meantime it was suggested that there were Methodists enough in this part of the city to organize as a church, so with the approval of Dr. Queal a meeting was called at the house of C. A. Porter on Franklin street, at which time the following trustees were elected: C. E. Parker, C. A. Porter, A. S. Martin, W. D. Tuller, and R. T. Broad.

A charter was at once filed in the county clerk's office, the society taking the name of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Auburn, N. Y.

Rev. Arthur Copeland was appointed by the conference, October 15, 1886, the first pastor and his work was crowned with success. At the end of the first year the number of members reported was one hundred and forty.

Rev. Copeland was followed in 1889, by Rev. Charles E. Babcock according to the plan of the Methodist itinerancy that did not allow a minister to stay more than three years on a charge. The east half of the house was used as a parsonage.

Rev. Mr. Babcock held the pastorate for two years which also did Rev. Levi Bird as he came in October, 1891, and left in October, 1893, after a three years' successful pastorate, the latter staying two years, the work of the church progressing meanwhile in all its branches.

After a decade of itinerary with several of the ablest preachers of the denomination, "Little Trinity around the corner" (on Evans street) is placed in charge of the Rev. Mr. Skinner, a more than energetic pastor, who during a three years' pastorate has rushed to completion, from the laying of the cornerstone to dedication, one of the most beautiful and unique up-to-date temples of worship in the state, at the dedication of which on Sunday, September 29, 1907, the Methodists of this locality during Conference Week had "the time of their life."

The total cost of the church and parsonage, outside of the site, was \$55,000, and the cash and subscriptions before the dedication amounted to \$34,000, leaving a balance due of \$21,000. Of this amount there was still due when the evening service came \$9,500 but when the last gift had been made at the close of the night, not long before the midnight hour, the balance needed to free the church and start it clear had been subscribed.

ZION M. E. CHURCH.

Over in the middle distance of the landscape as viewed from Fort Hill and other high places of observation in the city appears most conspicuously the graceful spire of one of the most picturesque and best equipped church edifices outside of the larger cities, wherein the colored population of Auburn can worship in "a church of our own."

A little over a half century ago the Afro-American race of Auburn had no permanent plan of worship and no regular pastor. It was their custom to hold meetings at some house, and perhaps some travelling preacher would come and hold a sort of revival meeting.

This church was organized in the late 40's, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson with a few families and began worshipping in an abandoned wooden school house on Washington street which was erected by the then village of Auburn for a separate school for colored children, and later turned over by the new city authorities to the colored people for church uses. After Mr. Johnson, came as pastors, Rev. Joseph Johnson, John Thomas, Rev. Inskip, Rev. Anderson, William Cromwell, James Green, Rev. Bosley, Solomon Jones, and Singleton H. Thompson, each of whom served them three years, and Revs. Phenix, Lacy, and Wright one year. Later, we find Biddle, C. A. Smith, Gibbs, Castor, Walker, Daingerfield, Thomas, King, Ely, Cephas, and again C. A. Smith, and others whose names are not at hand.

During the history of this organization they have been blessed with some noted ministers and bishops. With the influence of

prominent leaders this society was able to honor God with a new house and August 9, 1891, they laid the cornerstone of the new M. E. Zion Church on a new site on Parker street, Bishop Thompson presiding and Rev. J. R. Daingerfield as pastor. On the twenty-second day of November, 1900, with Rev. C. A. Smith as pastor, they celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of the church.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

BY LOCAL PASTORS.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

The Holy Family Church of Auburn, N. Y., was the cradle of Catholicity in this part of the state. The first Catholic settlers in Auburn were John O'Connor (a man of means and of much mental vigor, grandfather of the present pastor of the Holy Family Church, Rev. John J. Hickey) and Hugh Ward. They came in 1810. They lived here six years without seeing a priest, and then the Rt. Rev. Bishop Connelly of New York, at their request and expense sent them Rev. John Gorman who journeyed from New York by stage in 1816. For a number of years after this mass was celebrated at the O'Connor home on Water street which stood next to the Watson homestead near the site of the Burtis Auditorium. Catholics came from Geneva, Seneca Falls, Waterloo and Ithaca to worship here.

In 1820, Father Gorman came to Auburn and said mass in the Court House, baptized children and performed other ministrations.

There were few Catholics then living between Albany and Buffalo, and St. John's Church at Utica was built in the 20's to serve them. The first trustees were John and Nicholas Devereaux of Utica, John O'Connor of Auburn, Morris Hogan of New Hartford, Oliver Weston of Johnstown, Thomas McCarthy of Syracuse, John McGuire of Rochester and Charles Carroll of Genesee River.

In 1825, Father Kelly came from Rochester and ministered to the wants of the few families.

In 1828 Rev. Dr. Farron came from Utica a few times to visit the Catholic pioneers. A few months later Father McNamara dis-

pensed his labors here. Then came Father Hayes from Salina and said mass in the Court House. In 1829, Father O'Donaghue took up his residence in the village and purchased from the Methodists their abandoned meeting house which stood on the site of the present Holy Family school on Chapel street.

The church was dedicated in September, 1830, under the name of the Church of the Holy Family with John O'Connor, Hugh Ward, James Hickson, Thomas Hickson and David Lawler as the first lay trustees. The Rev. Father O'Donaghue became the first resident pastor. Father Connolly was his successor and he was succeeded by Father Grace who died here in 1844; Father Bradley came next. Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty succeeded Father Bradley and remained here until 1856 when the Rev. Martin Kavanaugh came for one year. Rev. Michael Creedon succeeded him in 1857. In 1861, Father Creedon built the present beautiful church edifice which stands on North street. Later he was removed to Elmira and was succeeded by Rev. James McGlew. He remained pastor for two years when Rev. Father O'Flaherty became pastor for the second time. He was succeeded by Rev. Martin Kavanaugh, in 1869, who during his pastorate built the present school-house on the site of the old one and was again appointed pastor. He remained until 1874, and was followed by Rev. Edward McGowan, who served the pastorate until 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Seymour, who remained in charge of the Holy Family Church until his death which occurred in 1895. Father Seymour built the present parochial residence and enlarged the Sisters of Mercy Convent. The deceased was succeeded by the present pastor the Rev. John J. Hickey through whose energy and enterprise most of the improvements which have taken place in the church and its surrounding property are due. Father Hickey purchased the property on the corner south of the church, removed the unsightly buildings, and he has one of the finest church lawns seen anywhere. He remodeled the whole interior and exterior of the church edifice and school

building, including the erection of the two handsome church towers and the large and commodious sacristy. The church interior with its elaborate decorations and furnishings, including a number of mural paintings by Munich artists, the magnificent stations of the Cross in the form of artistic statuary, the extensive system of electric lighting consisting of one thousand incandescent lights, etc., is one of the finest in the state. The installation of a superb chime of bells and Munich stained glass windows will be shortly added by Father Hickey to make the equipment of this beautiful church unusually complete. Numerous other improvements have been made which greatly beautify that part of North street on which the church is located.

ST. ALPHONSUS' CHURCH

In the year 1853, about twenty German families decided to have their own church and a pastor of their own nationality.

For some years the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Joseph's German Church, Rochester, N. Y., visited Auburn about once a month to attend to the spiritual wants of the German Catholics, until in the year 1854, a small wooden church was built on Wall street, near State. The first resident pastor was Rev. Jacob Kunze, who stayed about six months; then the German parish was attended by the Redemptorists of Rochester.

In 1855, Bishop Timon sent as pastor, Rev. Dom Guymer, who left the parish in 1856, and St. Alphonsus parish came again under the pastoral care of the Redemptorists of Rochester until the year 1869.

Of these priests Rev. Van Emstedd deserves special mention. Under him the snug little brick church in Water street (that had been built by the Second Adventists in the 50's and abandoned after being "tired out a'waiting") was bought. In 1866, the sacrament of confirmation was administered, for the first time, in the German church by Bishop Timon of Buffalo.

In 1869, Rev. Charles Vogel, a highly educated and worthy priest, became pastor of St. Alphonsus's parish. With the help of charitable Protestant Americans this pastor was enabled to make many improvements, conspicuously a handsome steeple, from the belfry of which peals forth the pleasant tones of a thousand-pound bell, the bell being paid for mostly by a "chip in" by nearly every business man in Auburn, and when in 1874, Father Vogel left, the church was free from debt and the parish was in a very flourishing condition.

In the year 1874, Rev. Constantine Ulrich was appointed pastor by the Rev. Bishop McQuaid. This priest paid special attention to the Christian education of the children and under great difficulties made divers attempts to have a parochial school, until he succeeded in buying the Carhart property on the corner of Franklin street and Seminary avenue at an expense of \$8,700. During Reverend Ulrich's pastorate an addition was built and other improvements made to the church.

In June, 1887, Reverend Ulrich became pastor of the German parish at Webster, N. Y., and Rev. Joseph Netzel succeeded him in St. Alphonsus. The same year the school was re-opened with one hundred and twenty-six children under the directions of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth Academy, Rochester, N. Y. In 1890, an addition was again built to the school-house.

In April, 1896, Rev. Joseph Netzel was appointed pastor of St. Francis' Church, Rochester, and Rev. Herbert Regenbogen, former assistant in St. Michael's Church, Rochester, succeeded him. Reverend Regenbogen was educated in Germany and Switzerland. He studied theology in Germany and philosophy in Switzerland, and was ordained by Bishop McQuaid. Since his coming, the children of St. Alphonsus have been housed in an elegant new brick school-house with all up-to-date appointments, fronting on Franklin street, and in other ways materially improved the church property. Father

Regenbogen is beloved by his parishioners and most highly esteemed by the general public.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In the year 1868, the Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, D. D., found it necessary to make a division of the Holy Family parish in order to meet the demands of the Catholic population of the City of Auburn.

On the 15th of August, in accordance with the Rt. Rev. Bishop's plans, a new parish was organized under the title of "St. Mary's of the Assumption," with the Rev. Thomas Meagher as pastor. A temporary location at 34 State street was secured and there services were held for a short time. But in a few weeks more room was needed and "Tallman's Hall" was used. Shortly after the lot on which St. Mary's church now stands was purchased and thereon a small wooden building was erected, 70 x 50 feet, known as the "Shanty Church."

Little by little the new parish increased until at the advent of the Rev. Myles J. Loughlin, D. D., as pastor in September, 1869, a new and larger church was deemed necessary.

Dr. Loughlin came, not a stranger, to his new appointment formerly having been an assistant at the Holy Family church and at one time a resident of the city—cultured and enthusiastic, he was impressed with the needs of his people and after considerable difficulty and disappointment he entered upon the erection of the present beautiful edifice at the corner of Clark and Green streets. At first it was determined to erect a brick structure; other counsels, however, prevailed. A stone building was deemed more fitting and finally agreed upon. This was in 1871.

Another lot adjoining the one purchased by Father Meagher was bought and the work of erecting the new church began at once. During its construction, Dr. Loughlin toiled and labored as arduously as any workman upon it. For over six years he acted the part of superintendent, architect, builder and pastor, and scarcely

a day during this period ever saw him absent from his labors. So intimately was he connected with it and so untiringly did he work that it was said there was not one stone of the entire structure which he did not select for its place.

As soon as available the basement was used for church purposes. Here for five years the young congregation assembled to attend mass, and to hear the word of God. Finally in April, 1877, the church proper was dedicated by the Right Reverend Bishop with imposing ceremonies and into it the delighted people went with gratitude to God, and proud of their fine church building and beloved pastor. The accomplishment of such a work is a strong proof of the greatness of the sacrifice and the power of united action in the work of God.

But too arduous and exhausting had been the labors of Dr. Loughlin. The strain had been too much and was more than he could stand. Almost worn out he was transferred, at his own request, to the quiet mission of St. Rose of Lima and in the following spring he died, after a brief illness, in St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester.

The present pastor, Rev. Wm. Mulheron, was appointed by the Bishop to carry on the noble undertaking of his predecessor, to complete the work for which Dr. Loughlin laid down his life. On the 7th of September, 1877, Father Mulheron assumed charge of St. Mary's, and a better choice could not have been made.

Coming under most adverse circumstances with an enormous debt of \$60,000 upon the people, and a financial depression then passing over the country, ordinarily a man would hesitate undertaking such a task. True the church was built, but the furnishings were inadequate and not in keeping with the beautiful edifice; an unsanitary school building, a poor and dilapidated convent for the sisters, a parsonage hemmed in on all sides—these were the conditions under which Father Mulheron commenced his labors at St. Mary's. With a loyal and faithful people, and with implicit trust

and confidence in God, he set about to lift the debt and improve the church property. And now after thirty-one years of persistent effort, St. Mary's church and surrounding auxiliaries are regarded as a credit to pastor and people, an ornament to the city and an honor to religion.

The church is built entirely of gray limestone. Its style is a modification of Gothic architecture in the form of a Latin cross, with nave, side aisles, transepts and apse. The ceilings are groined and enriched with foliated bosses, and the capitals and corbels are finely ornamented. St. Mary's people are to be congratulated upon the possession of such a magnificent church. It would, indeed, be hard to find a more beautiful structure. Its interior is art crystallized, its architecture is devotion idealized, its symmetry is art immortalized. Outside it hangs together like a picture, inside it pours down on you all the grandeur, devotion and magnificence of a cathedral. Some one has said that art is frozen music, but art and architecture such as St. Mary's are religion, not frozen, asleep, perhaps, but with open eyes. Look at it; go into the church, and everything there, the walls, the pillars, the triple arch, the altars, the ceilings, furnishings, all speak mutely but eloquently of God, of Jesus, of heaven and its inhabitants.

It will not be amiss to enumerate some of the work performed under Father Mulheron's administration. The present school building was erected at a cost of \$8,000, the mortgage on the lot of \$6,000, paid off. The Francisco property, between church and school, was bought for \$10,000. New pews were placed in the church, altars remodeled, the interior decorated at a cost of \$4,000, new and modern heating apparatus were installed in church parsonage and school, a new church organ, one of the finest in the city was procured for the sum of \$6,000. The new parochial residence cost \$10,000. The Shimer property on State street, which enhances the beauty and appearance of St. Mary's, was purchased for \$5,000. These items, and many others that might be given, together with

the annual running expenses of church and school for the past thirty-one years make a grand total of over \$400,000 which have been received and disbursed during Father Mulheron's pastorate. The debt on the church property is now reduced to \$12,000, which by the generosity of St. Mary's people will in a few years, be entirely liquidated. A tower upon the church with its chime of bells is only lacking. It is the fond hope of pastor and people that the completion of the tower and the acquisition of the chimes will in the near future be accomplished and acquired.

And notwithstanding all this, although deeply involved in temporal affairs, Father Mulheron, during all these years, never lost sight of the spiritual welfare of his flock. He has been ever ready day and night to attend to their many wants. Nowhere, it can be safely said, have better opportunities been presented for the practice of religion than those held out by Father Mulheron for his people both young and old. Under his supervision various societies were organized. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of these societies and his efforts in their behalf are recognized and appreciated by all. His religious zeal and activity for the welfare of his parishoners have resulted in the following organizations:—The Young Ladies' Sodality, which, by the way, bears the reputation of being the largest in the diocese, if not in the state or nation; the Children of Mary, the Holy Name Society, the Rosary and Scapular, and the Boy's Sodality of the Holy Name of Jesus.

Father Mulheron has always had the interests of Catholicity at heart. He was instrumental in establishing the Auburn Orphan Asylum, fully recognizing the necessity of such an institution in our city, where the fatherless and motherless little ones might receive proper religious training under the guidance of the Sisters of St. Joseph. He threw his whole soul and energy into the work, and ever since its establishment has been its loyal and devoted friend.

About four years ago, under his direction and supervision, St. Edward's, a combination church and school, was erected in the

southwestern part of the city, at a cost of over \$14,000, for the accommodation of his parishioners in that vicinity. At present it is attended from St. Mary's, but in course of time will have its own pastor. He is now busily engaged in looking after the interests of the Italian population of the city. A site has been purchased in lower Clark street, in the center of the Italian colony, on which has already been built a parochial residence, costing nearly \$3,000. It is expected that in a very short time the work on the new church, to be known as "St. Francis of Assisi," will be commenced. To both these enterprises St. Mary's people, although taxed heavily to meet their own demands, have contributed generously and in the same kindly and charitable spirit that has been so characteristic of them in the past.

The following priests have been assistants at St. Mary's for periods ranging from a few months to five years, and have ably assisted both Dr. Loughlin and Father Mulheron in all their undertakings:—Rev. Dr. Massino, once president of Allegheny College; Rev. Dr. Lynch, afterwards pastor of Ithaca; Rev. Eugene Pagani; Rev. Father Connelly; Rev. W. Morris, now of Denver, Col.; Rev. Father Sturton; Rev. Father Russell; Rev. Joseph Hendrick, the present pastor of Ovid; Rev. James Day, now of Mount Morris; Rev. James Hickey, at present pastor of Holy Apostles' Church, Rochester; Rev. Father Donnelly, of Victor; Rev. James J. Dougherty, now of Canandaigua; Rev. John J. McGrath, pastor of St. Aloysius', this city; Rev. John Quinn, now of Mount Reid; Rev. James J. Gibbons, at present pastor of Newark; Rev. J. Francis O'Hern, of the Cathedral, Rochester; Rev. John B. Doran, of Groton; Rev. E. J. Dwyer, now assistant at the Holy Family this city, and the present assistants, Revs. John R. Fitzsimons and P. J. Smyth.—By P. J. S.

ST. ALOYSIUS' CHURCH.

St. Aloysius Church, 162 Van Anden street, the fourth organized church of the Roman Catholics of Auburn, was organized in 1901

by the Rev. John J. McGrath, the present pastor of this one of the most rapidly growing parishes in the state.

Father McGrath is a graduate of the Troy Seminary. He was ordained priest by Bishop McQuaid, September 21, 1889, and prior to his appointment to St. Aloysius in 1891, was for one year at the Cathedral in Rochester, and for five years assistant at St. Mary's in Auburn. After leaving St. Mary's he was for five years at Moravia,

Since his appointment to the pastorate of St. Aloysius, he has erected a magnificent combination church and school-house, a parish house, a convent and a parish hall ("The Grand" on Wall street in rear of the church) at a cost of many thousand dollars, and many days of volunteer labor by willing workers, whereby the people of St. Aloysius are possessed with an aggregation of up-to-date church work facilities not to be found in many other parishes.

ST. HYACINTH'S CHURCH (POLISH).

St. Hyacinth's Roman Catholic Church, Auburn's sixth and latest organized Catholic church was formed in 1905, and the next year an elegant \$30,000 brick church and school-house combined erected, besides providing liberally for a priest's residence. Rev. St. J. Szupa, pastor of St. Hyacinth's Church, received his early education in the parochial school of Buffalo, after which he took his college course at the Polish Seminary and College, Detroit, Mich. He then went to Rome, Italy, and took a three years' course in the Polish college there. Returning to America he completed his studies by a two-year course in St. Bernard's College, Rochester, N. Y. He was ordained in 1905, and was then appointed to organize a parish, which grew into that of St. Hyacinth, his first and only charge. It is evident that Father Szupa is the right man in the right place, and that St. Hyacinth will soon become a most important parish.

CHAPTER XII.

HISTORY OF CAYUGA COUNTY.

The first inhabitants of Cayuga County of whom there is any authentic record were the Indians whose tribal name the county bears. How long they had dwelt upon their wild and beautiful domain, before the white man came, no man can say with certainty. As to how they came into the region of the seven lakes there is only the evidence of their own mythological legend. That, so far as it relates to places and their own achievements, is, probably, as credible as much of the ancient history of Old World peoples. Their story is colored with the pigment of superstition and the interjection of the supernatural, but the same may be said of the records of the Greeks and Romans.

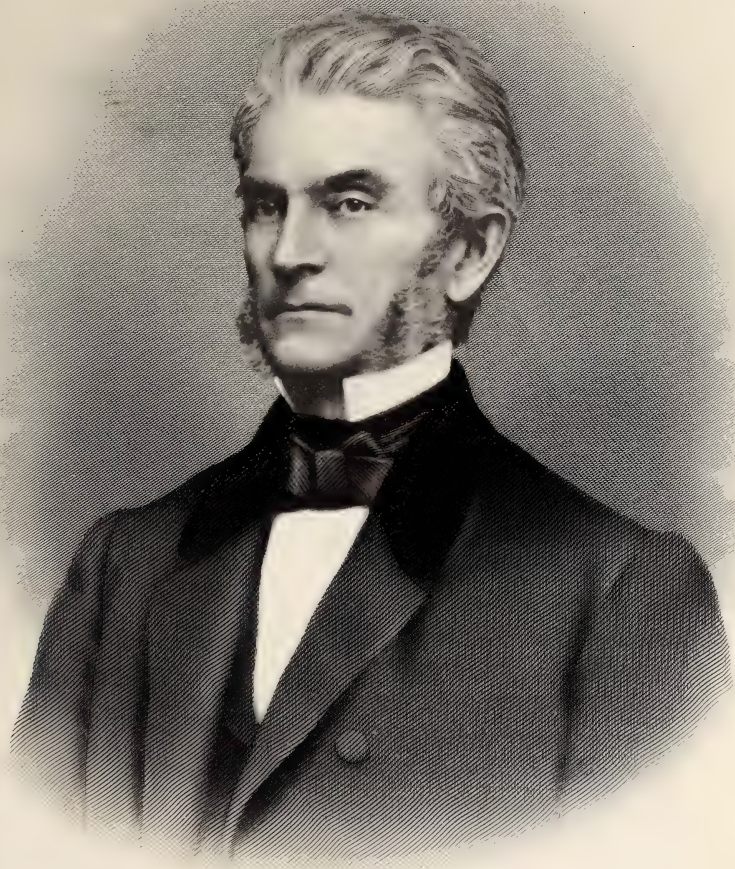
According to the story, the remnant of a tribe of Indians, after a bloody war with a stronger tribe, fled from the northern shore of the St. Lawrence, ventured out upon Lake Ontario, and finally landed at Oswego. That was in a time so remote and vague that its words are like the whispers of the forest. Some estimate it as close to a thousand years ago.

The place where they landed and the stream they named Swageh. Ascending the river a short distance, they encamped on the high ground and there took up their permanent abode, finally becoming known as the Onun-da-ga-o-no, or Onondaga nation; the name signifying "People on the Hill." From this name and the location of the tribe came the Indian legend that they were actually called forth from the bowels of the earth at the foot of the hill where they first rested after the flight. Hawen-ne-yu, the Holder of the Heavens, released them from their subterranean prison, so the legend runs.

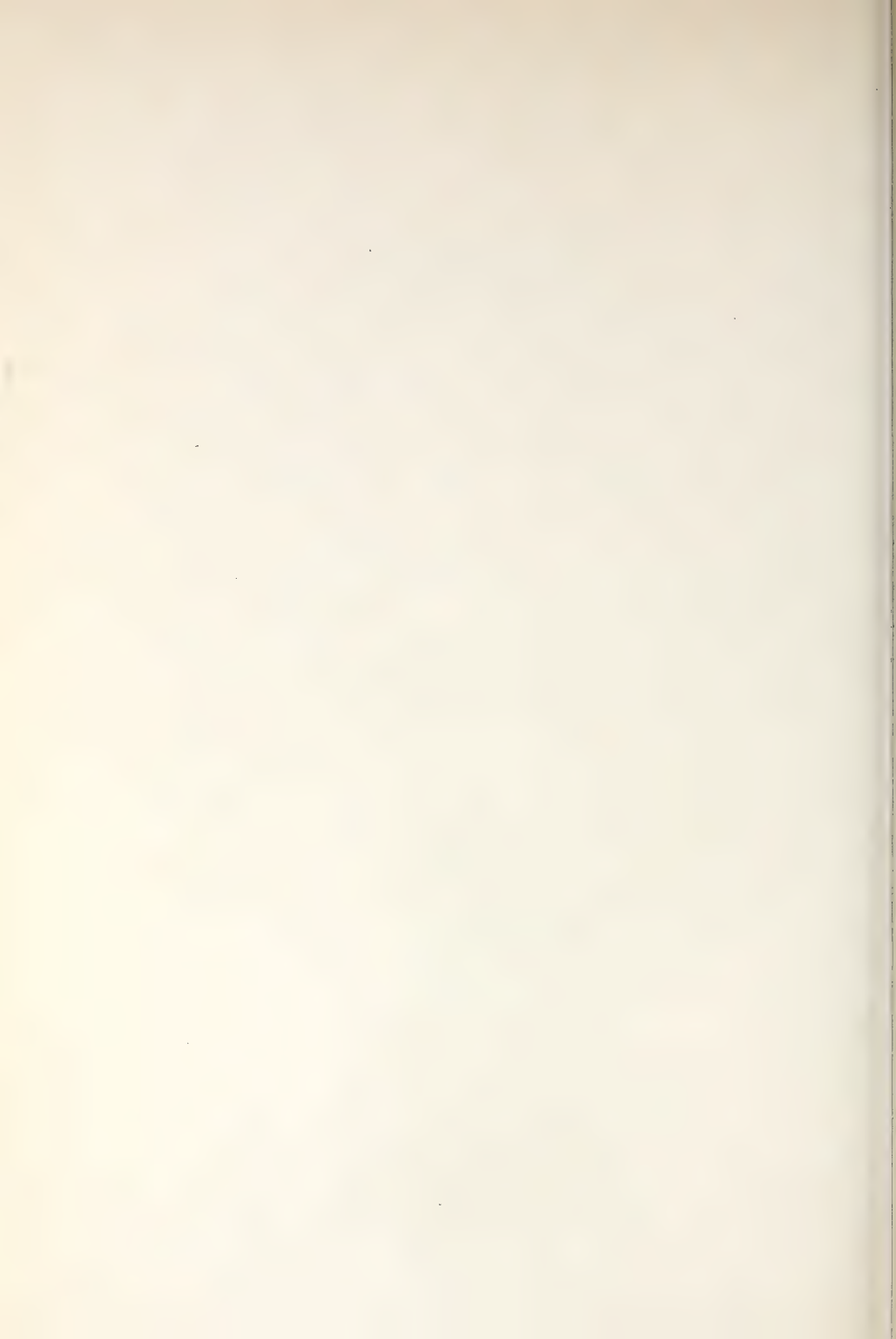
As time elapsed the tribe became very numerous, and large bands separated from the parent colony, at different times, going far into the forest to find new hunting grounds and establish new tribes. One of these parties settled upon the Mohawk river and founded the Mohawk tribe; another developed into the Oneidas; a third into the Onondagas; a fourth into the Cayugas, from which the Senecas were an offshoot.

The Cayugas, according to their own tradition, were led in their excursions into the wilderness by Ta-oun-ya-wat-ha or Hi-a-wat-ha, a sort of demi-god partly human and partly divine. They reached Cayuga Lake through the Seneca River and made their home upon its banks becoming lords of the adjacent wilderness. On their journey from Oswego to Cayuga Lake they encountered many marvellous experiences, according to their chronicles—experiences surpassing those of the Trojans in their journey from Troy to Italy, and rivalling those of the fabled Perseus.

When they had reached the foot of Cayuga Lake they found the marshes swarming with all kinds of aquatic fowl including geese, ducks, plover and snipe. These birds were kept in a sort of confinement by a pair of monstrous eagles, of tremendous strength and appalling appearance. These terrible guards would not permit any of the water fowl to leave the marshes, but herded them there and feasted upon them at will. When the Cayugas approached the marshes the eagles barred their way, refusing to permit them to proceed farther. This led to a terrible combat, for, of course, the Indians attacked them, and after a dire conflict killed the pair. The result of the battle not only proved the valor and prowess of the Cayugas, but conferred a great benefit upon all Indians, for the water fowl being liberated, took wing, with great clamor, and spreading upon all lakes and rivers afforded food for red men everywhere. But the Cayugas had no sooner destroyed the terrible eagles than they were beset by another foe. Upon the marshes dwelt a



S. Willard



monster mosquito. The Indians could not defeat him in combat; in fact he killed several braves, who risked an encounter, piercing them with his invincible sting. Failing to conquer him they were compelled to appeal to the Holder of the Heavens to come to their aid. The divinity came in response to their prayer, and before him the mosquito fled. But Ha-wen-ne-yu pursued chasing the monster around lake after lake and over the surrounding country, finally overtaking him at the Seneca River, where he slew him. But the blood flowing from the death wounds of the great mosquito gave birth to innumerable swarms of small mosquitoes which may be seen to this day.

The wandering band entered Cayuga Lake from the Seneca River and settled upon the eastern bank. They were a nameless offshoot from the parent tribe at Oswego, until they settled, when they became known as the Cayugas or "People at the Mucky Land." Their original name was also pronounced Gwe-u-gweh-o-no.

It was not long before the tribe "swarmed" as its parent had, and the offshoot proceeded west to Seneca Lake, settled thereon and founded the Seneca nation. Some historians assume that the original band separated, one part going on into the Seneca country.

There is no account of battles with human foes, no recital of wars with the possessors of the country they had invaded, yet the Allegans, a fierce and powerful tribe, are supposed to have inhabited this land at one time. It is claimed by archæologists that their territory extended from the Ohio River into Western New York, and the story of their overthrow is that the Huron-Iroquois and Algonquins united to make war upon them, and that after a protracted conflict lasting for about one hundred years, the Allegans were driven out. That race is said to have been the one popularly known as the mound builders.

From the time the Cayugas settled upon the land until the advent of the Jesuit fathers, little is known of them, except that

they lived their savage life, hunted, feasted, fought and loved in their wild way in their wild domain. Their wars with the neighboring tribes were finally terminated by the formation of the great Indian League known first as the Five Nations, and later as the Six Nations, after the admission of the Tuscaroras.

The Five Nations were known by the general name or title of Iroquois. The word is of French origin or is the French form of the Indian word Iroquoie. It has been supposed that the French gave the name to the five tribes, related not only by blood, tradition and treaty, but also by languages which were but different dialects of one parent tongue. But some philologists boldly affirm that there are traces of the Iroquois speech in the ancient Sanscrit, and are ready with many arguments to sustain their contention. Some Iroquois traditions bear a startling resemblance to passages in the Book of Dzyan, supposed to be the oldest book in the world, and some Iroquois' words in both formation and meaning suggest their origin in the great language of antiquity.

The word Iroquois means "the chain that can never be broken," and while this may have referred to the great Indian Confederacy of the Five Nations, it may have had a more ancient and mystical significance. It is generally conceded that the ancestors of the American Indians came from Asia, and probably were Hindoos. The Iroquois call themselves "The People of the Long House," which, no doubt, was a metaphor representing their great League as a lodge extending from the Hudson to the Niagara, and in which dwelt all the five tribes.

The first mission founded among the Cayugas was in 1656, and soon after the establishment of the Onondaga Mission from which missionaries were delegated to labor among the Cayugas and Senecas. The Cayugas had been represented at the first missionary council at Onondaga, when they were received with much formality. Saonchiogwa, the head chief of the Cayugas, was very cordial to the "Black Robes," as the priests were called and assured them of his

desire to receive them as brothers. A representative Cayugan in his nation asked that one of the fathers might be sent to them, assuring them that a chapel would be built for their use. The request was granted, and Father Menard was sent to the Cayugas, arriving in August, 1656. He found, however, a great antipathy not only to the faith but to his own person. This dislike had come to the Cayugas through the Hurons, who insisted that the missionaries brought them sickness and misfortunes. But the principal men of the Cayugas, from motives of policy, did not break with the missionary, and set their Huron slaves to work to build a chapel, which at the end of two days was completed and ready for occupancy. Father Menard spread the floor with "beautiful mats" and arranged two images in the chapel, one of our Lord and the other of our Lady. The effect, Menard relates, "so greatly surprised our barbarians that they came in crowds to consider it and gaze upon the countenances and movements of the two images." Many converts were made not only of the Hurons and slaves, but also from the natives of the country. Many brought their children to him for baptism and aided him in teaching them prayers while repeating them after him.

The first person baptized was a man eighty years old. The second was a cripple deformed by a cancer, who had been a renowned warrior and who was much esteemed by the Cayugas. His conversion to the Christian faith led many others to embrace it, not only by his influential example, but through the zeal of his discourse. But Menard met the difficulties common to all the early French missionaries. He said: "Our faith is accused of being the murderer of all who profess it, and the cause of all the evils both public and private with which they were afflicted: that the children died two years after baptism and that those who adopted the Christian faith, either broke a leg, or pierced their foot with a thorn, or became emaciated, or vomited up the soul with the blood, or were attacked with some other signal malady." These superstitious notions of

the Indians often put the lives of the missionaries in jeopardy. Menard was accused by some of being a sorcerer, by others that he had the power of life and death over the people; that he could if he so willed heal the sick, and if they died he was responsible for their death. Some of the more suspicious desired to remove him, but were restrained by others.

Menard gained many converts, however, at his first visit, but at the end of two months left for Onondaga. He returned to the mission after a brief absence, accompanied by several Frenchmen and also by many prominent Cayugas who had visited him at Onondaga to urge his return, and resumed his labors. A war which broke out between the French and the Five Nations in 1658, caused the missionaries to return to Canada. This war lasted two years. Though the influence of Garacontie the chief sachem of the Onondagas and a firm friend of the missionaries, a delegation headed by the Chief of the Cayugas, Saonchiogwa, was despatched to Montreal to negotiate peace. They arrived in July, 1660, without previous notice to the French that they wished for peace. Presents were bought as pledges of this desired peace and they were explained by Saonchiogwa who stipulated that, "A black gown must come with me, otherwise no peace. And on his coming depends the lives of twenty Frenchmen." The proposal was accepted and Father Le Moyne, who had visited them several years before and was well known to them, was sent. Le Moyne remained for some time with the Cayugas assisting in caring for the sick and finding an ample field for the exercise of his zeal. The missions were now interrupted by eight years of war between the Iroquois and the French. Upon its termination in 1668 the faithful Garacontie succeeded in re-establishing them. Father Etienne DeCarheil arrived at Cayuga on the 6th of November, 1668; a chapel was built for him and the mission dedicated to St. Joseph. Father DeCarheil experienced great difficulty in overcoming their super-

stitutions but this danger passed and he lived and labored among the Cayugas for sixteen years.

Father DeCarheil writes from Cayuga under date of June, 1670, that this canton has three important boroughs or villages; Cayuga, Thiohero and Ontare or St. Rene.

In 1671, Father DeCarheil on account of ill health, was obliged to take a rest for a year. Father Refeix of the Seneca Mission supplied his place during this time.

In concluding the history of the missions of Cayuga, so long the scene of Father DeCarheil's labors, it is unfortunately true that in spite of the fact that he labored so faithfully for their good they at last plundered him of everything, in 1684, and drove him from the country.

The two head chiefs of the Cayuga canton, Orehaoue and Sarennoa, instigated doubtless by English intrigue, led this movement in 1683. Colonel Thomas Dongan, governor of New York, had so far succeeded in destroying the influence of the French with the Iroquois, and though himself a Catholic, he directed all his efforts to expel the Canadian missionaries, and to inspire the Indians against them. He promised to send them Jesuits instead and build them churches; as a result the Oneida and Seneca missions were broken up a year before the expulsion of Father DeCarheil.

The Jesuit Fathers found the Cayugas to be the fiercest, the boldest, the most politic and the most ambitious savages to whom the American forest has ever given birth and nurture. They called themselves the "People of the Long House" and they were the most renowned and formidable of all the native tribes of this country. In stature they were erect and commanding; in demeanor reserved and haughty; cool, deliberate and cunning. The great Iroquois Confederacy continued until its power was broken by the War of the Revolution. The Cayugas had several towns and many large villages laid out with considerable regularity. They had

large square houses with compartments and each house contained many families. They were comfortable and substantial. Colonel Stone in his *Border Wars of the American Revolution* states that "In some instances the Indians had frame houses which were painted. As they did not have saw mills I think their 'frame houses' were simply of hewn timber."

We learn from the journals kept by officers of the Revolution who participated in the Border Wars, that the fatigue parties who were sent out to destroy the Indian villages found at the towns apples, peaches, potatoes, turnips, onions, pumpkins, squashes and vegetables of various kinds and great plenty, and Mons Fellows, in his journal, informs us that they found not only what are mentioned above but peas, beans, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, cucumbers and watermelons. At Kushong they found fowls which they confiscated. As their lakes and rivers were filled with the choicest fish (among which was the salmon) and as their forests abounded with game in endless variety, the Indians, evidently, had some of the luxuries of life. Mary Jemeson includes in her losses sustained by the Indians when Sullivan's army was in the Genesee County, horses and cattle; other writers mention hogs and milch cows. In 1687, DeNonville, Governor of Canada, made a raid upon the Senecas, with an army of French and Indians. In that raid it was claimed they destroyed 1,200,000 bushels of corn.

Wonder is often expressed as to how those Indians acquired their agricultural habits and the knowledge of house building. It must not be forgotten that the Jesuit Fathers began to teach them considerably more than a century before Sullivan raided their country, and it may be presumed with perfect safety that the missionaries endeavored to teach the Indians how to build houses and raise crops. Also French traders mingled with the Indians, some of them even married squaws, and for their own advantage would build cabins which the Indians would imitate.

CHAPTER XIII.

Sullivan's Raid—Reservations.

The punishment of the Iroquois having been ordered by Congress, in 1779 General Washington planned a campaign to cut off their settlement, destroy their crops, and inflict on them every other injury which time and circumstances would permit. General Sullivan's army did its work well among the Senecas and Cayugas and while the slain were comparatively few, this campaign was disastrous in its consequences to the doomed Iroquois.

On September 20, 1779, six hundred men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel William Butler were sent out. They camped one night where Waterloo now stands. The next morning at seven o'clock they broke camp and marched nine or ten miles to the foot of Cayuga Lake, where they crossed by wading in the water up to their breasts. The lake or outlet was about seventy rods wide at that point. This portage was some three miles north of Cayuga village. It was part of the great Indian trail, and where the crossing of the northern turnpike was subsequently located. There was on the east side a town called by the Indians *Ti-o-he-ro*, and by the Jesuits, *St. Stephen*, which was destroyed. That afternoon they reached *Ge-waw-ga*, (now Union Springs) having marched eighteen miles that day. In Thomas Grant's journal I find: "September 22nd, marched this day at 6:00 A. M., about two miles to the Cayuga Castle, an Indian town of that name, containing in number about fifteen very large square houses. I think the buildings superior to any we have yet seen."

Our old ideas of bark cabins and cheerless wigwams as the homes of the Indians may be correct as regards some tribes and sections,

but are evidently far from the truth so far as the Senecas and Cayugas are concerned. The troops found near Great Gully not only the town we have mentioned but two others: Upper Cayuga (so named by General Clark of Auburn) was on the south side, about two miles back from the lake; East Cayuga (so named by General Clark) was on the north side in the southeast corner of the town of Springport. We find this in one of the journals: "September 23rd. This day the troops were employed till three o'clock in finishing the destruction of the corn, and burning the aforesaid mentioned towns within." Another writer gives us this: "The most part of the day taken up in destroying scattering towns, corn, etc., within two or three miles, all around this town" which he in a former sentence mentions as "large and commodious," consisting of "fifty houses mostly well built." He evidently regarded Cayuga Castle, Upper Cayuga, and East Cayuga as one town. They constituted without doubt Goi-o-gou-en, the capital town of the Cayugas where the Jesuits had a mission in the seventeenth century. There are evidences which prove quite clearly that after Sullivan's army passed through here, the site of their capital town was changed and was at one time about two miles north of Union Springs. There is in the rooms of the Cayuga County Historical Society a map drawn by a brother of Colonel Hardenbergh about 1794, and we find thereon, in the vicinity of the plaster mills, "Present site of Cayuga Castle." It could have remained there only a few years for we shall find that after 1795, the Richardson lands were outside of the reservation of the Cayugas. Their castle was certainly near Great Gully in 1779 and after 1795.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of the 23rd, the army resumed its march and went three or four miles to Chonodote or Peach Town, remarkable for a large peach orchard. One writer states there were one thousand five hundred peach trees besides apple trees and other fruit trees. Chonodote or Peach Town stood on the present site of

the beautiful village of Aurora. A journal reads: "September 23rd. This town contained about twelve or fourteen houses, chiefly old buildings; part of the corn destroyed this evening. September 24th. This morning the troops were employed in finishing the destruction of the corn and peach trees. At 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon fire was set to the town, and the detachment once more took up the line of march." The journal continues "September 24th, marched this day sixteen and a half miles and encamped on a pleasant hill, near a fine creek, about an hour after dark." The "fine creek" mentioned was Salmon Creek and the pleasant hill was north or west of Ludlowville.

Under date of September 24th: "Nine miles from Chonodote, we crossed a stream of water, which fell over rocks eighty feet perpendicular; three miles from this, we crossed a second stream, which fell about fifty feet perpendicular, which empty themselves into Cayuga Lake." The first fall mentioned was in Genoa, the other was southwest of Lake Ridge. These falls clearly define the route which the army followed in passing through this section. The Kings of Genoa have always claimed that one of Butler's men died and was buried on their lands by the Indian trail, near the lake, and that his grave, now obliterated, was for many years known and marked. We take but little stock in traditions, but this one probably is true. The army certainly passed through their lands. If this tradition is reliable this nameless soldier who sleeps in his unmarked grave was the first white man who died within the limits of our county, of whom we have any knowledge.

Once more and for the last time we come back to this journal: "September 25th. Marched this morning about 6:00 o'clock and encamped at an Indian town nine and one-half miles above the head of Cayuga Lake"—which was about two miles above Ithaca on the inlet. On the morning of the 26th they marched southwesterly, and rejoined the main army on the 28th at Elmira.

General Sullivan in his report sums up the result of Colonel

Butler's raid as follows: "He destroyed in the Cayuga Country five principal towns and a number of scattering houses, the whole making one hundred in number exceedingly large and well built." He also destroyed two hundred acres of excellent corn with a number of orchards one of which had 1,500 trees. The red men were driven from their beautiful country, their habitations left in ruins, their fields laid waste, their orchards uprooted, and their altars and the tombs of their fathers overthrown. Some one has said when the invaders entered the land of the Cayugas and Senecas the Garden of Eden was before them: but behind them they left only wilderness. We who have applauded Sherman's "March to the Sea" cannot criticise Sullivan's expedition, or the great general who ordered it.

Sullivan's expedition played an important part in our early settlement. The soldiers who came into this matchless country in 1779, must have been charmed with its beauty and fertility. In fact some of the soldiers selected large ears of corn and carried them home in their knapsacks to New England and hence when the lands in the "Military tract" were allotted to the soldiers of the Revolution, "Soldier's rights," as they were called were much sought for, and soon this lovely section, which had been the home of the Indians was changed from a wilderness to the abode of civilization, by the hardy pioneer.

The condition of the Cayugas, when Sullivan's army had finished its work was sad and hopeless; as they were without houses to protect them or food to sustain life, they went to Niagara where the British had a fort. Having lost everything in their efforts to serve the Crown, it was in honor bound to aid them; consequently huts were built for them near the fort, and their wants partially supplied; but the winter of unusual severity which followed, combined with scurvy, fire-water and other causes, largely reduced their numbers while they were supported by the British on the border. Early in the war, Sir Guy Carleton, who represented the British Government, promised the Mohawks that their losses should be made good to

them; and subsequently General Haldimand ratified the agreement. Accordingly during or about the close of the war, a large tract of land was ceded to them, on the Ouise or Grand River, which flows into Lake Erie about forty miles west of the Niagara Falls in Canada. When asked how much they wanted the Mohawk chief laconically replied "Six miles on each side of the river from its mouth to its source;" and there they went under the leadership of Brant. Many of the Cayugas, weary of their miserable condition at Buffalo Creek, joined the Mohawks and settled with them permanently.

England acknowledged the independence of the Colonies in 1783. In 1784 a treaty of peace was made with the Indians at Fort Stanwix; and the Cayugas (excepting those who had made a settlement in Canada) returned to their old home.

On February 25, 1789, the Cayugas at a treaty held in Albany ceded their extensive territory within our limits to the State for the consideration of \$50.00 in silver, \$1,125.00 to be paid them June 1st, and the annual payment of \$500.00 which they were to receive forever. But they reserved ninety-eight square miles upon Cayuga Lake, also one mile on each side of Seneca River at Ski-yase (now Waterloo) "where the Cayugas have heretofore taken eel" and one mile square near Canoga, for the Cayuga chief, called Fish Carrier. It is said Fish Carrier was opposed to the treaty, and the fact that this land was given to him suggests that it was used like Credit Mobilier Stock in Congress, "where it would do the most good." The treaty provided that "the Cayugas and their posterity forever, shall have the free right of hunting in every part of said ceded lands and of fishing in all the waters within the same." It was also stipulated that "the Cayuga Salt Spring and the land to the extent of one mile around the same" was to remain for the common use and benefit of the people of the State of New York and of the Cayugas and their posterity forever. The amount which the Cayugas received for their lands ceded did not equal one cent an acre. When the reservations were made, the Cayugas petitioned

that a generous grant of land should be made to Peter Ryckman, a Dutchman, who they claimed was their adopted son. The State accordingly gave him a mile square near Cayuga village; also 15,680 acres on the west bank of Seneca Lake. The entire tract of land last mentioned was twenty-five square miles; but of this three hundred and twenty acres were given to Joseph Poudre, a French trader, who had married a Cayuga maiden and who resided at Kaghshion Creek, south of Geneva.

As nearly as can be described the reservation of the one hundred square miles was located as follows: "Beginning on the east side of the town of Ledyard in the center of the highway running from Sherwood's Corners to Aurora, and running thence west to a point about three miles west of Cayuga Lake, thence northerly to the village of Seneca Falls thence along Seneca River to the Cayuga Salt Springs, below the village of Montezuma, thence southeasterly to a point in the town of Aurelius in line with the east line of the town of Springport and thence south to the place of beginning, containing one hundred square miles (exclusive of the water of Cayuga Lake). Excepting and reserving therefrom the mile square gift to Fish Carrier, and Peter Ryckman's mile square."

We have found that in 1789, the Cayugas had a reservation of one hundred square miles; of this in 1795, by a treaty held at Cayuga Ferry, they ceded to the State all but two small reservations, one containing four square miles in the southwest corner of Springport and the northwest corner of Ledyard. It is distinguished in some old maps as the "Resident Reservation." The other was a mile square some two or three miles northeast of Union Springs and was called the Mine Reservation. For the lands ceded in 1795, the Cayugas were paid \$1,800 and were to receive \$1,800 annually forever. The price fixed by the State for the land to be given up was four shillings per acre—and the annuity was to be at the rate of six per cent. The law provided that the purchased lands should be surveyed into lots of two hundred and fifty acres, that white citizens who were in

possession of any one of said lots January 1, 1795 under a lease from the Indians, or by their free and voluntary consent, should have a pre-emptive right of purchase of it, that the remainder should be sold at Albany at public vendue, lot by lot, provided that none of said lots shall be sold for less than sixteen shillings per acre. A purchase of sixty thousand acres or more at fifty cents per acre, which by the law could not be sold for less than two dollars (and for which we did realize on the sale thereof in the following year, over eight hundred per cent. profit looks like a profitable transaction on the part of the State but a little rough on the helpless "wards of the nation."

By the law of 1795 those who had a pre-emptive right of purchase were to pay for their lands the average price of the lands sold at auction. On May 30, 1807—eighteen years after the large reservation was formed, and twelve years after the treaty of 1795, the Cayugas parted with their last acre for on that day they ceded the Mine and Residence reservations to the State which paid them forty-eight hundred dollars. The Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas and Tuscaroras still retained their reservations—in part at least—they are not landless. But the Cayugas have not within their native boundaries even a burying ground which they can call their own.

BOUNDARIES OF THE CAYUGAS.

The boundary lines between the several Indian tribes were as clearly defined as between larger nations but were sometimes changed. In 1779 the Senecas occupied all of New York west of Seneca Lake. The lake formed the western boundary of Cayuga and Lake Ontario the northern, its eastern was a line running between Owasco and Skaneateles lakes. The southern line was in Pennsylvania. In view of these facts, when Butler and Dearborn were sent out from Sullivan's army with their detachment, one to go on the east side of Cayuga Lake and the other on the west, they went on the same mission—to lay waste the Cayugas.

CHAPTER XIV.

Early Settlers—Military Tract—Land Grants.

Captain Roswell Franklin of Litchfield, Conn., has the reputation of having been the first settler in Cayuga County. Unfortunately he settled on the Reservation. It seems that quite a number who came about the same time also located there. The Indians complained to Governor Clinton, who issued a proclamation directing them to remove, but they disregarded it; he sent a sheriff's posse in 1791 to eject them, and some fourteen families were forced to vacate. This was a serious loss to them. Roswell Franklin committed suicide and was buried near Payne's Creek, south of Aurora but all trace of his grave was lost long ago.

The earliest settlement of Cayuga County and Sullivan's expedition are linked together by a little romance. One morning in November, 1778, the family of a Mr. Lester, residing at Nauticoke on the Susquehanna, was awakened by the dread war-whoop. A band of Senecas had come on its mission of death. Mr. Lester was murdered and his wife and little child were taken into captivity.

When our army was in the Genesee country in 1779, Mrs. Lester escaped, came into camp with the child in her arms, and returned with the expedition. She subsequently became the second wife of Roswell Franklin, moved here with him and was the first white woman who had a home in our county.

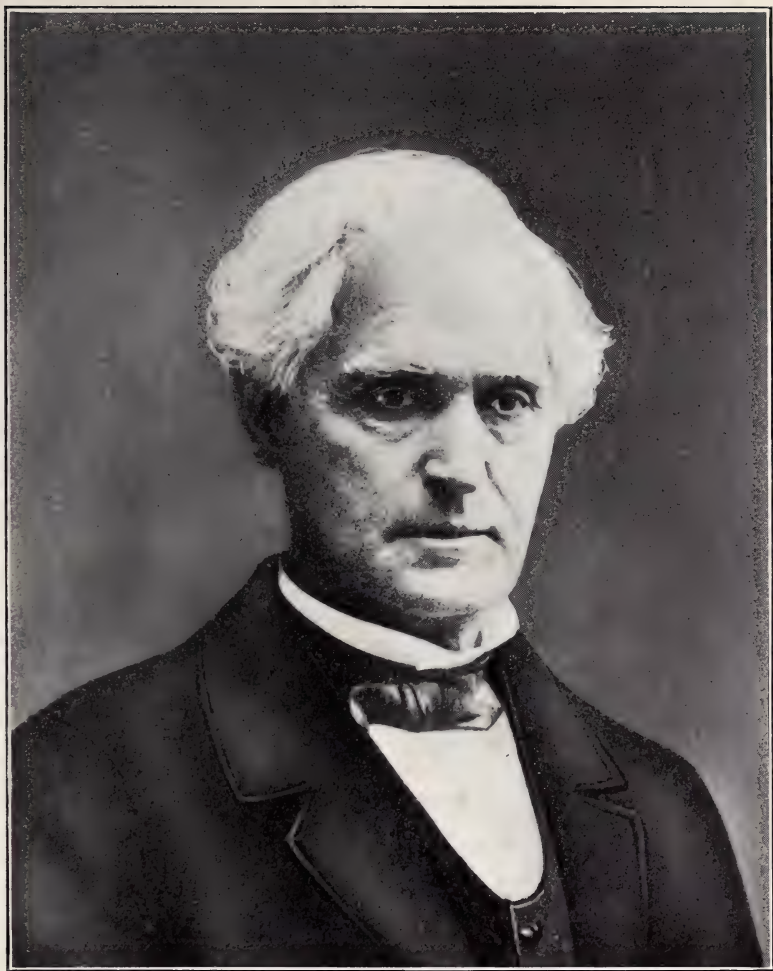
Captain Roswell Franklin's first wife was murdered by the Indians and his family taken captive at the Wyoming Massacre. After many vicissitudes in 1789, he located together with a number of his friends upon the land lying between the Cayuga and Owasco

lakes, having leased them from the Indians. Captain Franklin, Elisha Durkee and others in the fall of 1788 had made a survey of these lands, dividing them into lots of one hundred and sixty acres each. This company was known as the Little Lessee Company, to distinguish it from the one which about the same time had leased, from the Indians, lands west of Cayuga Lake. Captain Franklin erected a rude structure as a temporary shelter. It consisted of a simple framework of poles covered on three sides with split slabs, and a roof of bark. In September of this first year, the hut of poles and bark gave place to a substantial log dwelling which has been properly distinguished as the first house erected by a white man within the limits of Cayuga County. It is said that every white man within the present bounds of the county, was present and took part in its erection, seventeen in all, and that it required two days to complete the work. The names have been preserved with that of the master builder, John Harris. The complete list is as follows: Roswell Franklin, Sr., Joseph Atwell, Levi Atwell, H. Spaulding, Ebenezer White, John White, Job Pixley, Daniel Guthrie, Ebenezer Guthrie, Seth Phelps, John Richardson, Thomas Manchester, Edward Payne, Hulbert Atwell, John Harris, — Harris, Dona Brownwell.

Their nearest grist mill was Tioga Point, over eighty miles of crooked Indian path—one foot wide. "The coast was clear and the land was good." Everything put in the ground grew, and the situation of these early settlers began to be cheerful and flattering. But as yet they had no title to their land. The lease obtained from the Indians was void, as the State had obtained by treaty and purchased the territory known as the Military tract and had divided it up into lots and apportioned it to soldiers of the Revolution. Moreover, it was found that when the state surveyors came on to lay out the lots according to the treaty his house and half his improvements fell within the Indian line. Many of the settlers had located on the Reservation. The Indians complained to the

governor who issued a proclamation warning the people to leave the reserved lands. No attention was paid to this order. The Indians continued their complaint until Governor Clinton sent a sheriff and a posse of fifty men to dispossess the intruders. They did it thoroughly—turned some fourteen families adrift and burned their homes. Franklin was near the line and petitioned the sheriff to let him remain until Spring, this was granted provided he could satisfy the Indians. Before the time had expired he had agreed with a neighbor in whom he reposed confidence to procure a title to that part of the lot not within the forbidden limits with the understanding that the man was to have half the land for his trouble. It turned out that the whole lot of six hundred and forty acres which Franklin supposed was to be negotiated for, was bought under him and measures instituted to dispossess him. Tired of carrying the burden he had borne so long and bravely, one day early in the spring of 1792 he took his gun with him into a neighboring woods and shot himself dead.

The first settlers of this county, and of this part of the state suffered greatly from the uncertainty of their land titles, being frequently ousted from their possessions by previous claimants, but despite this fact, twelve years after the first settlers came within the present limits of Cayuga County more than one thousand five hundred inhabitants had located here. Many came from Pennsylvania and the New England States. Among the earliest settlers from Pennsylvania were Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Luke Brinkerhoff, Thomas Johnson, Abraham, Bodine, Charles Van Tine, James Dales, Isaac Parcell, Jacob Loyster and Andrew Johnson with their families, who left Gettysburg April 30, 1793. They reached this county on the Fourth of July, having been two months and four days on the way. They eventually settled near the foot of Owasco Lake. Other residents of whom we find account were Adam Fries, Daniel Miller, Elija Price, Benjamin Depuy, Andrew



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Van Middlesworth and Jacob Van Dorn. They organized a religious society connected with the Dutch Reformed Church.

Emigrants came into the new settlement quite rapidly in 1795-6, and in the summer of 1797 they erected a church edifice. It was built of hewn logs, twenty-five by thirty feet with a gallery on three sides with slab seats. It stood a few rods south of the bridge on Brinkerhoff Point, six miles from Auburn, and was the first church edifice erected in this county. A number of Quakers or Friends headed by Paulina, wife of Judge Walter Wood, located at Aurora in 1795. Benjamin and Mary Howland came in 1798 "bringing a family of five children, and a herd of twenty cattle," also sheep. In the front room of Benjamin and Mary Howland's new home which they built about two miles west from Poplar Ridge on the state road, the first Friends meeting in this county was held in 1799. The following persons including their family circle assembled twice a week: Allen Mosher, and Hannah, natives of Dartmouth, James Wood and his wife, from Aurora, William and Hannah Reynouf from New York, Sylvanus and Lydia Hussey from Dartmouth, Content Hussey, called Aunt "Tenty", from Dartmouth, Samuel Haines from New Jersey, John and Dina Wood, Jethero and Sylvia Wood, Joshua Baldwin, his mother and Anna and Elizabeth his sisters from New York, Isaac and Ruth Wood, parents of Judge Wood, from Dartmouth. After a year the rooms proving too small, a log house was fitted with partitions, to be closed during meetings for discipline and thither the meeting was removed, to remain until the meeting house was built in 1810.

Cayuga County formed a part of what was called the "Onondaga Military Tract" embracing the present counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga, Cortland and parts of Wayne, Steuben and Oswego which was set apart for the payment of land bounties to the soldiers of the Revolution, Congress having enacted on September 16, 1776, a law making provision for granting lands to the officers and soldiers "who shall engage in the Military Service of the United States and

continue therein until the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy. Such land to be provided by the United States with all the expense necessary to procure such lands viz., to a Colonel, 500 acres; to a Lieutenant-Colonel, 450 acres; to a Major, 400 acres; to a Captain, 300 acres; to an Ensign, 100 acres; Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, 100 acres."

By an act of August 12, 1780, Congress made the following provisions for higher officers, namely, to a major-general, 1,100 acres; to a brigadier-general, 850 acres.

The Legislature of this state on March 27, 1783 after referring to the above action of Congress resolved as follows: "And whereas the Legislature of this state are willing to take upon themselves the said engagement of Congress, so far as it relates to the line of this state, but likewise as a gratuity to the said line, and to evince the just sense this Legislature entertains of the patriotism and virtue of the troops of the state, serving in the Army of the United States. Resolved therefore, that besides the bounty of land so provided as aforesaid, the Legislature will by law provide that the Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals now serving in the line of the Army of the United States and being citizens of this state, and the officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the two regiments of infantry commanded by Colonels Van Schaick and Van Cortland such officers of the Regiment of the Artillery commanded by Colonel Lamb, and of the Corps Sappers and Miners as were, when they entered the service, inhabitants of the state; such Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the said last mentioned two corps, as are credited to this state as part of the troops thereof: all officers designated by acts of Congress subsequent to the 16th of September, 1776; all officers recommended by Congress as persons whose depreciation of pay ought to be made good by this state, and who may hold commissions in the line of the army at the close of the war; and the Reverend John Mason and John Gans shall severally have granted

to them the following quantities of land, to wit: To a Major-General, 5,500 acres; to a Brigadier-General, 4,250 acres; to a Colonel, 2,500 acres; to a Lieutenant-Colonel, 2,250 acres; to a Major, 2,000 acres; to a Captain and Surgeon, 1,500 acres; to a Chaplain, 2,000 acres; to every Subaltern and Surgeon's Mate, 1,000 acres; to every Non-commissioned Officer and Private, 500 acres.

On March 20, 1781, the Legislature of the state of New York authorized the raising of two regiments for the defence of the frontiers, and offered a bounty to the officers and men, equal to five times the grant of the United States.

An act of March 28, 1783, provided that the bounty lands in this state should be laid out in townships six miles square; each township to be divided into one hundred and fifty-six lots of one hundred and fifty acres each. Two of these lots were to be reserved for the use of a school or schools and two for the use of the minister or ministers. Every settler was obliged to improve five acres out of each one hundred awarded to him, within five years after this grant was made if he purchased from the original grantee, but if the grantee reserved his land, he was given ten years in which to make such improvements.

There was great delay in surveying the land and making the awards, and the soldiers clamored loudly for their rights. The law was changed and modified until finally the Legislature empowered the commissioners of the Land Office to direct the surveyor-general to lay out as many townships in the Military tract as would be sufficient to satisfy the claims of all who were entitled to grants of land.

The several townships were to be mapped and subdivided into lots of six hundred acres each, numbered from one upward. Fifty acres in one corner of each lot was made subject to a charge of forty-eight shillings to meet the cost of the survey, and if not paid within two years the land was to be sold. Furthermore, six lots were reserved in each township, one for the promotion of the Gospel

and public schools; one for the promotion of literature and four to equalize fractional differences and to compensate for land covered by water.

One million eight hundred thousand acres were set apart for this purpose on the Indian lands in the western part of the state. The tract was surveyed and mapped as speedily as possible, and on July 3, 1790, twenty-six townships were reported as surveyed, mapped and numbered. The townships were as follows, in the order of their official number:

Lysander, Hannibal, Cato, Brutus, Camillus, Cicero, Manlius, Aurelius, Marcellus, Pompey, Romulus, Scipio, Sempronius, Tully, Fabius, Ovid, Milton, Locke, Homer, Solon, Hector, Ulysses, Dryden, Virgil, Cincinnatus and Junius.

Galen was added in 1792, to meet the demands of grants to hospitals, and Sterling was added in 1795, to satisfy additional claims for bounty lands. This brought the number of Military townships up to twenty-eight.

In February, 1791, the commissioners began to draw lots for the claimants, and the distribution was continued at intervals for a period of two years, and great annoyance arose from conflicting claimants. Some of the soldiers sold their grants as soon as they got them, some even before the drawing; others sold their awards to different purchasers, and the result was a large amount of litigation extending over several years.

In 1794 an act was passed to prevent any more of the frauds by which titles to Military lands had been decided to be illegal. This law required that all the existing deeds, conveyances and contracts for the Military lands should be deposited with the clerk of the county at Albany. Any not so deposited by a specified date were to be declared fraudulent. Cayuga County as it exists had not then been erected and there was no local registry office for deeds of these lands within its borders.

So general and widespread was the confusion in land titles

that the courts could not dispose of the accumulated cases, and the Legislature was compelled to appoint a commission to hear and settle all cases of disputed Military land titles. Even ten years lapsed before the docket was cleared and those titles finally settled.

The "balloting book" containing the names of the several claimants and the lots drawn by each, also the "book of awards" in which were entered the findings of the commissioners and the dissents therefrom, are filed in the office of the county clerk of this county, and date back to 1798.

Very few of the Revolutionary soldiers, who were entitled to land grants in this county ever settled here, most of them selling the right to their awards. A few, however, became actual settlers.

Among the early emigrants there were evidently some friends and admirers of Aaron Burr, for it is stated upon good authority that when he set out upon his mission to conquer Mexico there were men from Cayuga County among his adherents at Blennerhasset.

SOME EARLY SETTLEMENT ON THE OLD GENESEE ROAD IN AURELIUS,
CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y., IN 1791 AND '92.

Paper read before the Cayuga County Historical Society by David M. Dunning, Auburn, N. Y., February, 1890.

My attention having been called by our townsman, General John S. Clark, to the existence of an old journal of travels, kept by Doctor Alexander Coventry, one of the original settlers near Geneva, N. Y., which described several trips over the Genesee road in 1791 and '92 from Geneva to Hudson, it occurred to me that such portions of this journal as pertained to the present site of Auburn and some of the earlier settlements in this vicinity might prove of local interest at the present time.

Doctor Coventry was a native of Hamilton, Scotland, studied medicine and graduated, received his diploma as M. D., emigrated to the United States, and settled first in Columbia County near Hudson.

In 1791, himself, and one John Cully made a journey of explora-

tion on horseback to the Military Tract, *via* Cherry Valley and Owego.

They left Geneva on their return, July 7, 1791, *via* the Genesee road opened a year or two previous.

The journal kept of this trip and several subsequent trips is in possession of Dr. Coventry's descendants, now residing at Geneva, N. Y., General Clark having made a copy of the same from which he has kindly permitted me to quote.

On the day referred to, July 7, 1791, the journal first describes the trip from Geneva to Cayuga Lake, and the difficulties of crossing the same in a scow with their horses to Harris's who had already made a settlement on the east side of Cayuga Lake, and kept the ferry at this point; Mr. Harris was the first settler on the Genesee road in the present Cayuga County.

The journal continues the journey eastward as follows: "Met Mr. Ten Brock at Harris's and we set out together, about 11:00 A. M.; found a large wagon road, which went due east and was good riding for about a mile where the oak grows, which is a clayey soil, beyond that it is linden, maple, beech, etc., a good soil, but deep sod for about three miles or less, when you come to open oak woods, and there is a small hill somewhat stony on your right hand, and here the lime stone lies in clusters in some places; towards the east end of this, you come to the appearance of an Indian clearing, with a bunch of young poplars to your left; a little further on, you come to a house which is about 5 miles from Cayuga ferry, and mostly due east; this house stands on the eastern edge of the oak woods; after a few rods, you cross a small brook, and about two miles further through linden, beech, and maple, you come to the Outlet of Owasco, which is a considerable creek about 3 rods wide. Here cross the Outlet in lot 46, after which the road runs to the north."

The journey is thence described from the Outlet north and east, giving a general description of the soil, timber and lay of the land,

until their arrival at the settlement of Mr. Buck, near the present village of Elbridge, with whom they remained over night.

Mr. Buck at this point was the first settler on the Genesee road between Onondaga Hollow and Seneca Lake.

Beyond this the journal of this trip contains nothing of local interest, except their meeting of Captain Hardenbergh at his surveyor's camp, at Onondaga flats, and his joining them on a visit to the salt works about six and a half miles to the north, which was the present site of Syracuse. On their return from the salt works, they were very kindly entertained by Captain Hardenbergh and his companion Mr. DeWitt.

An important feature of this trip is the establishment of a settlement in July 1791, about two miles west of the Owasco Outlet, and a few rods west of a small brook. The location can be no other than the present site of the large brick farm on the north side of Genesee street, near the western city limits, and the date was, at least, one year prior to the settlement of Hardenbergh at the crossing of the Owasco Outlet, which has heretofore been supposed to be the earliest settlement on the present site of Auburn.

It was also the only settlement at that time between Cayuga Lake and Elbridge, a distance of some eighteen miles.

It is to be regretted that Doctor Coventry did not mention the name of this early settler. The large brick house, now standing upon the spot, was built by Zenas Huggins, about the year 1804, and was occupied by him for some thirty years thereafter, being well known as one of the old country taverns on this important thoroughfare. Investigation in reference to this early settlement discloses as follows:

The early town records of Aurelius in describing a road survey in 1795, which was a change in the old Genesee road, show that John Huggins, then lived at this point, and other records in 1795 and 1796, mention John Huggins Senior, John Huggins Junior and Zenas Huggins, as early settlers.

And examination for titles shows as follows:—

First we have the Book of Awards, which is a record of the Board of Commissioners, appointed by the State to settle all disputes among various claimants to lots in the Military Tract, many of the soldiers having sold their lots over and over again.

This gives lot 55, Aurelius, which covers this spot, to John M. Mason of New York City, on April 4, 1800. Next we have a deed December 3, 1802, from John M. Mason, D.D., of New York City to William Huggins, merchant of Granville, Washington County, N. Y., for one hundred and fifty acres, taken in a square from the northeast corner of this lot, the consideration being \$375.00. The title for this one hundred and fifty acres then passes from William Huggins of Granville, Washington County, N. Y., to John Huggins Jr., of Aurelius, N. Y., on March 28, 1803, for the same consideration; and John Huggins Jr., sells, the same year, from this one hundred and fifty acres the fifty acres on which this early settlement was made, to Zenas Huggins, who occupied it as before stated for some thirty years.

Some years ago, while driving over these premises, which are now a portion of the Dunning farm, with our venerable friend, the late Doctor Richard Steel, I mentioned the fact to him of the early settlement there in 1791, and the record of John Huggins there in 1795, and asked him if he could throw any light on the question as to who was there in 1791.

He replied that it was a somewhat remarkable coincidence, under the circumstances, that he should know anything about it but the Huggins family came from Granville, Washington County, this state, where he, (Doctor Steel) was born in 1796, and had lived until he was thirteen years old, and he had often heard, during his boyhood, of John Huggins, who was unfortunate in business affairs, and to escape imprisonment for debt, went off into the Genesee country for retirement. Doctor Steel himself came to Auburn in 1817, but said that he had never mentioned this circumstance to

anyone, although he had known for years the two sons, John Jr. and Zenas, of whom he spoke very highly as prominent men in the early affairs of our country.

Of course, this does not fully establish John Huggins as the 1791 settler, but the probabilities are very strong that he was the man.

On Doctor Coventry's return to Geneva in March, 1792, the portion of his journal while passing through Aurelius is missing, but he made the trip east again in April, 1792, and thus describes the journey, after leaving Cayuga Lake, which was on Thursday, April, 26, 1792:

"Set out about 11:00 A. M.; found the road pretty wet, but not so bad as I expected. Two new settlements made since last winter. A good deep soil, but clay bottom west of the Outlet, but as soon as you cross that, it is in general a most excellent soil, with a free lively soil at three feet depth, and deep black on top; considerable hemlock wood, and the country more uneven, and some places, pretty stony for this country. Causeways and bridges float off, and a number of trees fallen across the road so as to render it impossible for carriages, without a deal of trouble. Arrived at Buck's about an hour before sunset." From this we find two more settlements added in the spring of '92, on the eighteen-mile stretch between Cayuga Lake and Elbridge probably neither of them, Hardenbergh nor Dr. Coventry, would have mentioned the name.

Another eastward trip was started on Saturday, 7th of July, 1792, which possesses an item of interest for us as it makes the first reference on record to the settlement of Hardenbergh, the journal reading as follows:

"Set out about 10 A. M. for Albany, found the road good for about six miles, then muddy to Cayuga Lake. The boat being on the other side, was obliged to cross the lake in a canoe, with one Parker. It was considerable rough; paid 2 s. ferriage and baiting.

Baited again at Major John Hardenbergh's, when met VanCeldon, and rode to Buck's which reached after sunset."

This reference to Major Hardenbergh, would seem to locate him at his forest home on the Owasco Outlet, as early as July, 1792, which is about one year prior to the time heretofore accepted as the date of his settlement here and as given by so good an authority as Hall's *History of Auburn*. This date, I understand, has been confirmed by family papers and letters, recently discovered.

General Clark has collected many interesting facts in reference to the arrangements for, and the opening of the Genesee road, in 1789 and 1790, which it seems was commenced by state aid, but very materially assisted by emigrants to the Genesee country in which the Wadsworths, who settled there in those years, rendered valuable assistance. This material would form a valuable historical paper of itself. This road was the first public road opened in New York State west of Utica.

I notice one especially interesting point of local history to us from Judge Porter, who was prominent in the early history of the Genesee country where he had some milling interests near Canandaigua; Judge Porter made several trips between that point and Albany in those years, and in after years gave an account of the opening of the Genesee road, in which he writes as follows: "In February, 1791, I left again for the West; I made the journey in company with John Fellows, son of General Fellows, and two others, in a two-horse sleigh.

"At that time the only white settlements between Westmoreland and the Seneca Lake, were at Onondaga Hollow, where General Danforth and Comfort Taylor had settled, and at what is now Elbridge, where Mr. Buck had located himself. On this journey we encamped for the night in a fine hemlock grove, on the east side of Owasco Outlet, where Auburn now stands." That was ninety-nine years ago this month. Perhaps this is the anniversary of the occasion.

CHAPTER XV.

Formation of County—Its Soil, Minerals and Products—The Salt Industry—Erection of Towns.

Cayuga County was formed from Onondaga March 8, 1799, and then embraced Seneca and Tompkins counties. Geographically, this county lies about equi-distant from Albany on the east, and Buffalo on the west. It is the easternmost of the lake counties, having Skaneateles Lake on its eastern border, Owasco Lake in the interior, and Cayuga Lake upon the west, with Lake Ontario on its northern boundary. The counties of Oswego, Onondaga and Cortland being on the east, Tompkins on the south and Seneca and Wayne on the west. It extends from north to south fifty-five miles, with an average breadth of fourteen miles, and embraces an area of seven hundred and sixty square miles, exclusive of one hundred and sixty square miles of the waters of Lake Ontario, or 486,400 acres.

The drainage of the county is in a general northerly direction. The waters are discharged into Lake Ontario with exception of the streams diverted southward by the table lands in the town of Scipio and the watersheds of part of Sempronius and Summer Hill. The surface of the county generally is either level or rolling and is susceptible of easy cultivation. The only exceptions are the hills that border the valleys of the Salmon creeks in the towns of Venice and Genoa, and those in Niles, Moravia, Locke, Summer Hill and Sempronius.

Cayuga County is noted for its beautiful lakes, of which the most important are Ontario, Cayuga, and Owasco. Cayuga Lake on the southwestern border of the county is forty miles long and in places, exceeds three miles in width. It is three hundred and

eighty-seven feet above tide water. Owasco Lake is seven hundred and seventy feet above the sea level and has a length of ten and three-fourths miles with an extreme width of one and a fourth miles. It lies entirely within the county. Cross Lake, which is about five miles in length by one in width, is formed by the widening of the Seneca river over a shallow basin. It lies in the northeastern part of the county. Besides these there are Duck Lake, Mud Pond, Otter Lake, Parker Lake and Summer Hill Lake.

The Seneca river is the largest stream in the county, although the Owasco Outlet is the most useful—itsself a branch of the Seneca. The Seneca receives the entire drainage of the immense watersheds that feed the Canandaigua, Seneca, Cayuga and Skaneateles lakes. Its volume varies considerably with the seasons. The principal streams in the south part of the county are the Cayuga Inlet and the Big and Little Salmon creeks.

The soil varies greatly in different parts of the county, and is consequently adapted to the successful cultivation of the various products adaptable to the belt of Central New York. The four southeastern towns, Moravia, Locke, Summer Hill and Sempronius, as well as a part of Niles, are better adapted to pasturage and dairy products than to grain, while the towns to the north of and including Owasco, Fleming and Aurelius—excepting the Seneca River basin—are largely composed of drift hills, bearing a deep soil. They were formerly covered with a heavy growth of timber, and they are still undiminished in productiveness after being cultivated for a century. They produce grass and cereals with equal luxuriance, but this is the great grain producing section of the county.

The principal fruit producing localities lie along the borders of the lakes, but fine fruits are grown in nearly every town in the county.

Valuable minerals underlie the soil in some parts of the county. In the town of Brutus, plaster beds have been worked and there is

no doubt but that the native material is here for a large industry in this product, but it is not carried on. Sennett is rich in limestone, and in Auburn the Onondaga limestone has been quarried extensively for public and private uses. Montezuma is underlaid with the rocks of the Onondaga salt group, the red shale of which makes it appearance along the canal to the west of Port Byron. This group contains all the gypsum masses of Western New York and furnishes all the salt water of the salines of the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga. Several brine springs exist in and about the village of Montezuma. The springs were known to the Indians, who showed them to the first white settlers. The brine was originally obtained by digging small holes in the ground a foot or two in depth in the marsh at the foot of the ridge upon which the village of Montezuma is situated. Subsequently, wells were sunk to the depth of forty or fifty feet by the whites, from which brine was obtained in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of salt.

Salt Creek, a branch of the Seneca is so called because salt water was discovered therein in 1807. The brine obtained there was similar in quality to that derived from the wells at Montezuma.

In 1810 a well one hundred feet deep was sunk by the Cayuga Manufacturing Company on the west side of the ridge where Montezuma now stands. Near the surface a saline brine was encountered, but the great productive fountain was reached at the depth of one hundred feet.

Another well, sunk on the east side of the ridge pierced the great fountain of brine at a depth of eighty feet. At a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet the brine yielded eighteen ounces of salt to the gallon, in a third well.

In 1823, the salt made at the Montezuma Springs amounted to nearly twenty thousand bushels, of which one thousand were obtained by solar evaporation. That was the highest point reached in the production of salt in Cayuga County. The industry gradually decreased until it became extinct. Several causes are given for the

failure of the salt industry in this county, the principal of which were the lack of suitable pumps and the fact that rent must be paid to the owners of the ground. At the Onondaga Springs, the ground is furnished free of charge by the State. The Montezuma brine is however, somewhat inferior to the Onondaga. Its saline properties are about seventy per cent of that of the Geddes solution and about sixty-five of the Liverpool product. Also it contains more troublesome impurities.

In 1840, the Legislature made an appropriation for procuring, if possible, a supply of brine from which salt could be manufactured advantageously. A shaft was sunk to a depth of two hundred feet and opened a vein of brine much stronger than any before found in this county. But nothing came of the project, although it is said the well was carried down to a depth of six hundred and fifty feet.

In 1858, the State appropriated seven thousand dollars to develop the Montezuma salt springs, and Colonel John S. Clark and William H. Carpenter of Auburn were appointed to superintend the operations. Two borings were made, but in neither was the brine of sufficient quality to warrant the erection of works. A third well was sunk one and a half miles southeast of the village and brine was obtained which was claimed to be equal to that of Syracuse. Two long blocks were built and the manufacture of salt was started in 1860. In 1862, Truesdale & Loomis were producing a salt of superior quality and the industry promised to become a factor in the commercial life of the county, but in 1863, an iron attachment to the pump fell into the well. It fitted the bore exactly and sealed it up forever.

About that time the competition of Michigan and Canadian salt began to render the manufacture unprofitable and it was abandoned.

In 1871, the State again attempted to foster the industry and appropriated three thousand dollars for that purpose, but after sinking a well to the depth of one thousand feet without promising results this effort also failed.

CHAPTER XVI.

Formation of Towns.

After the formation of the county in 1799, the several towns were set off as follows:

Aurelius, a "Military Township," January 27, 1789. Auburn was formed from Aurelius, March 28, 1823. Brutus was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Cato was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Conquest was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. Fleming was formed from Aurelius, March 28, 1823. Genoa was formed from the Military tract as Milton, January 27, 1789, but the name was changed April 6, 1808.

Ira was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. Ledyard was formed from Scipio, January 30, 1823. Locke was formed from Milton, now Genoa, February 20, 1802. Mentz was formed from Aurelius as Jefferson, March 30, 1802, but the name was changed April 6, 1808. Montezuma was formed from Mentz, April 8, 1859. Moravia was formed from Sempronius, March 20, 1833. Niles was formed from Sempronius, March 20, 1833. Owasco was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Scipio was formed from the Military tract, March 5, 1794. Sempronius was formed from the Military tract, March 9, 1799. Sennett was formed from Brutus, March 19, 1827. Springport was formed from Scipio, January 30, 1823. Sterling was formed from Cato, June 19, 1812. Summer Hill was formed from Locke, as Plato, April 26, 1831, but the name was changed, March 16, 1832. Throop was formed from parts of Aurelius, Mentz and Sennett, April 8, 1859. Venice was formed from Scipio, January 30, 1823. Victory was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821.

The government of Cayuga County was organized May 28, 1799, at the Court House at Aurora, by the assembling of the first Board of Supervisors. There were only seven members in that first board namely:

Joseph Grover, of Aurelius; Thomas Hewit, of Milton; Jacob T. C. DeWitt, of Sempronius; Silas Halsey, of Ovid; George Bailey, of Romulus; Abraham Mariele, of Ulysses; and Walter Wood, of Scipio.

The first board of the county, after the separation of Seneca County from its western border in 1804, met at Scipio, and was composed of ten members. They were Joseph Grover Jr., Aurelius; Augustus Chidsey, Scipio; Elijah Price, Owasco; Rufus Sheldon, Brutus; Silas Bowker, Locke; Charles Kellogg, Sempronius; Richard Townley, Milton; John Ellis, Dryden; John C. Barnes, Cato; and Isaac Smith, Jefferson.

In 1818 the Board of Supervisors still consisted of but ten members, namely: William Allen of Scipio, William Clark of Genoa, Nehemiah Wisner of Aurelius, James Leonard of Mentz, Charles Chamberlain of Locke, William Satterlee of Sempronius, Elijah Devoe of Owasco, Rufus Sheldon of Brutus, Augustus F. Ferris of Cato, and John McFadden of Sterling.

The town of Auburn was first represented in the board in 1824, Elijah Miller being the first supervisor from the town. In that year there were eighteen towns represented, Conquest, Ira, Springport, Victory, Venice, Ledyard and Fleming, having been erected in the meantime.

The records of the proceedings of the earlier board of supervisors indicate that the principal sources of local taxation were damages claimed by land owners for new roads through their lands, bridges over streams to perfect those roads, the support of the poor and bounties for the destruction of wild beasts.

One of the sources of amusement and profit of the early pioneers was hunting. The woods abounded with game. Deer, squirrels,

bear and wolves roamed the forest in incredible numbers and there were myriads of foxes, rabbits and raccoons. When the settlers began to raise crops and keep barnyards nearly all of these became very destructive. The wolves, powerful red-haired beasts, were dangerous, and the deer, squirrels and foxes were a constant menace to the crops and the barnyard. The squirrels became such a pest that whole townships would organize in grand hunts for their slaughter, but so prolific were they that these hunts were kept up for about thirty years. To exterminate the wolves a bounty was offered and paid. So it came that this bounty was one of the items for which taxes had to be raised.

Before the erection of the County Poor House in 1825, the expenses of the towns for the support of the poor were nearly equal to all other outlays. It would seem that all the "hardy pioneers" were not self-supporting.

The heavy expenses for the support of the poor led the supervisors, at their session in 1825, to proceed to the erection of a county poor house. It was built upon the farm of Thomas Stevenson in the town of Brutus. The building was completed in 1826, and fifty-two inmates were received. In 1827 the number had risen to one hundred and fifty. Pauperism was much greater in those days, per capita, than it is at present.

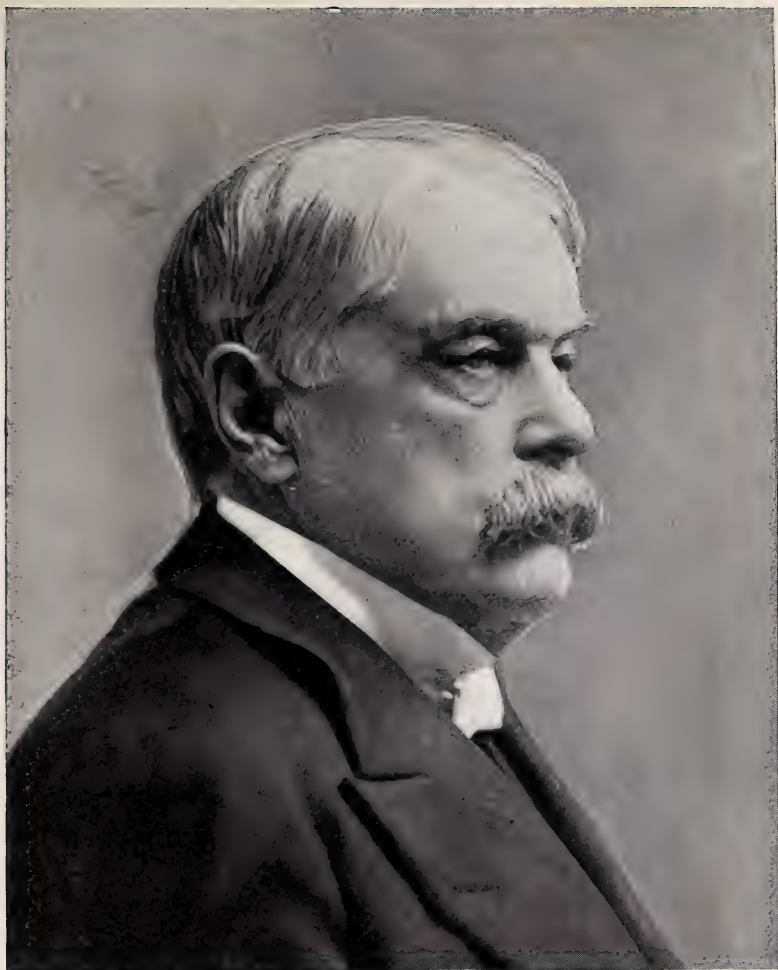
For several years after the organization of Cayuga County, the village of Aurora, which was then central and nearest the most populous towns, was its capital. It was never so designated by law, but was the place where the courts were held and where the supervisors convened; besides, it was regarded as the leading market town of the county. But when Seneca County was erected out of Cayuga in 1804 several other places set up claims to the county seat. Auburn was finally decided upon and county buildings planned. The Court House was completed in 1809. The archives of the county were moved to Auburn in 1807.

CHAPTER XVII.

Early Modes of Travel and Transportation—Roads, Stages, the Grand Canal—Dawn of the Railroad Era.

The modes of travel and transportation of the early settlers who came to Cayuga County, were circuitous, rude and toilsome. The late John I. Brinkerhoff in a paper which he read before the Cayuga County Historical Society of Auburn upon February 15, 1883, says: "They came with tented wagons and brought with them as much as they could carry of provisions and household stuff that would be necessary for them by the way. Gangs of men were working in Pennsylvania opening a road through the wilderness to the Genesee country, New York. Trees were cut down and logs got out of the way with now and then a corduroy bridge overswampy places, so their wagons could pass. Their progress was very slow, sometimes they would come to the end of the road,—that is they would come up to a company of men who had not got through their section and they would halt and help these men through to the next section. They did not find commodious hotels on the way, but every family who had got up a log house would take in all their little house would hold. So when near night they came to one of these houses, they would take bedding enough out of the wagons to cover the floor, and the women and children would sleep in the house, and the men would sleep in the wagons, and when night overtook them, and there was no house, the women and children would sleep under the tents in the wagons and the men on the ground under the wagons. After they arrived and built themselves a log house, then began the work of clearing and planting for sustenance."

"Provisions for the first year or two after their arrival were scarce, especially grains, and they had to economize pretty close."



DAVID WADSWORTH



As for meats, the game in the woods, and fish in the lakes and brooks furnished that until they raised beef, pork and mutton, so they never were in a starving condition. Mr. Brinkerhoff says: That his eldest brother George, when seventeen years of age killed sixteen deer the first season after they came here and about the same number the next season. They were two months on the road upon that journey. I do not know how early they could send anything by mail but for a time they had to send by messengers, or go themselves. For a number of years, and I think up to the time navigation commenced by the canal, their wheat market was at Utica, when they had more than they needed for home consumption; their threshing and marketing was done mostly in winter. They generally had sleighing during the winter months and sometimes in part of March. It would take about four days to take a load to Utica and return. They threshed by flails or tramped the wheat out with horses.

In 1791, a company was formed and duly incorporated, called the Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company. The object of the Company was to improve the facilities for transportation of goods and produce, and settled effects between the then growing West and East, and this company undertook to open a route by water from Schenectady to Seneca Lake. The condition of the route, although it had been known and used by the Indians for ages and also in later times by the pioneers in their journeys to the West, we find at this time to have been as follows: On account of the long distance round, and the difficulties attending the navigation of the Hudson river and the Mohawk between Albany and Schenectady the water was abandoned, and a land route, sixteen miles, adopted between those two places. On the Mohawk from Schenectady to Little Falls, a distance of fifty-six miles, no serious obstructions were found. The stream was broad and in many places deep, with an easy current and a smooth, unruffled surface.

Arriving at Little Falls a carry or portage became unavoidable. Light boats and canoes were carried by hand, while the heavy boats and bateaux were drawn three-fourths of a mile around the falls by ox teams over a difficult and rocky pathway.

The boats or bateaux used in these early days were generally from twenty to thirty feet in length, and four to six feet broad, flat bottomed and of light draught.

Upon the upper edge, and upon both sides of these boats ran a wale or plank their entire length, upon which the boatman, whose power alone propelled the craft, could walk.

The mode when moving against the current was to place one end of a pole upon the bottom of the stream and the other against their shoulder, and then by pushing, the boat would glide along under their feet, while they walked its length, much the same as a treadmill is moved by the animal propelling it.

After passing Little Falls, the next obstruction to free navigation was the shoals or rapids, at German Flats, as they were then called, now Herkimer.

From the latter place to Utica an easy passage was found. From Utica to Rome, however, the river was more shallow and was obstructed by logs and trees felled into it by settlers as a more expeditious manner to dispose of them than to burn them.

At Rome or Fort Stanwix as it was then known, a carry was necessary to reach Wood Creek, a small stream, which instead of emptying into the Mohawk, less than two miles distant, with an elevation of land of only two feet between them, flowed by a circuitous route of nearly thirty miles into Oneida Lake, and thence by the Oswego River into Lake Ontario.

The portage at Fort Stanwix was called by the Indians, De-o-wain-sta, the place where canoes were carried from one stream to another.

Through Wood Creek, therefore, and Oneida Lake, lay the route of these bateaux, by which they reached the Oswego River, thence

into Seneca River, passing Montezuma which was the stopping place for Cayuga County, and pursuing the course of that river in its windings and through the marshes into Canadaigua Creek which, being followed, would bring them to Seneca Falls, to find the last obstruction in the passage to Seneca Lake.

In this condition of navigation through Central New York, a bateau could with difficulty transport, with a crew of three men, between Schenectady and Seneca Lake, in fifteen to twenty days, one and a half tons of goods.

Many pioneer settlers reached their chosen lands for settlement, in the summer season in small boats or canoes containing their family and effects, over this long and tedious route. Others came in winter, upon rude sleds drawn by oxen through the wilderness over the narrowly cut out roads, with little else than the cutting done upon them, and in many places nothing but Indian trails or blazed trees to guide them through the forest.

A letter is here given which brings up a view of Cayuga County ninety-three years ago. It was written by Samuel Coonley to Joseph Smith of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., and who was the great grandfather of Mr. C. E. Almy of Auburn. Coonley's Corners, between Levanna and Aurora, are named after Samuel Coonley, who wrote the appended letter.

SCIPIO, May 21, 1814.

DEAR SIR:

I embrace the earliest opportunity to inform you of our safe arrival at this place on Tuesday the 10th inst. after a journey of Seven days. We found bad roads but had tolerably good weather and endured the fatigue of the journey as well as could be expected and we still enjoy a reasonable state of health hoping these may find you and yours enjoying the same inestimable blessing—I have made some enquiry about land since I have been in the Town tho' not so much as I wished by reason of the difficulty of obtaining such things as we really stand in need of—there is one farm adjoining

me of (I believe) something rising of One hundred Acres under good improvement the price will be probably about Thirty Dollars per Acre—another of one hundred and Thirty Acres under tolerable improvement buildings poor within about one Mile for about Sixteen Dollars pr. acre thought to be a great Bargain—with Several others in the Neighborhood—the few days we have been in the Town it has been remarkably wet which makes Farmers backward with their planting. The Season very Healthy—I must for this time conclude (being joined by my Family) in tendering you my warmest acknowledgement for past favors and desiring your future health and prosperity which is the earnest desire of

Your Sincere Friend,

SAM^L COONLEY.

Please to write by the bearer Humphrey Sharpsteen.

The Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company pursued a vigorous policy and in two or three years constructed locks at Little Falls, some of which are still visible, improved the condition of the river at German Flats, removed obstruction between Utica and Rome, built a canal at the latter place to connect the Mohawk and Wood Creek, and shortened the distance to Oneida Lake, by straightening Wood Creek nearly one-half, so that enlarged boats with five men could transport between the extreme terminal points of their improved navigation, twelve tons in ten days.

These limited improvements were said to have doubled the value of the lands lying contiguous to their line of inland navigation. For many years this was the popular route to the West through Cayuga County.

The success of this enterprise had its effect, together with the increase of population, and the extended area of cultivation, in the ultimate construction of the Grand Canal, which became daily more and more apparent, a public necessity.

In August, 1816, the Grand Canal project had been so fully discussed, and so well understood, that we find records of favorable

legislation and a commission duly appointed to cause books of subscription to be opened at various points along the line, to solicit donations of land or money to aid in its construction.

A committee for this purpose, in the village of Auburn consisted of the following named gentlemen, viz.: Joseph Colt, Elijah Miller, and John Haring.

The work was at length commenced and the first spade in its construction was thrust into the ground at Rome near the old United States Arsenal by the Honorable Joshua Hathaway. The receipts of aid for the construction, by donation, were however insufficient for the proper prosecution of the work, and an application was presented to Congress, praying for aid, but President Monroe expressed it as his settled conviction that Congress did not possess a constitutional right to appropriate money for internal improvements.

This decision of the President was a great disappointment to the friends of the project, and drew from a resident of Auburn the following words, which should be printed in letters of gold and treasured in the archives of the Empire State:

"If Mr. Monroe thinks, that by his refusing any assistance to the people of this State, in the execution of the grand project which is now in the full tide of successful experiment, he can damp the ardor of the people, he is greatly mistaken, and every attempt to discourage their operation will but stimulate them to still greater exertions. Rich in population and resources, united by ties of common interest, commanding the internal commerce of a vast and fertile region—New York—single and alone, has breasted herself to the mighty work. She will triumph in its accomplishment—and the glory will be her own." So spake and wrote Thomas M. Skinner.

In July, 1820, the Grand Canal had been so far completed as to allow boats to run between Montezuma and Utica three times a week, taking two days for the trip, and fare four dollars. Stages

were found in waiting at the principal places on the canal to convey passengers to villages on the turnpike.

The locks at Little Falls were completed and the water let into the canal, on the 18th of November, 1821, which extended the trip of the packet boats from Montezuma to Schenectady.

On the 29th day of September, 1825, a meeting of the citizens of Auburn was held at the Western Exchange tavern, kept by Holt and Curtis, with Doctor Erastus Humphrey in the chair, and William H. Seward, secretary. That meeting passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hail with great satisfaction the approaching completion of the Erie Canal, the most **SPLENDID WORK OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT UNDERTAKEN IN ANY COUNTRY**, and that we will heartily concur with our fellow citizens in other parts of the state, in celebrating the same.

Resolved, That Jno. W. Hulburt, Elijah Miller, Erastus Humphrey, S. W. Hughes and G. Ash Gamage, Esqrs., be appointed a committee to correspond with other committees and report at a future meeting.

The final completion was in October, 1825, which was duly celebrated at the principal places along its entire length.

The celebration for Cayuga County was at Port Byron on the twenty-seventh day of the month. Auburn was fully represented by her ablest and best men, with Myron C. Reed of Auburn in the chair as vice-president of the day, and who addressed the assemblage. On this festive occasion an ox was roasted whole; toasts and speeches and the firing of cannon, were amongst the demonstrations of general joy.

Port Byron and Weed Basin vied with each other many years as to which should be considered the landing place or port of entry for the village of Auburn. Stages were placed upon both routes to connect with the packet boats. Heavy public wagons to transport

merchandise and products between Auburn and the canal, formed a business for a large number of persons many years.

Uncle "Nat" Williams was one of the favored and favorite of those hard working teamsters. This was Auburn's outlet for passengers and property except by the lines of stages of which we shall speak directly, for nearly fourteen years.

The roads through our county when first cut through the forest, followed as closely as practicable, the old Indian trails, and in 1790 and 1791, a party of emigrants under the direction of General Wadsworth, improved the road through the wilderness, between Whites-town and Canandaigua.

In 1797, a law was passed authorizing the raising of \$45,000 by lotteries to improve the various roads of the state, and the sum of \$2,200 out of that fund was appropriated to the improvement of the great Genesee road.

The great Genesee road through Cayuga County was substantially the old road from Skaneateles or Mottville by Franklin street to Auburn and thence nearly on the line of West Genesee street, to Cayuga ferry about one mile north of the present village of Cayuga. In the same year, 1797, the Cayuga Bridge Company was incorporated, called the Manhattan Company, consisting of John Harris, Thomas Morris, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Charles Williamson, and Joseph Annin, the latter sheriff of Cayuga County in 1800, the year of the completion of the bridge. The cost of the first bridge was \$25,000, and the total length of it one mile and eight rods.

In the year 1800, an act passed the Legislature incorporating the Seneca Road or Turnpike Company. This road as cited in the act was to run between the house of John House, in the village of Utica and the Court House in Canandaigua, substantially covering the ground of the great Genesee road.

The trustees of this company were Charles Williamson, Benjamin Walker, Jedediah Sanger, and Israel Chapin.

The act required the road to be six rods in width and twenty

feet of it in the center to be covered with broken stone or gravel to the depth of fifteen inches. Toll gates were to be ten miles from each other, and the toll for a two-horse vehicle, twelve and a half cents; four-horse, twenty-five cents. No persons passing to or from public worship on Sunday, going to their common labor on their farms with their cattle or teams, carrying firewood, going to or returning from mill for the grinding of grains for family use, going to or returning from any funeral, shall pay any toll in the town in which they reside.

The Cherry Valley turnpike was also laid out in the year 1800, which ran from Cherry Valley in Otsego County to the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, there to connect with the great Seneca turnpike to the West.

An act passed the Legislature in March, 1804, giving Jason Parker and Levi Stevens the exclusive right to run stage wagons for seven years on this new turnpike, between Utica and Canandaigua. This was the first line of stages that ever ran through Cayuga County.

The number of passengers in each wagon was limited by law to seven adults, and the stages made two trips per week. In 1805, the year following, a line was extended eastward from Utica, by John Post, who fitted up three stage boats or bateaux with seats and oilcloth covering. These boats ran to Schenectady assisted by the current of the river, and were brought back by men with poles as has been heretofore described.

The surplus product of the county, and the merchandise used, were often taken to and from Albany by teams over the new and imperfect roads of the day. These long journeys consuming more than a week's time were, however, not without interest.

A neighborhood of farmers would set out together, with loads, assisting each other as occasion required, over hard roads, and heavy inclines, congregating at noontime, by the side of some shaded stream or bubbling spring to bait their teams and enjoy

their luncheon, and at night to assemble at the wayside inns of the period to enjoy the hospitalities of mine host.

In 1809, Isaac Sherwood of Skaneateles became the partner of Jason Parker of Utica, in the stage lines through this county carrying the United States Mail.

In 1816, a line of stages left Canandaigua and Utica every week day to run through in thirty-six hours. The proprietors of this line were Thomas Powell, Jason Parker, I. Whitmore, Aaron Thorpe and Isaac Sherwood & Co.

In connection with this line of stages another company ran East from Utica a tri-weekly line for Albany.

The parties above mentioned, constituted the proprietors of what is familiarly known as the Old Line Mail, upon this growing thoroughfare, and who maintained undisputed and unmolested occupation and control up to the year 1828, nearly or quite twelve years, when the Pioneer Line, in opposition, was placed upon the route.

The history of this bitter opposition is not without interest, and a portion of it is here submitted. The public mind in the year 1828, was unusually excited and disturbed; the tariff question, the temperance question, and political anti-Masonry, swept through the country like a whirlwind, and that was probably one of the most vindictive seasons of political warfare ever known to the state.

During this season of excitement, the question of a more strict observance of the Sabbath, was another theme for discussion in the streets, debate upon the platform, and discourse from the pulpit. Public journals espoused the cause—some for it and others against the wisdom of the course pursued by its advocates; public meetings were held throughout the country and a call for a convention was made to be held in Auburn, on the 13th of February, 1828, at which twenty-two delegates appeared. A few of those delegates had been

engaged in stage business, and the remainder known as men of extraordinary zeal in matters of religion.

The citizens of the village were astonished to find as the result of the deliberations of this body, the appointment of commissioners to establish a line of stages from Albany to Buffalo which should travel six days in a week only; to which line of stages the persons present as members of the convention and as individuals, pledged their patronage, support, influence and exertion, declaring it to be the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that it must prevail.

The commissioners so appointed were John T. Norton, of Albany; Jonathan Crane, Schenectady; Elizur Goodrich, Abram Varick, and Edward Vernon, Utica; William Brown, of Auburn; William Tilman, Geneva; H. W. Taylor and Walter Hubbel, of Canandaigua; A. Champion, William Atkinson, Josiah Bissell, of Rochester, and Thaddeus Joy, of Buffalo. A convention was also held in the city of New York at which two hundred and fifty delegates were present, two-thirds of whom were clergymen.

This convention formed and organized a grand national society for promoting the observance of the Christian Sabbath, based upon the principle of requiring from each member a pledge in writing to patronize those lines of conveyance by stages, steamboats and canal boats, which travel six days in the week only, to the exclusion of all others.

Subscriptions were circulated through the state and large sums of money raised for a new line of stages between Albany and Buffalo, to be called the Pioneer Line, which was in due time placed upon the route, not, however, before offers were made by the proprietors of the old line, to sell out their entire stage property, and retire from the business, leaving the field open to the new line, but their offer was rejected and the gauntlet thrown down for the terrible stage war that followed.

The old line proprietors consisted of the following parties, viz.: Jason Parker, A. Shepard, S. D. Childs, and S. S. Faxton of Utica;

Isaac Sherwood of Skaneateles; J. M. Sherwood of Auburn; C. H. Coe of Canandaigua; Adams & Blinn of Rochester; B. D. Coe of Buffalo; E. Phillips of Syracuse; S. Goodwin, Madison; William Storey, Cherry Valley; Asa Sprague of Schenectady; and A. Thorpe of Albany.

Auburn was the grand central battle ground for the rivals, for during the ten preceding years, lines of stages had been placed upon the new and improved lateral roads leading to Homer, Ithaca, Levanna and Aurora, as well as to Oswego and other points in the northern part of the county, so that here a large amount of travel concentrated to take passage east and west by the through lines. The Pioneer Line interest obtained control of the Western Exchange hotel, the best then in the village, and hoped by refusal to accommodate old line passengers and by turning Sherwood's horses from their stables into the street, to steal the march upon their rivals. A few days, however, sufficed to fit up the brick block standing upon the north side of Genesee street, opposite the old Bank of Auburn, as a hotel, which was opened by John H. Bacon and Thompson Maxwell, as the Bank Coffee House, and the general headquarters of the old line.

The people of Auburn did not remain quiet spectators in this grand stage tournament, but came to the rescue of the Sherwood Line, in large respectable numbers. A public meeting was held in the Court House yard, in front of the Court House, on Saturday, 23rd of August, 1828, with Henry Polhemus in the chair and Barnabas Smith as secretary. The Reverend M. Jefferies of Mentz, stated the object of the meeting.

A series of resolutions were adopted from which we extract the following:

Resolved, That as the sense of this meeting, all associations and combinations of men, formed to prescribe and dictate to others, in what manner they shall observe and keep the Sabbath, are subversive of the free exercise of the right of conscience; that the

members of this meeting, hereby enter their solemn protest against the forming or organizing any religious party in politics.

Archibald Green, William H. Seward and Doctor Campbell Waldo, were appointed a committee to prepare and publish at length in pamphlet form the proceedings of the meeting.

A paper published in Auburn by U. F. Doubleday called *The Gospel Advocate*, under date of September 13, 1828, had the following allusions to this subject: "The Pioneer line of stages, had it been started on the principles of fair competition, would have excited no emotion beyond the individuals concerned, but when it was established for a religious purpose and in tones of authority demanded the patronage of the religious part of the community, thus endeavoring to enlist the prejudices of society against individuals who had long been faithful servants of the public, it excited the just reprobation of an insulted community."

A new outfit of splendid light stage coaches carrying only six passengers, built expressly to contend with the Pioneer Line, were gotten up by J. M. Sherwood & Company, called the Telegraph Line and placed in service. This popular line was manned by their most experienced and careful drivers, and their best and fleetest teams, and ran night and day, and met with unqualified success.

A stage journey under such circumstances was far from being unpleasant; on the contrary at certain seasons of the year, when the roads were in good condition, and the woods were clothed in their livery of green, the fields waving with their bountiful crops or dotted over with flocks and herds, it afforded to the stage passenger a moving panorama of Nature's loveliness and beauty entrancing to behold.

The facilities for expression of public sentiment through the columns of the press, were not then as now, and the popular voice usually came through public meetings by resolutions.

A meeting was called June 9, 1828, at the Bank Coffee House, with Lyman Paine in the chair and Parliament Bronson, secretary.

The object of the meeting was expressed in the resolution following, which we select from a series passed at the meeting:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to erect a new hotel in this village on a scale suitable to the wealth and importance of the village, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to select a site: Allen Warden, Joseph T. Pitney, J. H. Hardenbergh, Amos Underwood, Elijah Miller, Ezekiel Williams, Abijah Fitch, J. M. Sherwood, Hugh Watson, Lyman Paine and P. Bronson."

The committee agreed upon the site and the American Hotel, later the St. James, was erected by J. M. Sherwood and opened on the first day of January, 1830, by Thomas Noyes, from Rochester. Offices in the hotel were prepared for the immense stage business of the time, in which, for several years, was seen the bland and courteous agent, Consider Carter. The building of this new hotel, the inauguration of the Telegraph Line of stages, the failure to secure the mail contract, combined, seemed to be the turning-point in the destiny of the Pioneer Line, for it now began to wane and soon to show the sere and yellow leaf and finally break down, and withdraw altogether, leaving the old line for the next seven years and J. M. Sherwood & Company, masters of the situation up to the eighth of January, 1838, when his stages were withdrawn from the road, and many of his horses, and placed upon the Auburn and Syracuse railroad. These stage teams drew the cars upon wooden rails, between this place and Syracuse, up to the fourth of June, 1839, when they in turn gave place to the iron horse east of Auburn.

In the month of February, 1828, the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements submitted a report to the Legislature in which they say in part: "that in particular districts and for particular objects within this state, improvements by railroad can be usefully extended but that they can bear a fair competition with well located and well supplied canals remains to be proved; and while railroads

are of minor consideration to canals, yet as tributaries to them they will become of vital importance."

In conclusion they state that the convicts unemployed upon contracts in the prison can be used in building the railroad and as the ground and material between Auburn and Weeds Basin are of the most favorable character for the construction of the proposed road they unanimously direct their chairman to prepare and ask leave to present a bill for that purpose.

Various plans and projects for a railroad to the canal were submitted and discussed by the people. The one from Auburn to Syracuse was finally adopted.

A public meeting was held at the Western Exchange, in January, 1832, at which a resolution was passed that an application be made to the Legislature for a charter to construct a road to the canal. Wm. H. Seward then in the State Senate, procured the passage of a bill for the charter which was obtained on the first of May, 1834.

The organization of the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad took place in January, 1835.

Honorable Elijah Miller was elected president and A. D. Leonard, G. B. Throop, N. Garrow, J. M. Sherwood, S. Van Anden, Richard Steel, John Seymour, Abijah Fitch, E. E. Marvine and Allen Worden of Auburn and Henry Raynor and V. W. Smith, of Syracuse, directors. E. F. Johnson and Levi Williams were appointed engineers and Levi Lewis superintendent.

The survey commenced in the April following, and about six months' time was consumed in surveying and locating the road. Contracts were let and the work of construction commenced in December. The first payment made to contractors was in January, 1836.

The progress of the work on this road was attended with difficulties and embarrassments greater perhaps than any other line of road ever built in the state. It encountered the financial disturbance of 1837, the extraordinary advance in the prices of provisions, labor

and material, enough to dishearten and discourage any but the men of indomitable energy and perseverance constituting its board of directors. Later in its history we find in the board the names of Amos Underwood, Alfred Conkling, J. H. Chedell, Thomas Y. How Jr., John Wilkinson, C. C. Dennis and George H. Wood. The track was laid with wooden rails so that on the eighth of January, 1838 several cars of excursionists were taken to Geddes by J. M. Sherwood's stage teams, which continued to be the motive power as before stated, up to June 4, 1839, at which date the wooden ribbons had been removed and iron rails substituted so that a locomotive engine, the *Syracuse*, with Mr. Perry, who was then master mechanic, as engineer, took a train with officers and invited guests to Syracuse. The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad was first conceived as a link in the line of transportation from the head of Owasco Lake and a feeder to the Erie Canal. Its terminus in Auburn was to be on the southerly side of the Outlet, near the stone mill, there to connect with the Auburn and Owasco Canal.

The large building on the southerly side of East Genesee street, known to many as Richardson's livery stable, was built by Charles W. Pomeroy, for the freight depot and was for several years used for that purpose, and there are residents of this city who will remember seeing cars across the bridge near the mills.

This railroad, by its charter, was allowed to carry freight, a privilege denied for several years to all other roads running parallel with the canals.

William G. Fargo, of express notoriety, commenced his eventful life in the transportation business in this Genesee street freight depot as agent. He was followed by Deacon S. W. R. Arnett, who in due course of time was succeeded by George C. Skinner, who if occupied the position up to the time of the consolidation of the Auburn and Syracuse with the Rochester road.

The freight cars used at this time upon the railroad had but

four wheels each, and were considered fully loaded when they had received thirty barrels of flour or three tons of goods.

These cars were drawn by horses owned and driven by Jebez Gould, from the freight depot to the car house on Van Anden street, one at a time.

At the latter place, they were coupled up into trains of twelve or fourteen cars, ready for the engine which took them to Syracuse, to be delivered into the company's canal warehouse where, for a time, Henry Underwood of Auburn was agent. Uncle Nat Williams withdrew his teams from the road to the canal, and in consideration was appointed freight conductor on the Auburn road, and as no other road was permitted to carry freight, he was undoubtedly the first man who held such a position in this state. Mr. Williams retired on the fifth day of September, 1841, and J. Lewis Grant was appointed to succeed him, that being his first engagement upon any railroad.

The location of the passenger depot on its present site was by Legislative enactment, the result of a long and heated quarrel among the property holders and others in the village. On account of the heavy grade and sharp curves it was found impossible to run the engine through the streets to the depot on Genesee street.

The question then arose as to where a depot should be located. Some advocated Seymour street, others Van Anden street, and, singular as it may appear at the present day, quite a large number of people advocated the south side of Dill street opposite Tallman's livery stable. Appeal to the Legislature resulted in a law which remains to this day upon the statute books, fixing it where it now stands.

The first telegraph office in the city of Auburn was opened in the old depot in May, 1846, and the first attempt to use it for the movement of trains on the road resulted in a collision between two passenger trains in the curve a short distance east of Fairmount station.

The train due from Rochester at four o'clock in the morning, had not arrived at half-past five, and as the engine to leave Auburn must be in Syracuse to return with a train at seven, it was ordered to go without the Rochester train, and leave Syracuse on time coming west. Meanwhile, the Rochester train came in and was ordered to run to Syracuse, where the up train would be held by the telegraph until it arrived. The telegraph operator did not appear in the Syracuse office until after the up train had left and a collision was the inevitable result; splinters were plenty but no one seriously injured.

During portions of the year when freights were light and less than a full train was received during the day, for transportation, the cars containing it were attached to the passenger trains. The passenger cars, with a single exception, stood upon four wheels, with three compartments in each car, with seats for eight persons, four on each seat, face to face in each compartment, without sufficient room to move about or stand upright.

Side doors opened into each compartment through which the conductor or collector, as he was then called, could enter in discharge of his duties. His only mode of reaching these doors was by hanging upon a hand rail outside and near the top of the car while his feet rested upon a narrow foot piece along the length of the car of not more than four inches in width. Conductor George Williamson, one cold, snowy night lost his hold upon the hand rail and fell near Marcellus upon a bank of snow at the side of the road, from which he rolled under the wheels of the train at full speed, and received his death wounds. In the year 1839, the Auburn and Syracuse received the first eight-wheel passenger car, with an aisle through the center and platforms at each end, built by Stevenson & Company, stage coach builders in New York City. For several years this was the only eight-wheeled car between Auburn and Albany. There are some persons who will remember the old "diamond" car from the peculiarity of its construction. Soon after

the receipt of this new car, a circumstance of startling interest occurred that cast a gloom over the whole community. Samuel Wildrick, a favorite conductor, was crushed between this car and the depot doorway at Syracuse, the space being less than four inches wide, which caused his instant death. This took place as the evening train was leaving for Auburn, and he was not missed from the train until it had proceeded some three miles on its way, when it was backed up to find the lifeless remains of the conductor in the depot.

The company owned three locomotives built at Paterson, N. J., by Thomas Rogers. They had only two driving wheels each and weighed ten and a half tons, only about one-quarter of the weight of those now in use.

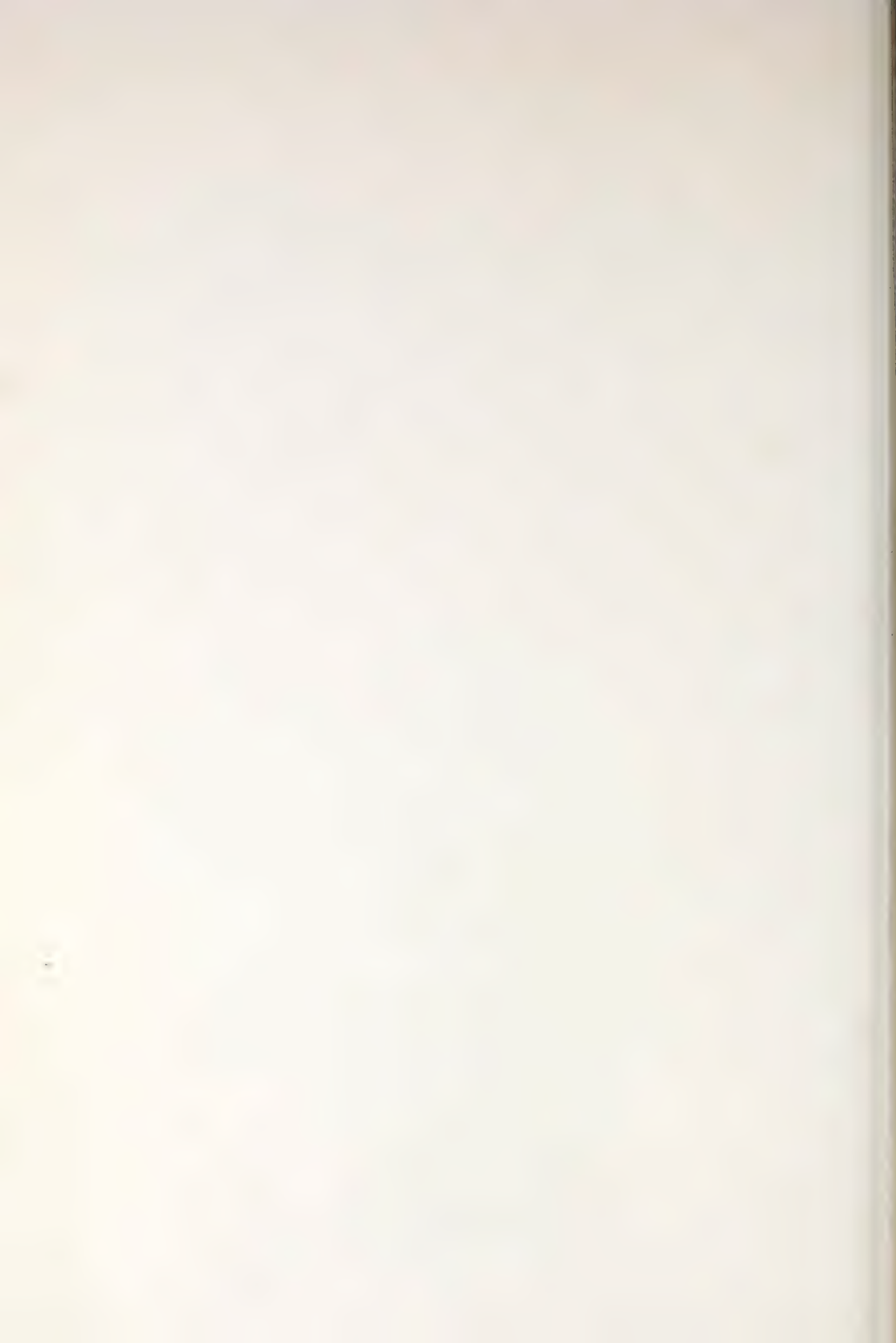
The train capacity of the engine was fourteen small cars, containing in all a total of four hundred and twenty tons or about four eight-wheel carloads of the present time.

The attempt was at first made to run the engines upon the wooden rails or ribbons but it was found impossible to keep them upon the track, and the idea was abandoned and the flat or strap rail was laid upon the timbers. Then followed the era of snake heads with all its attending results for a period of eight years up to 1847. Some may not be familiar with the term snake head. The flat rail used was two and a half inches wide, and three-quarters thick, laid upon one edge of the six-inch square pine timber and nailed down with spikes about one and a half feet apart. The weight of the train had the tendency to roll the iron upward and in so doing the spikes at and near the ends would break off or pull out and allow the rail to stand up like a section of a large hoop, sometimes a few inches only and often one to two feet.

These were called snake heads and woe to the engine or train that encountered one of them the contrary way. During the years of 1847 and '48 the flat rail was taken up and the road re-laid with "T" rail, the pattern now in use.



DAVID WADSWORTH, JR.



The emigrant traffic westward was at this time very heavy, it having wholly left the canal, and a law was passed, allowing all railroads to transport freight, by paying to the State the same rate of tolls exacted upon the canal, which together with prosperous passenger business, gave a traffic to the railroads that they were poorly prepared to take care of.

New engines of greater weight and capacity were in demand, and the enterprising firm of Dennis, Wood and Russell, C. C. Dennis, Charles P. Wood, R. F. Russell, of the commercial iron works of this city, constructed two; one of which, the *Buffalo*, went to the Attica road, and the other the *Wyoming*, was purchased by the Auburn and Syracuse Company, said to be one of the best of its capacity ever used upon the road. The engine was the first ever built in this country to work its steam expansively, by what is known to mechanics as lap and lead of main valves, a plan now universally in use. The superintendent of construction of this engine was William S. Hudson, with the firm of Rogers, of New Jersey, whose engines have a world wide reputation.

The first engine having driving wheels six feet in diameter, in use west of the Hudson River, was built for the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad, in 1848, by Thomas Rogers, of New Jersey, and was named the *How* after Honorable Thomas Y. How Jr., then and for the remaining years of the corporate existence of the company, its treasurer.

This engine was considered an unlucky one, and many mishaps occurred to it and to the trains to which it was from time to time attached. Upon one occasion it left Syracuse with a train of four coaches and one baggage car, being in charge of William Delano as engineer, and Thomas Hooper as fireman, and upon it for the novelty of an engine ride, were Howard Delano, brother of the engineer, and one of the directors of the road, C. C. Dennis. While running at a speed of fifty to sixty miles an hour, it left the track one mile west of Sennett station, completely wrecking itself and the whole train.

.The engineer and fireman were both killed. Mr. Delano slightly injured, and Mr. Dennis seriously, but who miraculously escaped with life, but somewhat disfigured forever afterward. The superintendent at this date was Elijah P. Williams; his assistant, J. Lewis Grant; the master mechanic, Melancthon W. Mason; conductors, W. H. H. Smith, Henry M. Frink and John H. Hudson; engineers, L. P. and G. W. Howard, E. R. Smith, R. D. and F. W. Grant and William Delano; the ticket agent A. G. Smith; track master Absalom Backus; conductor of work train, Matthew Sittser.

The Auburn and Rochester road was completed into Auburn the fourth of November, 1841, it being the last of the seven links in the chain of railroad between Albany and Buffalo.

Through tickets and baggage checks were then unknown, and as each one of these seven roads was managed and operated separately the passengers and baggage were unloaded at every terminus and the passenger compelled to select his baggage and have it duly chalked to the next place, to which he was also required to purchase a new ticket. This troublesome practice however, soon gave way to through baggage cars and through tickets for passengers in through cars. The consolidation of the Auburn and Syracuse with the Auburn and Rochester road took place in July, 1850.

The tolls on railroads for carrying freight were removed by a law passed in December, 1851, leaving all roads to carry goods of every description independent of the canal, to which they had for several years paid tribute.

At the opening of the Rochester road into Auburn, Robert H. Higham, Esq., was the superintendent and at that date, and soon after, the names of the following gentlemen will be remembered as conductors upon that road, and favorites with the traveling public, namely Harvey Neal, William Blossom, Jo. Holland, Job Collamer, Horace T. Cook and the veteran John Houghtaling, who was promoted from the baggage car and at one time the oldest in service of any conductor in the state.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EDUCATION IN CAYUGA COUNTY.

The mental development of the citizen is, or ought to be, the most important consideration of the commonwealth, and in this regard Cayuga County is not behind any part of the state. In the City of Auburn, for instance, the Board of Education has long been composed of men selected for their peculiar fitness for the position. Political and religious opinions are forgotten in the desire to have capable men in charge of the educational interests of the city. and it may be fairly stated that this loyalty to the welfare of the growing generation is a characteristic of the whole county.

In early days circumstances were not favorable to mental progress. The country was new, the people poor, and their surroundings demanded that their greatest efforts should be put forth to meet the wants of their physical natures. In those days also an education signified merely the ability to read, write and cipher. Any schooling beyond that, except for a professional man, was considered superfluous, if not derogatory. To fill the mind with a few facts, like a cistern with water, was the idea of education a hundred years ago. The hard-working people had not caught the idea that the mind of man may be so cultivated as to become an unfailing spring that cannot be pumped out like a cistern, and consequently they had not the true conception of the meaning of the word. Neither did they guess that true education develops moral force.

But in this our forefathers were not guilty of a fault. Their position and condition as inevitably excluded mental light as did the forest the light of the sun.

To cut down the forest, to sow seed and raise what crops they could to make a living, was the ever-present problem in the early days. Muscle, not mind, was at a premium. To be able to fell a tree was more important than to solve a quadratic.

The children of the first settlers of Cayuga County opened their eyes upon rude surroundings. Those settlers lived in log houses and generally were descendants of pioneers in other places, who had combated similar difficulties. Their education was very limited and if any of them wished to give their children some of these advantages which they themselves never enjoyed, how were they to do it? There were no competent teachers and no suitable books. But what they could do they did. They erected the log school-house and employed such teachers as circumstances provided.

The first school-houses in the county were rude buildings. The windows were small and far between, extra light being supplied by the capacious chimneys and crevices in the walls and ceiling. The floor and ceiling were of rough, loose boards through which the wind circulated freely, providing a ventilation much too good in cold weather. The cold, draughty room made the broad, open fireplace so distinctly a center of interest as to suggest the origin of fire worship among suffering heathen tribes. Around the blazing pile, the pupils upon their entrance would range themselves, and by repeated turnings would at length warm themselves and their coarse home-made clothing sufficiently to enable them to endure their chilly benches for a time, but for a short time only. This, of course, refers to the winter season.

When the county was first settled and for many years afterwards, books of any kind were a luxury. The library at home was made up of the Bible, a hymn book and an almanac. The school books were the reader and arithmetic with a "copy book" to write in.

The teachers of those days were an incompetent class. Poorly educated themselves they could not teach others what they did not know, and having had no training in the art of teaching they were poor instructors.

From 1789 to 1838 the State, from time to time, from the avails of lotteries, appropriations of public lands and from revenues derived from United States deposit funds and other sources, had been accumulating a fund, the income from which was annually applied to the support of common schools. In 1838 this fund had reached to nearly \$800,000.

From George Clinton down, every governor and secretary of state has advocated and encouraged the highest possible standard in our common schools. Laws for their betterment have been enacted and changed from time to time to make them more effective. The first general law was passed in 1795. It appropriated \$50,000 annually for five years to support the public schools. Previous to this monetary aid the State had, in 1789, devoted two lots of six hundred acres each, in each township of ten miles square, to the support of literature; this was the first step toward the grand system of schools which the State can boast to-day.

In 1835, eight academies, one in each senatorial district, were designated, and in 1838 district school libraries were established. In 1841 the supervision of schools was confided to county superintendents. In 1843, this was changed to a separate superintendent in each town. In 1856, the office of school commissioner was created and is still retained.

Free schools were established in 1849, to be abolished in 1851. In 1853 the establishment of free union or high schools was authorized by law. The real foundations of successful schools were laid between the years 1830 and 1850. Improved school books were introduced and the range of studies greatly enlarged.

The county supervision of public schools, established in 1841, and the organization of teachers' institutes were most efficacious

agencies for the betterment of schools. The first of these institutes was held in Cayuga County in 1842, and there was an attendance of more than five hundred teachers at the first three sessions.

By an act of Legislature, passed in 1843, the boards of supervisors of the several counties were directed to appoint county superintendents of common schools, and Elliot G. Storke was selected for that office in Cayuga County. Then real improvement in the character and conditions of the public schools of the county was effected. The investigations of the superintendent disclosed the fact that there were at that time two hundred and twenty-two district schools in the county, besides four in Auburn, but that only one out of the whole number contained more than one room. He also found that the school buildings were rudely constructed and greatly out of repair. The further fact was also revealed that the better classes refused to allow their children to be taught in such uncomfortable and unhealthy buildings, and in many instances the children of poor people did not attend school because the parents were unable to incur the expense of tuition, yet were too proud to endure the reproach of being exempted from that expense by the district trustees.

This condition was not peculiar to Cayuga County, but extended all over the state, and appearing in the reports of many superintendents, led the Legislature to take positive, remedial action. The office of county superintendent was abolished March 13, 1847, and thereby this county lost the valuable services of Elliot G. Storke. The office of school commissioner was substituted for that of superintendent.

With the establishment of normal schools to supply trained teachers; with a free school system; with buildings suitable for their purposes, and with valuable text books, the schools of Cayuga County compare favorably with those of any other part of the state. The City of Auburn is especially noted for the high efficiency of its schools, which are treated fully in another chapter.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF
CAYUGA COUNTY.

BY BENJAMIN I. C. BUCKLAND, M. D.—REVISED BY WILLIAM S. CHEESMAN, M. D.

In a history of the Cayuga County Medical Society, it is interesting to contrast this age of wonderful achievements with the environment of the stalwart medical pioneers who came into the woods of this beautiful lake region of Cayuga and Owasco a few years after John Hardenbergh from the east and Roswell Franklin from the south with flintlock on shoulder and axe in hand blazed a trail through the primeval forest. Substitute for our electric trolley and steam railroad system, the ox cart of the pioneer plodding slowly westward toward Cayuga bridge along the blazed Indian trail; for our automobile and bicycle, the ox team and saddle horse. For the telegraph, telephone, and daily paper, with its hourly report from the whole world, transmit all news and information by fire signals and smoke signals from hilltop to hilltop across the country, or by the swiftest messengers of those days, the Indian runners. Take away the stethoscope, microscope, fluroscope, hypodermic syringe, anæsthetics, and the compact medicine case, containing all the luxuries of modern pharmaceutical preparations, and replace the bulky saddle bags containing calomel, opium, antimony, guiacum, Peruvian bark, roots and herbs for decoctions, and the lance for bleeding. Then turn out the electric light, and by the smoking gleam of the pine knot see the old-time doctor equal to us in natural ability and professional enthusiasm. Faithfully he stands by the bedside of birth and death with willing hands and sympathizing heart, casting his bread upon the troubled

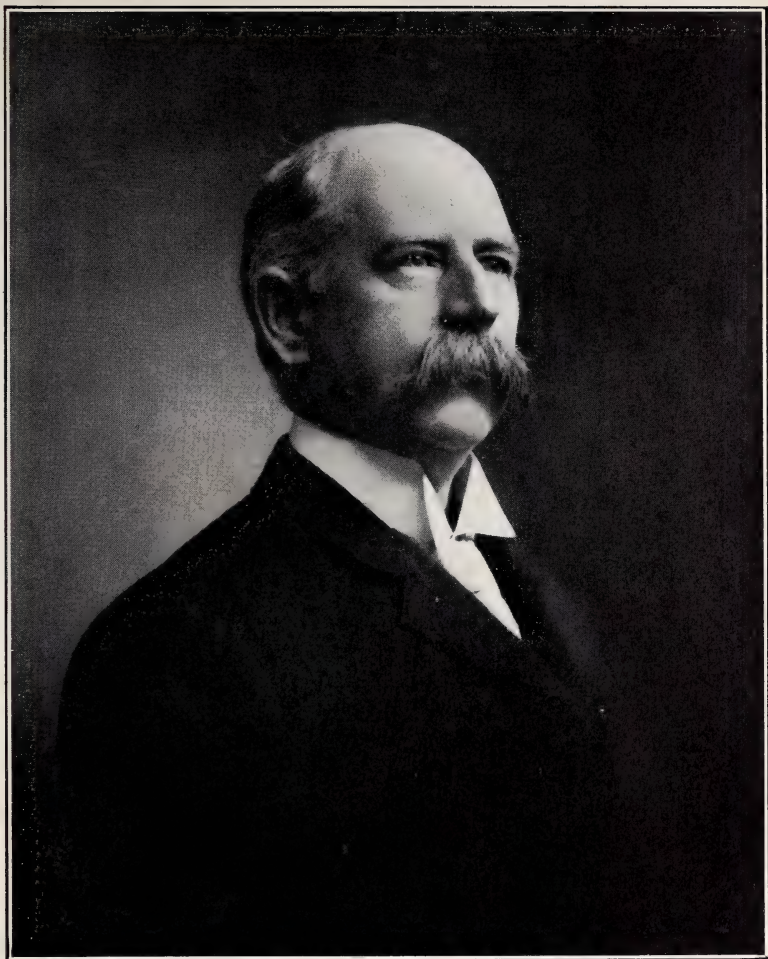
waters or pouring the oil of human kindness upon the tempestuous waves of frontier life—such is the type of men who in the primitive surroundings of a wilderness elaborated the principles of our Society, which have been the backbone of medical practice in this county for the past century.

On the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and six, the Legislature of the State of New York passed a law to incorporate county medical societies throughout the state, for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery. It required nearly a decade to unify the opinions of medical men and politicians as to the essentials of this law and to secure its enactment.

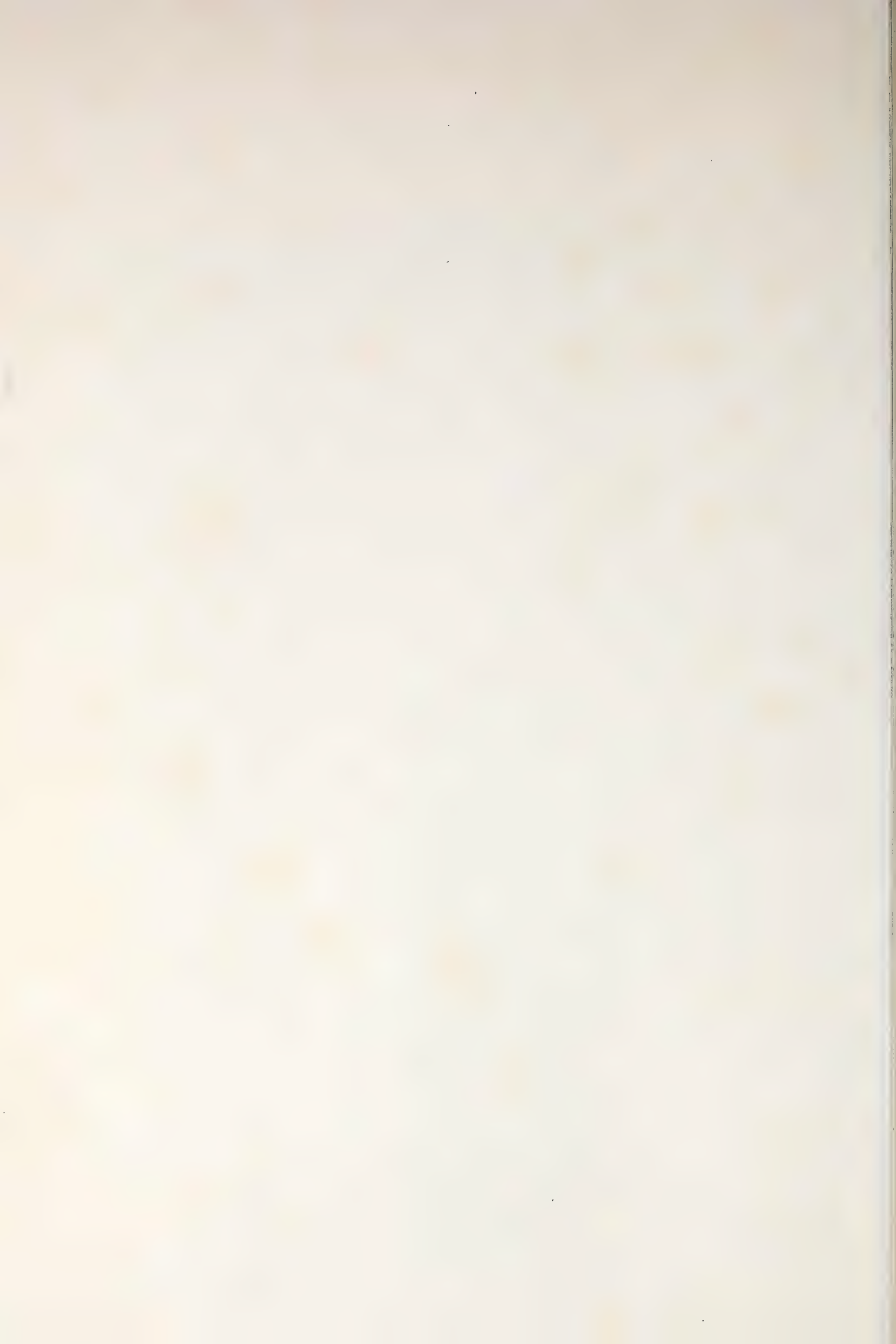
They builded better than they knew, for they thus established the medical profession upon an honorable, educational, and legal foundation. Let us recognize and emphasize the fact, that this was the first law in the Empire State to establish a regular legal standard of physicians and surgeons.

Physicians recognized by the State were in popular parlance called "regulars," and in later years by other schools nicknamed "allopathists." This law marked the parting of the ways of the educated physician and the popular charlatan. Agreeably to this ordinance, twenty physicians of this county held a meeting August 7, 1806, at the tavern of Daniel Avery, in Aurora, and organized the Cayuga County Medical Society.

Cayuga County had been formed only seven years before from the great Montgomery tract of forest land of Central New York, out of which Onondaga County had been taken one year earlier. The southern part of Cayuga County, with its fertile fields and fruitful Indian orchards, its healthful uplands covered with valuable timber, between the lakes, had been favorably reported by the soldiers returning from the war of exterminating the Indians in Sullivan's campaign in this section. Early settlers, therefore, selected here their homes, and most physicians first



B. I. C. BUCKLAND, M. D.



located in this part of the county. Aurora is historical, not only as being the birthplace of our medical society, but also for being the site of the first settlement made in Cayuga County (in 1789).

Hardenbergh's Corners had now been settled a dozen years—years of strife and bitter contention with Aurora for the advantage of becoming the county seat. When at last victorious, the inhabitants held a public meeting for the purpose of selecting a more euphonious and dignified name for the Corners. At this meeting Doctor Samuel Crossett, the first physician to settle in the county, proposed the name "Auburn," derived from Goldsmith's poem. Colonel Hardenbergh, the first resident and founder of this city, opposed the choice of this name on the ground that Auburn was synonymous with deserted village and the name would injure the town; in place of it he suggested "Hardenbergh" or "Mount Moria," while Captain Edward Wheeler proposed to name the place "Center." After a stormy debate "Auburn" was selected.

Although a subsequent meeting was held to induce the people to reverse this decision, the doctor's diagnosis has never been changed. The significant point of this interesting clause of early history is that this pioneer physician, Doctor Samuel Crossett, should have received the honor of naming this baby city, and thus scored for our profession a historic victory in civic affairs.

It is interesting to note from chronological data that our medical society is older by ten years than the village of Auburn, and forty-two years older than the corporate City of Auburn. Also it is the oldest medical society in Western New York.

But let us return to the first meeting of this venerable society, on the eastern shores of Cayuga's water, amid the murmuring pines and hemlocks of the primeval forest, and review in the light of a century's experience the work of these medical pioneers.

The minutes of the first meeting show that the following officers were duly elected from the twenty members present: Frederick Delano of Aurora, president; James McClung, vice-president;

Jacob Bogart of Fleming, secretary; Consider King of Ledyard, treasurer. Doctors Delano, Smith and King were appointed to draw up suitable by-laws for the society. The next meeting was voted to be held at the public house of Levi Stevens, in Scipio, November 6, 1806. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be filed according to law in the county clerk's office.

In the archives of our society as well as on the county records are found the following names of twenty physicians and surgeons who one hundred years ago founded our medical society:

Silas Holbrook, Moravia; Barnabas Smith, Poplar Ridge; Frederick Delano, Aurora; Parley Kinney, Sherwood; Jacob Bogart, Fleming; Ezra Strong, Scipio; James McClung, Genoa; Consider King, Ledyard; John Post, Milton; Josiah Bevier, Owasco; Isaac Dunning, Kellogsville; Asael Cooley, Fleming; Ebenezer Hewitt, Genoa; David Annaball, Moravia; Mathew Tallman, Scipioville; Luther Hanchet, Scipio; William C. Bennet, Aurelius; Joseph Cole, Hardenbergh's Corners; Nathan Branch, Cayuga; Nathaniel Asperwall, Genoa.

The hardships of our profession, its nerve strain and overwork, inevitably make the life of a doctor of few days and full of trouble. It is history repeating itself therefore, to state that in a few years we find new members, with new theories in the chairs and new discussions on the records.

For this pioneer band had gone the way of all the earth. But the work they aspired to accomplish as a medical society and not the achievements of the individual is the theme of this historical sketch.

At the next meeting of the society, November, 1806, there were thirteen present, who adopted the by-laws, elected Doctor Barnabas Smith, of Poplar Ridge, delegate to the first meeting of the New York State Medical Society. Doctors King and Smith were authorized to fix and obtain at an expense of eight dollars the present seal of the society. A tax was also levied of four dollars *pet capita*

to establish a medical library for the use of the society. Doctor Iddo Ellis, Joseph Cole, Ebenezer Hewitt, Nathaniel Asperwall, and Consider King were elected as a Board of Censors, to examine and judge of the qualifications of all persons desiring to practice medicine in the county. Medical societies were legally authorized to grant licenses and diplomas, through their board of censors and to recognize those legally granted in other states; to see that they were properly registered with the county clerk; to enforce all medical legislation, to prosecute irregular and illegal practitioners, and protect the people of the state from quackery.

The first candidate granted a license to practice medicine by this society was L. Q. C. Fuller, who presented himself at the first quarterly meeting, was examined by the censors in open session of the society, and was declared by them qualified to practice physic and surgery agreeably to the laws of the state.

He was required to take the following oath: "I, Doctor L. Q. C. Fuller, do solemnly declare that I will honestly, virtuously and chastely conduct myself in practice of Physic and Surgery, with the privileges of exercising which profession I am now to be invested, and that I will with fidelity and honor do everything in my power for the benefit of the sick committed to my charge." He then delivered a dissertation on typhus fever and was admitted to the society on payment of a membership fee of five dollars and two dollars for his diploma.

Medical meetings were to be held quarterly, on the first Thursday in February, May, August and November and provided for discussion of papers on current medical topics and dissertations by professional men of ability.

For the first decade meetings were to be held, and the library to be located at Scipio, this place being a compromise in the rivalry between Auburn and Aurora for the possession of the medical library, the medical meetings, and the establishment of a medical college. The first meeting of the society held in the village

of Auburn occurred on the sixth of February, 1817, at the inn of Canfield Coe. There were ten members present. The library had been transported there, and all books in cloth and board had been re-covered in calf and sheep. The expenses for same were audited and paid at this meeting. At the next quarterly meeting in May at this place the following amendment was added to the by-laws: "Any member of this society who becomes disorderly from the intemperate or excessive use of spirituous liquors, shall be suspended six months, and for the second offense shall be expelled from the Society. The members of this Society shall be the judge of the conduct of their officers and members and shall punish by fine, suspension, removal from office, or expulsion."

The membership fee was fixed at five dollars and a fine of one hundred cents was imposed on every member who failed to attend the annual meeting. The following unique regulations relating to the library, I also quote from the by-laws: "Every book shall be returned at the end of six months, and all books shall be returned at the annual meeting. The fine for detaining a book longer than this stipulated time shall be twelve cents for the first day and one cent daily until returned. The fine for damaging books shall be as follows: For every grease spot, blot or stain, the sum of twelve cents; every leaf torn one inch, twelve cents, and for every additional inch, twelve cents. All other damages to the books shall be appraised by the Society."

At an enthusiastic meeting held at Aurora in 1811, five years after the society was organized, a committee empowered with all the authority and influence of the society was appointed to act with the trustees of the Cayuga Lake Academy at Aurora to secure an appropriation from the Legislature for the purpose of establishing a medical college at said academy. This project failed, but was not abandoned, for five years later, at an annual meeting in Auburn, another committee, with similar power was appointed to apply to the Legislature for a grant for a medical school at Auburn. The

State Prison having just been located here, this committee succeeded in securing from the Legislature an appropriation of all the unclaimed bodies of deceased convicts, at the prison, for anatomical study, and the use of the prison hospital for clinical study; but no money was appropriated for building a medical school. A special meeting was held in January, 1820, at which the prison physician, Dr. Erastus D. Tuttle, was appointed to go to Albany at an expense of fifty dollars to the society, to persuade the Legislature to favor and assist this project. A petition and resolutions were also adopted at this meeting explaining in detail the feasibility of this medical college and the many medical educational advantages possessed by the City of Auburn. Two hundred copies of the same were ordered printed at the society's expense to promote this object.

So sanguine of the ultimate success of securing the necessary money and the charter from the State was Dr. E. D. Tuttle, that he erected a building on Genesee street in the City of Auburn, and with the abundance of anatomical and clinical material at the State Prison, and with the assistance of the members of this society as lecturers and teachers, conducted a creditable medical school in Auburn from 1825 to the year of his death in 1829. This Auburn Medical School, is still registered in the *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States* by R. L. Polk & Co., as "Number 228, Auburn Medical School, Auburn, N. Y."

Dr. John S. Morgan succeeded Doctor Tuttle as prison physician and continued the medical school on North street for a number of years, while the Legislature was annually besieged by the society for a charter. Hobart College was established about this time at Geneva, and through political sagacity obtained from the State in 1836, the money appropriation and charter for the medical school our society had started, and for which they had again and again attempted for twenty years to get the State's charter and support.

The medical school took with it to Geneva, Dr. Frank H. Hamil-

ton and Thomas Spencer, prominent members of this society—men who in after years became distinguished.

Geneva was a small town for such an institution, but still successfully retained the medical school for thirty-six years, when in 1872 it was again moved and located in the city of Syracuse, where for a number of years it was maintained by the members of the Onondaga County Medical Society, who furnished it gratuitous service as instructors and lecturers, until it was adopted as a medical department by the university of that city. It is favorably known to-day at home and abroad, for its high standard of requirements, as the College of Medicine of Syracuse University.

In 1830, the society instituted a plan of making a medical topographical survey of the county. The object was to ascertain the influence of climate, soil, different occupations, the moral and physical causes in the production of disease. Elaborate reports were made during the next five years, on lakes, rivers and marshes, and inhabitants; the quantity and quality of the diet of the laboring classes; the diet and mode of rearing children; moral and educational influence, the effect of religious enthusiasm, and intemperance in the use of ardent spirits; on the welfare and health of the people. The interest of the medical profession in this survey centered in the inquiry into the diseases of each locality, popular opinion respecting them, and the modes of home treatment, with popular ideas and superstitions regarding age, sex, and diet, as causes of disease. The prevailing opinion of professional men was also to be recorded in these reports and the most approved methods of treatment then known to medical science.

For the purpose of pursuing this scientific investigation two physicians were appointed from the members of this society residing in each of the towns of the county.

An historic landmark at the close of the first quarter of the century is here found recorded in the following list of physicians.

Only three of those elected on this Medical Survey Committee were charter members of the society.

John G. Morgan and Ches. Bradford were appointed for Auburn.

Wm. C. Bennet	"	Noyes Palmer	"	"	"	Aurelius.
Henry Follett	"	W. H. Williams	"	"	"	Brutus.
Nathan Boyd	"	Thos. B. Hoxsie	"	"	"	Cato.
Alvah Randall	"	David B. Wait	"	"	"	Conquest.
Isaac Brown	"	Hiram Bennet	"	"	"	Fleming.
D. R. Pearl	"	David D. Jessup	"	"	"	Genoa.
Allen Benton	"	Jno. Thompson	"	"	"	Ira.
Alex. Thompson	"	Thos. Siveter	"	"	"	Ledyard.
David G. Perry	"	Edward Finn	"	"	"	Locke.
Ira Doty	"	Hiram Eldridge	"	"	"	Mentz.
Josiah Bevier	"	Abel Baker	"	"	"	Owasco.
Chas. G. Toan	"	Stephen Mosher	"	"	"	Springport.
Andrew Groom	"	Phineas Hurd	"	"	"	Scipio
Uriah Veeder	"	Dr. Proudfoot	"	"	"	Sterling.
Sylv. Willard	"	Curtis C. Cady	"	"	"	Sennett.
Silas N. Hall	"	David E. Lord	"	"	"	Sempronious.
Consider King	"	Jared Foot, Jr.	"	"	"	Venice.

Dr. Frederick Delano, the first president of this society, was a prominent surgeon for the first quarter of a century in southern Cayuga County. He came to Aurora from Orange County in 1792, one year before John Hardenbergh came to his Corners. He was one of the founders in 1801 of Aurora Academy, the oldest in the county. In 1804 he, with other physicians, performed the autopsy on the body of Delaware John, an Indian who had murdered Mr. Ezekiel Crane, an early settler, near Seneca Falls, the previous year.

This first murder trial was held at Aurora, which was the first county seat of Onondaga County, and when Cayuga County was organized, its first court house was also erected at Aurora. It

was made of posts set in the ground with poles covered with brush resting on them.

The Indian was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung in the glen in the rear of the present site of Wells College. He wished to be shot like a warrior, with his rifle in his hand, but the Court denied him these honors of war and he submitted to his fate with the stoicism of his race. This was the first case of capital punishment with an autopsy in Cayuga County. Tradition says that the doctors secured the autopsy by purchasing the body from the Indian himself with a jug of rum, which he received and enjoyed before the day of execution.

Doctor Delano preserved the skeleton for anatomical study, and on his death it passed into the possession of his successors, Dr. Elisha Morgan, Dr. John Gridely, Dr. Alexander Thompson, and subsequently to Dr. Elijah P. Baker, who had it appropriately buried in the glen some seventy years after the autopsy.

Doctor Delano was a skillful surgeon. He performed successfully the operation of lithotomy on two young girls in Scipio as early as August 3, 1816. He was again elected president of the County Society in 1819 and 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824. He died at Aurora, July 26, 1825, at the age of sixty, having practised medicine thirty-three years at this place.

Doctor Joseph T. Pitney was the next surgeon of prominence in the County Society, which he joined in 1812, serving as secretary, censor and president, several different terms during an active membership of thirty-five years until at the January meeting in 1847, we find the following record; "Resolved, that Joseph T. Pitney be exhonored from any further tax in support of this Society and that he remain an honorary member."

At the time young Doctor Pitney began his practice in Auburn there was an epidemic which tested the combined skill of the earliest resident physicians, Dr. Samuel Crossett, Dr. Hackaliah Burt, Dr.

Joseph Cole and Dr. Erastus E. Tuttle. Among those who died was Robert Dill, one of the distinguished early settlers.

The crude methods of treatment of those pioneer days are interestingly illustrated by the following case. The mother-in-law of Robert Dill, while on a visit at Hardenbergh's Corners in 1814 had an acute attack of rheumatism. The following popular mode of treatment was adopted. A hole was dug in the garden five feet in diameter and four feet deep and into this pit the old lady was seated in a chair, covered with blankets and steamed with hemlock and medical herbs. The result of this treatment on this patient is not recorded. Research does not reveal that this was Doctor Pitney's case, but it does reveal that this patient was his own prospective mother-in-law. For we find recorded that on a beautiful Sunday afternoon on the ninth day of the following June, Doctor Joseph T. Pitney was married to the charming widow of the late Robert Dill. One of the many major operations performed by Dr. Pitney, was successfully tying the subclavian artery on the left side above the clavicle, for aneurism, in the case of a Scipio woman in 1841. Doctor Joseph T. Pitney died in Auburn, April 20, 1853, after practising surgery over forty years.

Lansing Briggs was born the next year after our medical society was organized. During his infancy his parents moved from the eastern part of the state to Scipio, where he was reared and educated. He early became a medical student of Doctor Phineas Hurd, while teaching in Scipio, and later in 1829, he studied medicine with Doctor Joseph T. Pitney, of Auburn. He graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institute at Pittsfield, Mass., and commenced the practice of his profession with Doctor John G. Morgan in June, 1831, in an office at No. 1 North street, Auburn, N. Y.

Asiatic cholera became prevalent in America the following summer and Doctor Briggs was commissioned by the health department of Auburn to visit Rochester and other cities where the disease was prevailing, to personally study sanitary measures of

prevention and treatment of this scourge. Doctor Briggs practised medicine twenty years before he made surgery a specialty. The practice of surgery of all this region of the country had up* to this time been monopolized by Doctor Pitney, whose health was now failing, and that practice gradually fell into the hands of Doctor Briggs.

In 1848 Doctor Briggs returned from a European trip filled with professional enthusiasm over the successful experiments in anæsthetics by Sir James Y. Simpson, which at that time were interesting the profession of all Europe. Although chloroform had been discovered as a chemical product in 1831 by Samuel Guthrie, of Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., not over fifty miles from our county, the honor remained for Doctor Briggs in the seventeenth year of his professional life to bring back 3,000 miles from Europe, the knowledge of its newly discovered anæsthetic and he was first in this part of the state to introduce its use in the practice of surgery. Doctor Briggs was also first to perform the capital operation of ovariectomy in this county, which he did successfully October 3, 1867.

Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., a surgeon of national reputation, was a student at the office of Doctor Briggs. Doctor Hamilton's early professional life was spent in Auburn, associated with the Auburn Medical School as student, instructor and lecturer and with this society as censor, secretary and librarian. He joined the Medical Society August 1, 1833. The next year he won a cash prize of \$25.00 given by this society for the best essay written by any member. When the Auburn Medical School was absorbed by Geneva's victory in obtaining the charter and appropriation from the State Legislature, Doctor Hamilton went to Geneva College as lecturer on surgery. In after years he won distinction not only as a professor of surgery, but also as an author of several surgical works of authority on both sides of the Atlantic.

The building of the Erie Canal opened a thoroughfare across

the county, diverting the western emigration from the Genesee turnpike through Auburn and over Cayuga bridge to the canal towns. Weedsport thus became the chief commercial center from which Auburn received and sent all shipments of merchandise. The construction through the swamps and lower water levels of the state increased the demands for physicians to attend the settlers who suffered not only from ague, typhoid and malarial fevers, but also from contagious diseases. Asiatic cholera, small-pox and other dreaded diseases were thus transported along the new highway into the country. The center of civilization of the county, until this time, had been in the healthful highlands along the southern lakes. Here were the churches, schools, and all the improvements. Newspapers were established and published consecutively at Levanna, Scipioville, Aurora and Union Springs, until the canal opened.

The diversion of interest from the southern part of the county to the new canal sections is illustrated by the location of the following officers of the medical society elected at an annual meeting in 1835: George W. Fitch, of Montezuma, president; Hermon D. Eldridge, of Port Byron, vice-president; William W. Williamson, of Weedsport, treasurer; Frank H. Hamilton, of Auburn, secretary; A. P. Thompson, of Aurora; O. W. Blanchard, of Victory, Samuel Gilmore, of Fleming, and Dennison R. Pearl, of Genoa, were elected censors.

Public interest was deeply stirred in the middle of the century by the trial of William Freeman, a quarter-blood Indian and negro who murdered the family of John G. Van Nest near the foot of Owasco Lake on March 12, 1846. On the part of the people this trial was conducted by Honorable John Van Buren, attorney-general of the state, and for the defense by Honorable William H. Seward, ex-governor of this state. The distinguished lawyer for the defense at this trial first employed the plea of moral insanity as a defense against a murder charge, establishing it by expert

testimony of twenty physicians—members of the Cayuga County and New York State Medical societies.

Dr. Blanchard Fosgate was a prominent witness in this trial; he had been the prisoner's physician at the jail and in the prison where he died August 21, 1847. He also assisted at the autopsy. Doctor Fosgate commenced the study of medicine at the early age of thirteen. He was an active member of our society for forty-five years and for twenty-two years the secretary of the same. He was the first to discover and publish to the medical world the antidote *caffein* in opium poisoning. He also originated the well-known domestic medicine "Fosgate's Cordial."

Homeopathy was introduced and practised in this county in 1841, by Dr. Horatio Robinson. Doctor Robinson graduated from the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass. in 1826, a few years before Doctor Briggs and Doctor Fosgate, and had practised the regular system of medicine in the eastern states about fifteen years. He studied the new system of "*Similia similibus curantur*" with a German doctor at Seneca Falls at a time when it had only thirty or forty followers in the country.

He was succeeded in his practice by his son Horatio Robinson Jr., with larger range of practice and popularity and later by his grandson, who is still an active practitioner.

In the earlier history of medical affairs in this county the medical society passed a resolution to publish in the secular papers such of their ethical principles as they deemed it advantageous for the public in general to know. The following quotation will illustrate some of their published declarations: "A physician can not pass successfully through his career without the aid of much fortitude of mind and a religious sense of all his obligations, of conscience, honor and humanity. His personal character should, therefore, be that of a perfect gentleman. The confidence of the people can not be awarded to any other.

"A physician in indigent circumstances is not permitted to

embrace or exercise any business which could degrade the character of his profession, such as keeping a tavern, gambling, victualling, or play-house.

“Any low trade or mercenary occupation is incompatible with the dignity and independence of the medical avocation. In such derogatory situation a physician forfeits the privileges of his profession.

“The vital importance of the medical profession requires that it should be practised with fidelity to its scientific principles and approved doctrines; with honor to all its members and with justice and humanity to the sick. A departure from the above principles constitutes quackery. Any physician or surgeon who divides his responsibility with a known quack, and associates with him in medical consultation, receiving a fee or the usual charge for such services, or practises with nostrums, secret medicines, or patent remedies is guilty of quackery.

“Public advertisements, inviting customers afflicted with defined diseases; promising radical cures; engaging for no cure, no pay; offering advice and medicine to the poor *gratis*; producing certificates and signatures, even of respectable individuals in support of the advertiser’s skill and success, and the like, are all absolutely acts of quackery which medical institutions should always repress, and punish by the rejection or expulsion of those who commit them.”

The discussion on medical ethics, and varied opinions on new systems of medical practice, and the strenuous efforts to quell quackery and reform the practice of medicine in the *anie bellum* days developed new legislation in medical matters, so unsatisfactory to members of the medical society that they sold their library at auction, and took no interest in society meetings for a dozen years.

The Auburn Medical Association was then formed and had a short and uneventful history during the early 50’s.

Asiatic cholera appeared in the county in 1850; and among the

many fatal cases was that of Dr. Leander B. Bigelow, physician at the prison and a prominent leader, for twenty-five years, in civic, social and medical affairs.

The Civil War called many physicians into service, prominent among whom were doctors David H. Armstrong, Theodore Dimon, D. Dudley and Cyrus Powers.

Many others who served in the rank and file in defence of the Union afterwards entered the medical profession.

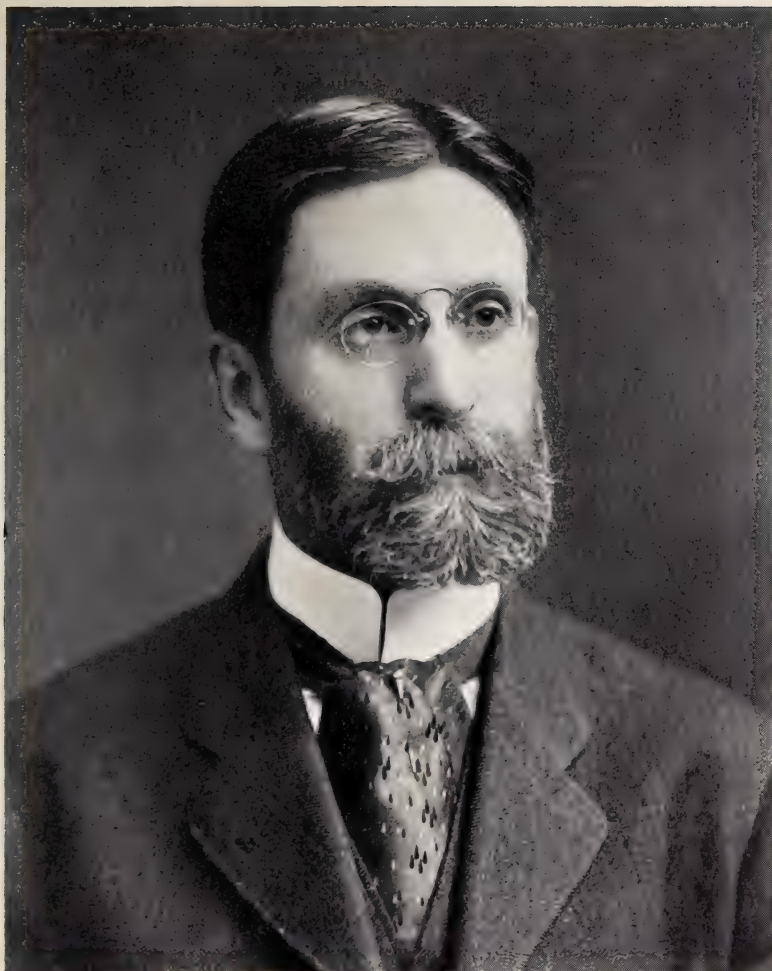
After the war the medical society was reinstated and has continued on a prosperous career of professional fellowship and regular meetings to the present time.

At a meeting of the society held at the Court House in the City of Auburn, July 10, 1867, I find the following resolution recorded, which I am pleased to use as historical evidence to prove that our society is not only the originator of the medical department of the Syracuse University, but also the founder of the Central New York Medical Association:

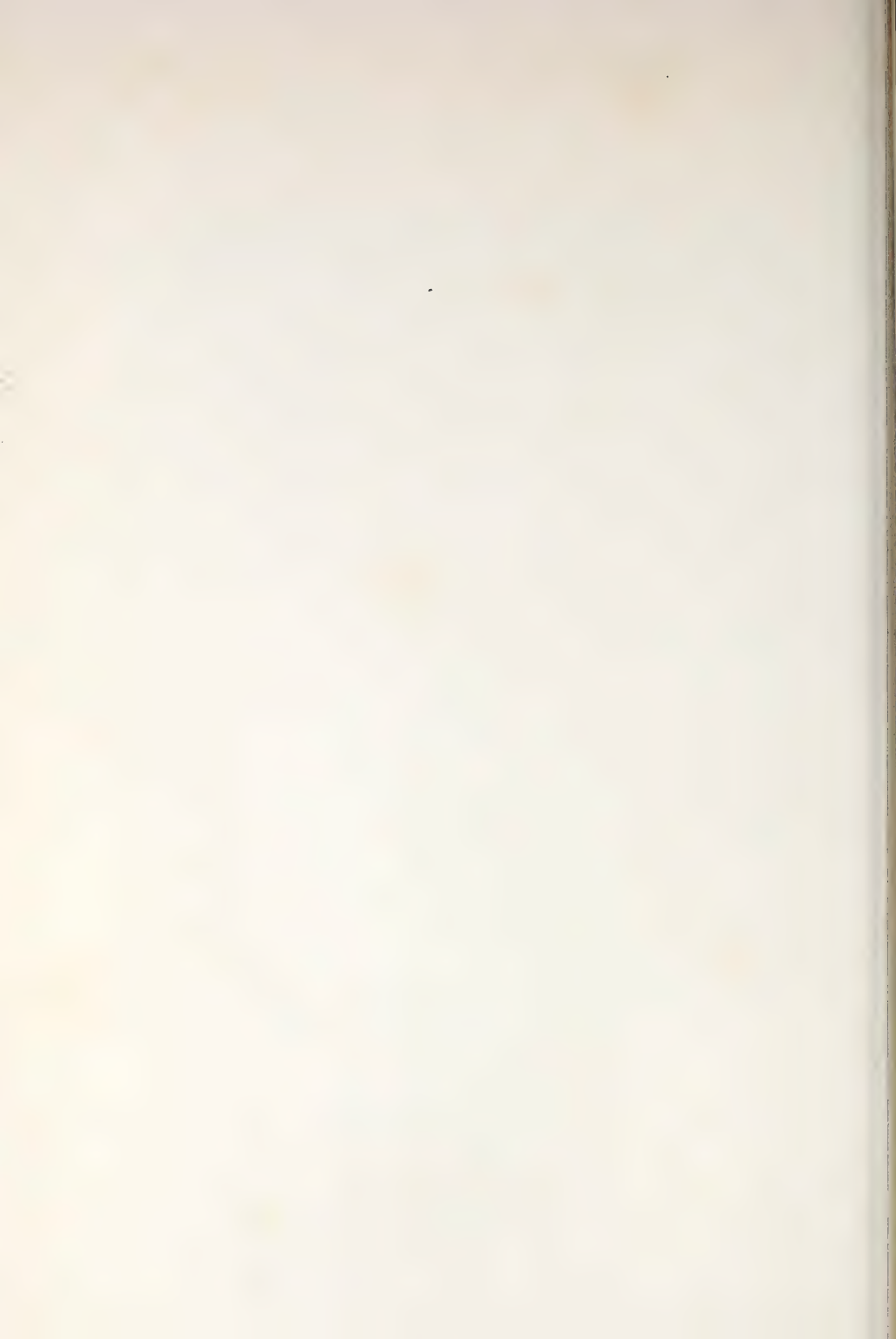
"Resolved That the Medical Society of Cayuga County propose through its secretary to the Onondaga County Medical Society, to unite with them in forming a Medical Society of Central New York, to hold meetings alternately at Syracuse and Auburn, the number of meetings annually to be determined by the society when formed." Amended with the addition of Seneca, Wayne, Ontario and Monroe counties to the list.

At the January meeting, 1868, the secretary read his correspondence with the above-named medical societies all of which gave evidence of a cordial approval of the proposed plan. The president then appointed Doctors Brinkerhoff, Button, Hall and Hoffman as delegates to meet with similar delegates from the other county societies for the purpose of organizing the proposed consolidated medical association.

The Medical Association of Central New York was formed that same year, 1868, with the following officers: Edward W.



WILLIAM S. CHEESMAN, M. D.



Moore, of Rochester, president; T. S. Brinkerhoff, of Auburn, secretary; Alfred Mercer, of Syracuse, treasurer.

The records of this society also show that the Cayuga County Medical Society has furnished the following presidents:

Samuel Gilmore, of Fleming, 1872; Benjamin A. Fordyce, of Union Springs, 1877; Theodore Dimon, of Auburn, 1882; Joseph P. Crevaling, of Auburn, 1886; William S. Cheesman, of Auburn, 1896; John Gerin, of Auburn, 1902.

We have also furnished eighteen vice-presidents and about forty active members for the support of the above association.

The last quarter of the century the society has kept abreast with the advancing medical spirit of the age. As the decades have passed with their medical discoveries and new inventions, our methods of treatment, our policy, and our estimation of vital questions of professional import, have been readjusted.

Our laws and by-laws have from time to time been revised to meet the exigencies of this local progress.

At the centennial meeting we entered a new régime of government amalgamating the county districts and state societies into closer affinity, giving greater privileges to the members and a wider range of influence and power to the organization. As the first fruit of this professional amalgamation there has this year been placed on the statute book of the state a new medical practice law, which is the culmination of what the state society has endeavored to effect for more than twenty-five years.

CHAPTER XX.

BENCH AND BAR.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF THE COUNTY OF CAYUGA.

BY LAVERN A. PIERCE.

The writer of this article is of the belief that the history of the bench and bar of a county is unjust and of little practical value unless it includes as full information as it is possible to obtain of every man—living and dead—who is, or has been at any time a resident jurist or practitioner within such county, and that substantially the same recognition should be accorded each. This method of treatment of the subject committed to my care very properly eliminates eulogies and fulsome flattery of friends as well as disparagement and criticism of enemies, and confines my efforts to a limited biographical review rather than extended personal narratives of the individual success or failure of my professional brethren yet living.

I trust, however, that I may be pardoned if I shall record at greater length the life and achievements of those of our members who now “rest from their labors;” whose conceded ability, public service, and earnest life work secured to our bar the high reputation it has for many years enjoyed in the state. In this view this article is prepared.

The “Onondaga Military Tract” so called, was composed of the present counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga, Cortland, and portions of Wayne, Steuben and Oswego. In 1794, Onondaga County was erected and included the present counties of Cayuga, Seneca and part of Tompkins. In those early days the courts possessing and exercising the jurisdiction now vested in and exercised by the

county courts, were known as Courts of Common Pleas, and the "first judge" of that court, in each county, was to all intents and purposes the county judge.

Seth Phelps, a resident of Aurora, although not a lawyer, was appointed "first judge" of the Court of Common Pleas of that county on March 14, 1794, and filled the office until the erection of Cayuga County in 1799, on the fourteenth of March of which year he was appointed "first judge" of the Court of Common Pleas of Cayuga County and served until February 26, 1810. The early courts of both Onondaga and Cayuga counties were held at Aurora, which was for several years one of the half shire towns of the county, Cayuga Ferry, now village, being the other.

Judge Phelps held the first Court of Common Pleas in and for Onondaga County, in a corn house in the village of Aurora, in 1794, assisted by John Richardson, Silas Halsey and William Stevens, judges of the same court. The first session of the Oyer and Terminer was held in a private house in that village on July 21, 1794, the presiding judge being the Honorable Egbert Benson of the Supreme Court, at which term a single criminal case was tried. The first term of the Circuit Court was held at the home of Judge Phelps, in the village of Aurora, on September 7, 1795, and was composed of the Honorable John Lansing, Judge of the Supreme Court, presiding and Seth Phelps, John Richardson and William Stevens, judges of the Court of Common Pleas. A Circuit Court does not appear to have again been held in what is now Cayuga County, until June 12, 1798, when a term was convened at Aurora, the court being composed of the Honorable James Kent, Supreme Court judge, presiding, and Seth Phelps, William Stevens and Seth Sherwood, judges of the Court of Common Pleas. This term was held in what has facetiously been called "the first court house erected in the county," which was composed of crotched posts set in the ground supporting poles covered with brush, in which

primitive structure courts were held in the summer season and justice dispensed for several years.

In 1796, the courts were held at Manlius in what is now Onondaga County; in 1797 at Ovid in the present county of Seneca, and in 1798 at Manlius, Ovid and Aurora.

The first court held in Cayuga County, after its erection, was a Court of Common Pleas, presided over by First Judge Phelps, at Cayuga Ferry, (now village) on May 21, 1799, Seth Sherwood and John Tillotson being the associate judges. At this term the "liberties of the gaol" in and for the county, were established at Cayuga, in the school-house in which village the courts were mostly held until 1804 when the "gaol of liberties" were formally transferred to Aurora. The first jail was erected on the lake shore at Cayuga, at the end of the bridge crossing the lake, the lower floor being below the bridge level and used for a jail and the upper floor as the bridge toll house. There were no doors in the lower part of the building and prisoners were conducted to the jail through a trap door in the floor of the toll house (which was also the roof of the jail) by means of a ladder.

Seneca County was detached from Cayuga, March 27, 1804, which necessitated a change of the place of holding courts to a more central position in the county, and a statute was enacted fixing the site of the court house at Sherwood Corners, directing the raising of \$1,500 for the the erection of a court house at that place, and appointing commissioners to carry the provisions of the statute into effect. This law was very unsatisfactory to a large majority of the residents of the county, whose opposition was so manifest and decided that the appointed commissioners took no action to carry its provisions into effect and it was, shortly after its enactment, repealed. Under subsequent legislation commissioners residing in other parts of the state were appointed to locate the county seat and in June of 1804, agreed upon and designated Hardenbergh's Corners—now the City of Auburn—as such county seat and the

site of the court house. The land on which our present county buildings are located was purchased and the first court house erected there—being completed in 1809, the first floor being used as a jail and the second as a court room. The first term of court in Hardenbergh's Corners was held in the new court house—before its completion—in May, 1808, by the Honorable Elijah Price, presiding judge and Barnabas Smith and Charles Kellogg, justices. The first Circuit Court was held in July, 1908, Judge Ambrose Spencer, presiding. The present court house was erected in the late 30's since which time the Supreme, County and Surrogate courts have been held herein.

THE HONORED DEAD—SUPREME COURT BENCH.

THROOP, HON. ENOS T. Born at Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., August 21, 1784; education, common school; read law in the office of George Metcalf, Esq., in Albany, for seven years, commencing (at the age of fourteen) on October 17, 1798; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in January, 1806 and commenced practice in Auburn in March of that year. Postmaster, 1809 to 1815. Appointed a judge of the Supreme Court, for the Seventh Circuit in 1823. He is recorded as having discharged the duties of his high office with great honor and credit to himself and satisfaction to the bar. He held the additional offices of county clerk; member of the Fourteenth Congress, representing the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga and Broome, a double district sending two members; lieutenant-governor and governor of the state of New York; naval officer of the port of New York and charge d'affairs to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He died at the home of his nephew at "Willow Brook" on the shore of Owasco Lake on November 1, 1874.

MAYNARD, HON. JOHN. I am unable to procure information of this jurist other than that he was a practitioner in Auburn,

elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1847, and died in office, March 24, 1850.

DWIGHT, HON. CHARLES C. Born in Richmond, Berkshire County, Mass., September 15, 1830; graduated from Williams College in 1850; read law in the office of Amos Dean, Esq. in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1853; commenced the practice of his profession in Auburn in 1859, in which year he was elected county judge, and served until the commencement of the Civil War, when he resigned and enlisted, being commissioned captain of Company D, Seventy-Fifth New York Volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed assistant adjutant general of volunteers and assigned to duty on the staff of General Lewis G. Arnold, at New Orleans.

In the same year he was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers, which regiment was mustered into the service on November 22, 1862. In 1863 he was appointed judge of the Provost Court at New Orleans and in 1864 was detailed to, and acted as, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners in the Department of the Gulf. He resumed practice in Auburn in 1865, was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and in 1868 was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Henry Welles; elected Supreme Court justice in 1869, again in 1877, and again in 1891; assigned to the General Term—Fifth Department—January 1, 1888, as associate justice; appointed presiding justice, January 1, 1890; assigned to the Appellate Division—First Department—February 21, 1895, as associate justice, but declined the appointment. His term expired by constitutional limitation December 31, 1900. He died at his residence in Auburn on April 8, 1902, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

FIRST JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CAYUGA
COUNTY.

PHELPS, HON. SETH. Settled in Cayuga County in 1791; appointed first judge of Onondaga County in 1794; of Cayuga County, March 14, 1799, and served until February 26, 1810. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War; state senator from 1798 to 1801 and again from 1810 to 1813. Removed to Ohio in 1819 and died at Parkman in that state in February, 1823.

WOOD, HON. WALTER. Born in Dartmouth, Mass., August 17, 1765; self educated; read law in White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar; commenced practice in Cayuga County—at Aurora—in 1795; appointed first judge February 26, 1810—succeeding Judge Phelps—and served until March 13, 1817, when he removed to Montville (this county) where he died September 8, 1827.

MILLER, HON. ELIJAH. Born in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., April 11, 1772; self educated; read law in the office of Daniel Shepard in Aurora, this county; admitted to the bar in May, 1799 and commenced practice at Cayuga; removed to Auburn in 1808; appointed first judge, March 13, 1817 and served six years, displaying marked judicial ability. He died at his residence in this city on November 13, 1851.

POWERS, HON. GERSHAM. I am unable to secure any data relating to this jurist other than that he was appointed first judge, January 31, 1823, and served four years.

RICHARDSON, HON. JOSEPH. Came to Auburn from Frederick, Maryland, in 1806 and formed a partnership with Honorable Enos T. Throop, which continued for nine years during a portion of which time he filled the office of assistant attorney-general of the state; he was brigade paymaster during the year of 1812; appointed United States district-attorney of the Ninth District composed of the counties of Cayuga, Chenango, Madison, Onon-

daga and Cortland on April 17, 1815; appointed first judge January 8, 1827 and served for twenty years until the constitution of 1847, with its attendant legislation, changed the office to "county judge" and made it elective. He died at Auburn in 1855.

CAYUGA COUNTY JUDGES.

HURLBURT, HON. JOHN P. I am unable to secure any information concerning this jurist other than his election to the office in June 1847, and service for four years.

HUMPHREYS, HON. GEORGE. Removed from Auburn to the village of Cato, where he commenced practice in 1844; elected county judge in November, 1851, and served eight years. Mayor of the city in 1861-2-5. No other information obtainable.

DWIGHT, HON. CHARLES C., whose biography has been given as a Supreme Court justice, was elected county judge in November, 1859 and served part of one term.

HUGHITT, HON. WILLIAM E. Born in Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 22, 1832; graduated at Amherst college in 1855 and commenced the study of law, the same year, in the office of Underwood & Avery, at Auburn; admitted to the bar in 1857; elected county judge in November, 1863 and served fourteen years. He united business pursuits with his practice, being interested in the banking business of the city and a director and officer of one of its banks for many years. He was a careful, conscientious lawyer of marked ability and an impartial, honest and able jurist. He died at his residence in this city on April 12, 1897.

SEARING, HON. ADOLPHUS H. Born August 25, 1855, in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County; educated in the common schools and at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, in 1882; commenced practice in the City of Auburn that year; elected special county judge in 1889, and county judge in 1901, succeeding Judge Day. He died in office at the City of Auburn, March 26, 1907.

SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES.

The gentlemen who have filled this office and who now "rest from their labors" are as follows:

Charles J. Hulburt, elected in 1852; Fayette G. Day, elected in 1857; Amzi Wood, elected in 1863; William B. Mills, elected in 1872 and Reuben F. Hoff, elected in 1874.

Although the office was created in this county by an act of the legislature passed April 10, 1849, the term being three years, I am unable to find that any person was elected prior to 1852.

SURROGATES.

Prior to 1821, surrogates were designated by the council of appointment; from 1821 to 1846 appointed by the governor and senate and since the latter date have been elected.

Moses DeWitt and Thomas Mumford, the latter a resident of Aurora—were surrogates of Onondaga County from 1794 to 1799, when Cayuga County was erected.

CUYLER, HON. GLEN. Was the first surrogate of Cayuga County; at the time of his designation he was a resident of the village of Aurora, where he had practised from 1794; designated surrogate March 14, 1799, and served until February 5, 1811; again designated February 26, 1813, and served until February 28, 1815. He died at Aurora, September 21, 1832.

BURNHAM, HON. ELEAZOR: came to Aurora from Bennington, Vermont, in 1798 and entered the office of Judge Walter Wood, as a student; admitted to the bar and practised in Aurora until he was designated surrogate, which office he held from February 5, 1811 to February 26, 1813 and again from February 28, 1815 to June 7, 1820. He represented this county in the Assembly in 1826.

WOOD, HON. SENECA, who was a son of Judge Walter Wood, held the office from June 7, 1820 to February 14, 1821.

CUYLER, HON. BENJAMIN L. Born in Aurora, Cayuga County, September 15, 1797; self educated; read law with his father, Glen Cuyler, in Aurora where he commenced practice in 1819; appointed surrogate February 14, 1821, and held the office until his death, June 30, 1826.

PORTER, HON. JOHN. Came to Auburn from Massachusetts and commenced practice in 1812; appointed surrogate March 12, 1828, and held office for eight years; he was elected to the State Senate in 1843 and served three years; appointed district-attorney February 14, 1821 and served until 1828. In 1834, he formed a co-partnership with Nelson Beardsley, Esq., which continued until 1838 when Benjamin F. Hall was admitted as a third partner. Their practice was very successful and Mr. Porter is recognized by former histories as having been a leading and very successful member of our bar. He died in October, 1873.

HOW, HON. THOMAS Y. Served from March 18, 1836 to April 14, 1840, when he was succeeded by George H. Wood, who served until February 15, 1844, being succeeded by Charles B. Perry, who served from February 15, 1844 to June of 1847, when he was succeeded by Jacob How.

WOODIN, HON. WILLIAM B. Born in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, September 25, 1824; graduated from the academy at Homer, Cortland County, in 1841; represented the Second District of Cayuga County in the Assembly in 1855; elected surrogate in 1859 and served until 1871; State Senator in 1871, and was chosen president *pro tem* of that body; re-elected in 1873, serving as chairman of the committee on cities; again elected in 1879. He was a lawyer of conceded ability and had the reputation of being the most brilliant orator the county had up to that time produced. During his service in the Senate he was the conceded "Nestor" of that body. He died in Auburn, November 1, 1893.

DAVIE, HON. JOHN T. M. Was one of the older practitioners of the city when the writer was admitted. He was a man of con-

ceded legal ability and ranked high as a member of the bar. He possessed great judicial ability and all of the time that he could spare from his duties as surrogate was given to the hearing of references sent to him because of his extraordinary and conceded fitness to satisfactorily discharge the duties of a referee. He was elected surrogate in November, 1871, and died in office on October 11, 1883.

SPECIAL SURROGATES.

The office of special surrogate, like that of special county judge, was created in this county at the same time (1849) and in the same manner. I am unable to find any record of the election of a special surrogate until 1852, and am therefore led to the belief that the first incumbent of this office was elected in that year.

Those members of the bar—now dead—who have been elected to and discharged the duties of the office, with the date of their election, are as follows:

Solomon Giles, 1852; Campbell W. Haynes, 1855; John T. M. Davie, 1861; Gardiner C. Gifford, 1867; John T. M. Davie, 1870; Richard C. Steel, 1871.

THE CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF AUBURN.

This court was created by the charter of 1879 and superseded, as to civil jurisdiction in the city, the then existing courts of justices of the peace. Its presiding officer is designated the "city judge."

WOODIN, HON. EDWIN A., was the first city judge and the only person who has held that office that is now deceased. He was born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, February 12, 1865; education common school; read law with his father, Hon. William B. Woodin and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1871, in which year he commenced practice in the City of Auburn which he continued until his death on January 20, 1886. He was elected

city judge in 1879 and served one term of four years; he was an active politician and held several minor offices, among them supervisor of the second ward in 1877-8, and chairman of the Republican County Committee; he was a Knight Templar and a charter member of the Wheeler Rifles of which he was president until the amended military code abolished that office and made captains the presiding officers of military companies. Mr. Woodin was a man of great executive ability, absolutely fearless and possessed of good judgment. He enjoyed a very successful practice in his chosen profession and ranked high at the bar. In 1877—associated with the Hon. John D. Teller—he represented the city before the State Board of Assessors on its appeal from the action of the Board of Supervisors in equalizing taxes. He was appointed city attorney in March, 1884, and held that office until his death. All who knew him well admired his ability, trusted his fidelity and honored his integrity.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.

This court was also created by the charter of 1879, and superseded the then Police Court held by the police justice. Its jurisdiction is criminal.

COOTES, CHARLES E., was the first recorder, and the only person who has held that office that is now deceased. He came to Auburn from Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1858, and entered the Theological Seminary as a student in 1861. Before the completion of his studies for the ministry, he left the seminary, commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar. Elected city clerk in 1863 and served one year; subsequently elected police justice and resigned before the expiration of his term on account of impaired health. Appointed chief of police by Mayor Ross and served in 1874, and by Mayor Walley and served in 1878. Elected recorder in March, 1879 and served one term of four years. He died at his residence in the city on April 16, 1883.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

Those who have filled this office (now dead) with the date of their appointment or election, follow:

William Stuart, March 2, 1802; Daniel W. Lewis, March 9, 1810; William Stuart, February 12, 1811; Vincent Mathews, March 12, 1813; Daniel Conger, April 17, 1815; Joseph L. Richardson, January 11, 1818; John Porter, February 14, 1821; Theodore Spencer, March 12, 1828; Richard L. Smith, January 21, 1832; Michael S. Myers, January 25, 1838; Dennison Robinson, January 27, 1841; Luman Sherwood, January 3, 1844; Ebenezer W. Arms, January 3, 1847; Theodore M. Pomeroy, November, 1850; Solomon Giles, November, 1856; George I. Post, November, 1859; Richard C. Steel, November, 1862; Charles C. Dwight, March 27, 1866; Willim B. Mills, November, 1866.

ALLEN, WILLIAM. Born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., September 25, 1817. The following year his father moved to the old town of Scipio—now Ledyard—this county; self educated; read law in the office of David Wright in the City of Auburn; admitted to the bar in 1837 and formed a partnership that year with Mr. Wright; he was thereafter associated with John Porter, Alonzo G. Beardsley and Theodore M. Pomeroy in the firms of Porter & Allen, Allen & Beardsley and Allen & Pomeroy. He later abandoned general practice and made a specialty of patent law; appointed postmaster in Auburn in 1861 by President Lincoln and held the office until 1869; he was director of the National Exchange Bank; a trustee of the Auburn Water Works Company and of the Auburn Manufacturing Company. During his latter years he travelled extensively seeking relief from asthma from which he was a great sufferer. He died in Auburn, January 7, 1881.

THE BAR—DECEASED MEMBERS.

AIKEN, LEONARD O. Born at Antrim, New Hampshire, September 14, 1805; read law with Jonathan Hussey at Moravia and later with the Hon. Freeborn G. Jewett at Skaneateles, Augustus Donnelly, and Judge C. Edward Reed of Homer, Cortland County; admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in 1828 and to the Supreme Court July 30th of that year; commenced practice in Moravia in 1831, retired in 1875, and died in the late 70's.

AUSTIN, MORTIMER V. Born in Moravia, this county, in 1842; common school education; read law with E. C. Brown in Moravia and later with Cox & Avery in Auburn; admitted to the bar in 1868, from which time until his death on June 24, 1899, he practised his profession in the city; elected police commissioner in 1886 and mayor of the city in 1887, which office he filled for two years.

BARKER, HON. GEORGE. Born in the town of Venice, Cayuga County, November 6, 1823; graduated from the Aurora Academy in 1843; read law with David Wright in Auburn; admitted to the bar in 1847 and practised in Auburn until the following January when he removed to Fredonia, Chautauqua County; elected district-attorney of that county in 1853; in 1867 a member of the constitutional convention; elected a justice of the Supreme Court in November, 1867 and re-elected in 1876. During the greater part of his last fourteen years on the bench he was a member of the General Term, Fourth Judicial Department, and for several years its presiding justice.

BAKER, CHARLES M., was an active and successful practitioner in the City of Auburn from the time of his admission in the late 70's until the year 1901, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis which incapacitated him from further work. For five years he was a patient at the Auburn City Hospital and Geneva Sanitarium, in the former of which he died on September 19, 1906.

BRADFORD, THOMAS J. Read law with N. Lansing Zabriskie in Aurora and later with Milo Goodrich in Auburn; graduated from the law department of Union College and was admitted to the bar in 1876, in which year he commenced practice in Aurora and continued it for several years after which he removed from the county. The place and date of his death I am unable to ascertain.

BEARDSLEY, ALONZO G. Born in the present town of Venice, this county, on July 11, 1820, and came with his parents to Auburn in 1836; read law with John Porter, Esq., with whom he formed a co-partnership on being admitted to the bar; practised until 1848, from which year he gave his entire time to the interests of corporations with which he had become identified. In that year he was one of the incorporators of the Oswego Starch Factory and was elected its secretary and later its treasurer which dual position he filled for more than fifty years. In 1858 he formed a co-partnership with Cary S. Burtis and Franklin Sheldon for the manufacture of mowers and reapers which business was later incorporated as the Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Company and was later consolidated with the D. M. Osborne Company upon which consolidation Mr. Beardsley became the first treasurer of the new company. He was one of the organizers of the Auburn Water Works Company and its president until the plant was purchased by the city. For more than forty years he was a director and vice-president of the Cayuga County National Bank and its first cashier. He was a director of the Exchange Bank and for many years was associated with George Casey in the manufacture of planes. He died at Auburn, August 14, 1906.

BEARDSLEY, NELSON. Born in Oxford, Conn., May 30, 1807; graduated from Yale College in 1827 and immediately thereafter removed to Auburn and commenced the reading of law with John W. Hurlburt, Esq., finishing his studies in the office of Honorable William H. Seward; admitted to the bar in 1830; practised until 1843, when he abandoned practice to accept the position of presi-

dent of the Cayuga County National Bank, which position he held until his death in 1894. He was a director and officer in several other banks in the city for many years.

BEARDSLEY, WILLIAM C. Born at Stewart's Corners in the old town of Scipio, this county, March 27, 1816; educated in the common schools and academies at Aurora, Cayuga County, and Homer, Cortland County; read law with his brother Nelson Beardsley and Honorable William H. Seward. After his admission to the bar he was appointed a Master in Chancery the duties of which position he discharged for several years, but preferred an active business life to that of practising law. For many years he held the positions of cashier and president of the Auburn Exchange Bank; he was trustee of the Auburn Savings Bank from 1878 until his death; one of the original stockholders of the Cayuga County National Bank, and treasurer of the Merchants Union Express Company until its consolidation with the American; he was prominent in the reorganization of the Grand Trunk Railway in Michigan, and a director of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; he was one of the first trustees of the Fort Hill Cemetery Association and filled such office until his death, serving a portion of such time as its president; postmaster 1841 to 1845; in 1852 he was a presidential elector. He died at his residence in the City of Auburn, where he had lived for sixty years continuously, on January 25, 1900.

BLATCHFORD, HON. SAMUEL. Born in the City of New York, March 9, 1820; graduated from Columbia College in 1837; admitted to the bar as attorney in 1842 and as counselor in 1845 in which year he came to Auburn and formed a co-partnership with William H. Seward and Christopher Morgan; removed to New York City in 1854; appointed United States district judge for the Southern District of New York in 1867; promoted in 1878 to Federal Circuit judge and appointed in 1882 associate judge of the United States Supreme Court. He died in Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1893.

BRONSON, PARLIMENT, came to Auburn from Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., about 1825 and formed a co-partnership with Richard L. Smith. He is said to have been a highly educated and profound lawyer and to have enjoyed an extensive and remunerative practice. He died June 20, 1857.

BROWN, ERASTUS, E. Born in Jordan, Onondaga County, October 26, 1836; read law in Auburn; graduated from the law school at Poughkeepsie in 1860, and was admitted to the bar in 1861 in which year he commenced practice at Moravia; removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, in the spring of 1870, where he enjoyed a successful practice until his death.

BROWN, WILLIAM. Read law while a minister of the Gospel, was admitted, came to Auburn in 1813, and engaged in active practice until 1830, when he removed to Brooklyn where he died in 1860.

BYRNE, WALTER ALOYSIUS. Born in Auburn November 22, 1869; educated in the common schools of the city and St. Mary's parochial school; graduated from the High School in 1887, and entered the law department of Cornell University at Ithaca in the fall of that year, graduating in 1889; he continued his studies in the office of Payne & O'Brien at Auburn until his admission to the bar in April, 1891; practised his profession in our city for seven years, then entered the office of Justice William H. Kelly in New York City where he remained until failing health compelled his retirement from active practice. He died in the city of New York, October 28, 1901.

CAPRON, A. B. Came to Union Springs from Cortland County in 1860 and practised there until 1862 when he enlisted and died in the service.

CONVERSE, HOWELL B. Born in the town of Mentz, Cayuga County, June 17, 1838; common school and academic education; read law with Finlay W. King in Port Byron, and was admitted to

the bar in 1860; elected and served as coroner in 1866-7; justice of the peace, 1868-9; served some years as justice for sessions; elected to the Assembly and served one term. In 1899, elected supervisor and served until his death in 1901.

COLLINS, NOYES S. Born in Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1851; graduated from the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1875, during which year he commenced practice in Union Springs removing from there a few years later. The date and place of his death I am unable to ascertain.

COOK, HORACE T. Born in the town of Aurelius, this county, July 22, 1822; educated in the common schools; read law with George Rathbun and later with William H. Seward; admitted to the bar in 1844; he practised in Auburn and served as justice of the peace until elected county treasurer in 1848, the duties of which office prevented further active practice. Mr. Cook filled the office of county treasurer continuously from 1848 until his death in 1897, discharging its many and arduous duties with rare ability and fidelity.

CORNWELL, WILLIAM I., came from Dutchess County to Weedsport in 1830 and commenced practice in 1836; he was a member of Assembly in 1846-7 and state senator in 1848-9; canal appraiser from 1852 to 1856 and auditor of the Canal Department from April, 1855 to January, 1856. He died at Weedsport in 1897.

CROPSEY, JOHN E. Born at Marlboro-on-the-Hudson, New York, December 2, 1826, and came with his father's family to the town of Locke, this county, in 1829; educated at the village school in Milan—now Locke—and at the Cortland Academy; read law with Orlem White at Milan; admitted to the bar at Ithaca, Tompkins County, in 1855; he practised in the villages of Milan and Moravia and was a justice of the peace of the town of Locke for sixteen years and a supervisor in 1863-4. He died in the town of Sennett on October 19, 1903.



Charles C. Dwyght



DURSTON, CHARLES F. Born in England in 1836; educated in the common schools and at the Cazenovia Academy from which he graduated and studied for the ministry; commenced the study of law in the office of David Wright, Esq., in the City of Auburn in 1861, and completed his reading in the office of Warren T. Worden, Esq., with whom after his admission to the bar he formed a co-partnership which continued until 1872; later formed a co-partnership with Charles L. Adams and was a member later of the legal firms of Durston & Pingree and Durston & Warren; city clerk in 1864. Appointed agent and warden of Auburn State Prison in July, 1875, and served two years. Again appointed July 1, 1887, and served until May 1, 1893, when he was transferred to Sing Sing Prison, as agent and warden, which position he held until his death on October 12, 1894.

ELLIS, ELIAS M. Born at Aurora, this county, September 1, 1846 and educated at the Cayuga Lake Academy in that village; read law with Oliver Wood and was admitted to the bar June 7, 1869; practised in Moravia two years when he removed to Levanna, this county, and continued his practice until July 1, 1874, when he entered the employ of the Cayuga Railroad Company with headquarters at Ithaca and later died there as I am informed.

FOSGATE, WILLIAM. Born in the town of Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y., April 3, 1812, removing to Auburn with his parents in 1822; educated in the public schools of the city; read law with Hon. William H. Seward and after being admitted to the bar was an active practitioner in the city until his health became impaired to such an extent as to compel his retirement; he filled the position of master in chancery acceptably for several years and was clerk of the village of Auburn in 1838. When in practice he had the reputation of being one of the most brilliant lawyers in Central New York. He died at his residence in this city, August 19, 1897.

GOODRICH, HON. MILO. Born in Homer, Cortland County, N Y., January 3, 1822; educated at the academy in that village and at

Oberlin College, Ohio; read law with Judge Barton at Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of this state in 1844, commencing practice at Dryden, Tompkins County; removed to Auburn in the spring of 1875, where he continued active practice until his death in 1876. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-8, and of the Forty-Second Congress. He was a lawyer of eminent ability and an acknowledged leader of the bar of this county.

HALL, HON. BENJAMIN F. Born in the town of Whitehall, Washington, County, N. Y., on July 23, 1814, and came to Auburn in the fall of 1835; he had completed three years of law study in Washington County and finished his reading in the offices of Judge Elijah Miller and his successors in practice, Seward & Beardsley, being admitted to the bar in 1837; the following year he became the junior partner in the law firm of Porter, Beardsley & Hall in which he remained until the close of the year 1841 when he formed a partnership with John P. Hurlbert; in 1846 the firm was dissolved and Mr. Hall practised alone until March of 1861, when he was appointed chief justice of the Territory of Colorado and discharged the duties of that responsible and high judicial office in such a commendable manner that upon his retirement he was presented with a resolution adopted by the bar and entered in the minutes of the court containing the following clause best evidencing their respect and admiration for him as a jurist and the extraordinary success of his administration.

"The results of your administration of the law here for nearly four years fully vindicate your policy and judgment. It devolved upon you when you came here to lay the foundation of a future civilization and to erect upon it the edifice of a systematic and enlightened judiciary. That you have succeeded in this to a remarkable extent the records of this court attest. You leave behind you the evidence of unusual foresight, untiring industry,

great legal ability, purity of intention and of an inflexible purpose to be faithful to your trust."

In 1840, he was appointed an examiner in chancery serving for three years; in 1844 he represented the county in the legislature; in 1852 he served one year as mayor of the city. After his return from Colorado he was tendered the office of consul-general to Valparaiso, which he declined, but later accepted the position and served as superintendent to commercial statistics in the state department under Secretary Seward. He died at his residence in Auburn, September 6, 1891.

HILLS, HAROLD E. Born in Auburn in 1859; education common school and Cornell University; read law with Charles F. Durston and later with Richard C. Steel and was admitted to the bar in 1882; elected city clerk in 1881 and served one term after which he practised in the city until his death on May 13, 1893.

HOFF, HON. REUBEN F. Born in Union Springs, this county, on December 6, 1840; graduated at the University of Rochester; read law with John T. Pingree, Esq., at Auburn and was admitted to the bar December 6, 1866; commenced the practice of his profession at Union Springs, in 1870; elected justice of the peace in 1871 and served four years; elected special county judge in 1874 and served until January 1, 1878; was appointed postmaster in Union Springs by President McKinley, in 1896 and filled that office until his death on March 27, 1908.

HOWLAND, HORACE V. Born in Foster, Providence County, Rhode Island, March 8, 1820; self educated; came to Auburn in March, 1849 and began the study of law in the office of Seward, Blatchford & Morgan; admitted to the bar November, 9, 1849. In April following he commenced practice in the village of Port Byron; he was a member of the convention for the revision of the State Constitution in 1873. In 1880, he removed to Auburn and formed a co-partnership with Mr. E. O. Wheeler which continued until the death of the latter in 1889. In 1894 he formed a partner-

ship with Mr. Frank D. Wright and Frank C. Cushing which continued until his death on April 20th of that year. He was respected and held in high esteem by all who knew him; no lawyer ever practising in this county possessed in a higher degree the respect of both bench and bar; he was grandly equipped for the discharge of the duties devolving upon a member of his profession and remarkably successful in the litigation of which he had charge; he was an acknowledged leader of the bar for many years before his death.

HUNTER, JAMES. Born in New York City in August, 1814; education, common school; read law with Stephen A. Goodwin, was admitted to the bar and formed a co-partnership with Warren T. Worden, continuing until 1854, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there continued his practice until the breaking out of the Civil War when he enlisted and served until its close in the Union Army, holding the rank first of captain and later major. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri and served as district-attorney of Buchanan County, postmaster at St. Joseph during the administration of President Grant and collector of the port of St. Joseph during the administration of President Arthur. He later returned to Auburn and died at the home of his nephew, Mr. John L. Hunter, on November 9, 1903.

HURLBERT, HON. JOHN W., who was a representative in Congress from Maine, from 1814 to 1817, came to Auburn in 1817 and at once took high rank as a trial lawyer in criminal cases, to which his practice was largely devoted, he being retained for nearly every defendant put upon trial for crime in Central New York. He died on October 19, 1831.

HURLBUT, DANIEL L. Born in the town of Venice, Cayuga County, November 30, 1852; removed to the town of Genoa, and later in 1872, to Dryden, Tompkins County, where he read law with Milo Goodrich and came to Auburn with him in 1875. Admitted to the bar in 1876 and commenced active practice in our city. In 1877 he formed a co-partnership with George Underwood

Jr., which continued for five years. In 1892 he formed a co-partnership with J. Henry Kerr which continued until his death, on February 19th of that year. He was an able lawyer and his death was deeply regretted by members of the bar and his many friends throughout the state. He was a member of the Common Council—representing the third ward—in the years 1898-9.

HUSSEY, JONATHAN F., was the first lawyer practising in the village of Moravia; he was born in 1787; read law with Judge Walter Wood at Montville and was admitted to practice in 1817; he made a specialty of the titles of real property in the southern part of the county and built up a large and very lucrative practice. He died October 9, 1852, at Utica.

KNAPP, JOHN N. Born in the town of Victory, this county, November 8, 1826; attended school in that town until 1844, when he was selected by the Board of Supervisors as one of the three pupils allotted to Cayuga County for education in the State Normal School at Albany and was the youngest member of its first class, graduating in fifteen months after entrance; he commenced reading law in Victory and continued his studies in Auburn after his graduation and thereafter commenced a course of study at the Albany Law School. Before finishing his course he was appointed to a position in the United States Treasury by its secretary—Honorable James Guthrie of Kentucky—which he accepted and shortly after was promoted to the position of special agent. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and in 1860 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Charleston, South Carolina, where he earnestly advocated the nomination of Senator Stephen A. Douglass for president. On the commencement of the Civil War, he became a Republican in politics and was a member of the war committee appointed to raise troops in the Twenty-Fourth Congressional district and took an active part in the work. In 1863 he was appointed provost marshal in which position he rendered valuable service to the Government. At the close of the

war he entered upon a business life and became identified with the American Express Company, of which he was a director at the time of his death; he served on the staff of Governor Dix (during his administration) with the rank of brigadier-general, from June 1, 1873; he was for many years a member of the Republican State Committee and at different periods its chairman and treasurer. Appointed postmaster in Auburn in March, 1890, by President Harrison, but resigned before the expiration of his term and was appointed internal revenue collector upon the death of John B. Strong, which office he held until his death, December 9, 1893.

MILLER, GEORGE W. Born in the town of Cato, this county, and admitted to the bar in 1850. His entire life thereafter, was devoted to the practice of his profession in Ira Center in that town, being the only lawyer ever residing in that village.

MORGAN, HON. CHRISTOPHER. Born at Aurora, this county, June 4, 1808; commenced reading law in the office of Seneca Wood at Aurora, and finished in the offices of Judge Elijah Miller and Honorable William H. Seward, in Auburn. After his admission to the bar he practised with Ebenezer W. Arms, at Aurora, for several years; was elected a representative in Congress in 1837 and re-elected in 1839, after which he removed to Auburn and formed a partnership with Samuel Blatchford and Clarence A. Seward; he was secretary of state from November 2, 1847 to November 4, 1851; mayor in 1860. He died at Auburn in 1888.

MURDOCK, GEORGE W. Born in the town of Mentz, this county, February 22, 1861; came to Auburn in 1888; education common school; read law with Charles F. Durston, Esq., and was admitted to the bar October 4, 1892, after which he practised in Auburn until his death on November 27, 1903.

MYERS, MICHAEL S. Born in Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 15, 1801; educated in the public schools of that town and at the academy at Fairfield, Herkimer County; commenced the study of law in 1816 with John Cramer, Esq., of Waterford;

came to Auburn in 1817, continuing his studies in the office of Lockwood & Throop; admitted to the bar in the spring of 1825; practised for a year in Auburn, then removed to Aurora and formed a partnership with Glen Cuyler, which continued until the fall of 1828, when he was elected county clerk and returned to Auburn; served as county clerk for nine successive years; January 25, 1838, he was appointed district-attorney and served three years; was inspector of state prisons from 1842 to 1844; postmaster two years, during President Polk's administration (1847-9) and during his long life held several minor offices. He remained in active practice until his death in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

NEWGASS, LOUIS. Born at Kaiserlautern, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, January 10, 1854; received a classical education in Germany and came to America, December 22, 1870; he learned the English language in the night schools in New York City, where he was employed for a time as the French correspondent for a large banking house; read law with J. B. Kline, Esq., in Ithaca, N. Y. and was admitted to the bar in 1880, commencing practice in Auburn the same year. In 1886, he was appointed justice of the peace, to fill a vacancy, and was elected the same year to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term of two years; he was twice re-elected for full terms of four years after which he was appointed confidential examiner in the insurance department at Albany which position he filled until his death, as the result of a railroad accident, on December 11, 1900.

O'BRIEN, JOHN W. Born at Auburn, N. Y., October 13, 1853, and received his education in the city schools, graduating with the class of 1869 and later from Hamilton College in 1873, following which he held the position of principal of the Griffith Institute at Springville, N. Y. for two years and was then employed as instructor in mathematics and ancient history in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for one year; he graduated from Columbia College Law

School in 1878 and was admitted to the bar the same year, following which he removed to and practised for about three years in Colorado during a portion of which time he was the prosecuting attorney of Lake County; after which he came to Auburn and formed a co-partnership with Hon. Sereno E. Payne which continued until his death in 1895; he held the office of city attorney for two terms and was a member of the Board of Education for three terms during two of which he was its president; he also served his college for several years as a lecturer on legal subjects.

PADDOCK, SUMNER L. Born in the City of Auburn in 1851; education, common school, graduating from the High School in 1873; read law in the office of James Lyon, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1877 in which year he was elected city clerk and served for three years. His health becoming impaired he went to Denver, Colorado, where he died on November 3, 1881. Mr. Paddock was never an active practitioner.

PARKER, HON. JOHN L. Born in Moravia, this county, March 28, 1825; educated chiefly at the Moravia Institute; read law with Jared Smith and Leonard O. Aiken in Moravia, and was admitted to the Supreme Court, July 4, 1848, and to the United States Circuit Court in 1879. In 1848, he commenced active practice in Moravia which he continued until within a year of his death which occurred on October 10, 1892; he was justice of the peace twelve years; superintendent of schools in 1851-2; president of the village in 1880; in 1863-4 engrossing clerk in the Assembly of which body he was a member in 1865-6-7; during his last two terms he was chairman of the committee on railroads; for several years he held the position of agent in the special service division of the United States Pension Department. He was a respected and leading member of the bar and his death was deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

PINGREE, JOHN T. Born at Salem, Mass., September 10, 1835; graduated from Williams College in 1856 in the same class with James A. Garfield; studied law at the Albany Law School from

which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1858, commencing practice in Albany, but later removing to Auburn where after several years of practice he formed a partnership with Charles F. Durston and remained an active practitioner until his death on June 27, 1883. He was a courtly and polished gentleman, a brilliant trial lawyer and possessed great legal ability. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for Supreme Court justice in 1877, but was defeated by the late Charles C. Dwight by so small a majority that the result was in doubt for several days after the election.

POMEROY, HON. THEODORE M. Born in Cayuga, this county, December 31, 1824; educated at Elbridge Academy and Hamilton College, graduating from the latter in 1842; read law with Hon. William H. Seward, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Auburn in 1846; district-attorney from 1850 to 1856; member of Assembly in 1857; a member of the House of Representatives from 1861 to 1869, serving on the committee on foreign affairs and as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the Post Office Department in the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth Congresses; on the committees on banking and currency, and unfinished business in, and as speaker of the Fortieth Congress; he was the first city clerk of Auburn, serving three years, and its mayor in 1875-6; delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876, and served as temporary chairman; state senator in 1878-9.

Although Mr. Pomeroy was a born orator and pre-eminently fitted and qualified to attain high rank as a trial and consulting lawyer, after his service in the Senate he devoted his time and energy to a business life, being connected for several years with, and general counsel of the American Express Company, and later with the banking house of William H. Seward & Co., of which he was a member at the time of his death, March 23, 1905.

POST, HON. GEORGE I. Born in the town of Fleming, this county, April 2, 1826; educated in the public schools of that town and Lima Seminary; read law first at his home and later with

George Rathbun and Porter, Allen & Beardsley in Auburn; admitted to the bar in 1855 and commenced practice in Auburn the same year; alderman of the third ward in 1858-9; elected district attorney in 1859 and served three years; elected member of Assembly in 1862 and participated in the famous three weeks' struggle for the organization of the House during which time a tie vote of sixty-four was maintained; at the close of his legislative term he took an active interest in the construction of railroads, being closely identified with the organization and construction of the Lake Ontario & Western and the Southern Central railroads.

In 1872 he represented his district in the convention which nominated General Grant for presiden the second time. In 1875, he was again elected to the Assembly and re-elected in 1876, after which he again turned his attention to railroad construction, becoming a director of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Company. He died at Fair Haven in 1890.

RATHBUN, HON. GEORGE, was one of the older practitioners in the City of Auburn and the acknowledged leader of the bar of the county for many years. He enjoyed a large practice extending throughout the state; he was an able and safe counsellor, a skillful trial lawyer and uniformly successful in the litigation entrusted to his care, postmaster 1837 to 1841; he represented his district in Congress with marked ability and universal satisfaction; he died at the end of a long and useful life, in Auburn in 1870, honored and respected by those among whose his life had been passed.

RATHBUN, GEORGE O., a son of the Honorable George Rathbun, was one of the leading lawyers of Cayuga county for years; he was the junior partner of the firm of Wood & Rathbun which firm had a large trial practice. Mr. Rathbun was possessed of a remarkable memory which made it almost impossible to suprise him on the trial of cases and a very dangerous adversary as he was able to cite authorites from memory alone, on any legal question that might be presented. Many times the writer has verified such citations by

reference to the authorities and never but once found him in error. He died at Auburn, December 19, 1898.

RICH, FRANK R. Born in the village of Cato, Cayuga County, N. Y., February 3, 1835; common school education; read law in the office of his father, George R. Rich, in Cato, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, in which year he commenced the practice of his profession in his native village which he continued until his death on March 26, 1883. He was never a candidate for public office, but served as United States loan commissioner for many years. He served through the Civil War, being captain in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and also was a member of Cato Lodge, No. 141, Free and Accepted Masons, of which lodge he was Master for several years. Mr. Rich was a careful and very successful practitioner and attained a high standing among the members of the bar of our county. His early death caused deep regret among his many friends who had learned to love and respect him as an honest and upright man.

RICH, GEORGE R. Born in Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., in 1809; came to the town of Ira in 1834; self educated; while engaged in farming he read such law books as he could obtain and was admitted to practice in 1842. In 1840, he commenced an active clerkship in the office of Judge Humphries and was admitted to practice in all the courts in 1848; he was loan commissioner for the county for eight years commencing in 1859. After a long and successful practice he died in the village of Cato in 1889 respected and loved by all who knew him.

SEWARD, HON. CLARENCE A. Born in New York City, October 27, 1828. When seven years old both of his parents died and his distinguished uncle, Honorable William H. Seward, received him into his family in which he was brought up as one of its members. He graduated from Hobart College at Geneva, in 1848, following which he read law in the office of Morgan & Blatchford in Auburn, was

admitted to the bar in 1850 and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Blatchford with whom after four years' practice, he removed to the City of New York and continued practice. When Mr. Blatchford was elevated to the bench, Mr. Seward became the active senior member of the law firm of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa, which attained high standing in the New York bar. Mr. Seward made a specialty of patent law and the law of common carriers as applied to express and railway companies and it was generally admitted that he had no superior in his chosen branch of his profession. His firm for many years had charge of important American interests in the banking houses in London and Paris and their practice extended to every state in the Union. He was judge advocate general of the state for Governors King and Morgan; lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth New York Volunteers; a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1878, and a presidential elector and president of the electoral college in 1880. In 1865, after the attempt to assassinate Secretary Seward in which attempt his cousin Frederick (who was the chief assistant of his father) was severely wounded, Mr. Seward was called upon to temporarily conduct the affairs of the department which he did with signal ability having charge of many important diplomatic negotiations and affairs of state, in which his services were recognized as of invaluable value to the Federal government. Upon the secession of the State of Virginia and while many of its citizens were considering withdrawing, forming a separate state and joining the Union freed from other alliances, Mr. Seward was selected to confer with them upon the subject and his efforts resulted in the formation of the loyal State of West Virginia. He died at Geneva, N. Y., July 24, 1897.

SACKETT, GARY V. Born August 9, 1790 at Thetford, Orange County, Vermont. In the early part of the year 1800 his father removed with his family to Cayuga County settling upon a farm a few miles east of the present village of Cayuga; self educated; in

1812, he commenced the study of law in the office of Thomas Mumford, Esq., in Cayuga, was admitted to the bar and practised a short time in this county when he removed to Seneca Falls, Seneca County and formed a law partnership with Luther F. Stevens which continued until 1826 at which time Mr. Sackett ceased active practice and thereafter devoted his time and energy to a business life in which he was very successful, accumulating a large fortune. He died at Seneca Falls.

SEWARD, HON. WILLIAM H. Born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801; educated at and graduated from the academy at Goshen and Union College at Schenectady; read law one year in Goshen then entered the office of John Anthon of New York City, and finished his studies with Ogden Hoffman at Goshen; admitted to the bar at Utica, N. Y., in 1822 after which he formed a partnership with the Honorable Elisha Miller—then county judge—and commenced the practice of his profession in Auburn on January 21, 1823; elected state senator in 1830. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor, being defeated by William L. Marcy, but in 1838 he was elected over the same competitor and re-elected in 1840; in 1849, he was appointed United States senator and filled the office for twelve years; he was a prominent candidate for president at the Republican Convention of 1860, receiving one hundred and eighty-four votes on the second ballot, but was defeated by Lincoln on the next ballot, who in the organization of his cabinet made Mr. Seward secretary of state, which position he held during both Lincoln, and Johnson's administrations. At the close of his official duties he made a fourteen months' tour of the world, visiting Japan, China, the Eastern Archipelago, British India, Egypt, Palestine and the principal nations of Europe. He died at his home in Auburn on October 10, 1872. The inscription "He was faithful" upon his monument is the realization of the wish he expressed in his argument to the jury in the celebrated trial of the negro Freeman for murder, in the following language:

“In due time, gentlemen of the jury, when I shall have paid the debt of nature, my remains will rest here in your midst, with those of my kindred and neighbors. It is very possible that they may be unhonored, neglected, spurned. But perhaps, years hence, when the passion and excitement which now agitate this community shall have passed away, some wandering stranger, some lone exile, some Indian, some negro, may erect over them an humble stone and thereon this epitaph—‘He was faithful.’” His reputation was international and his public life commanded the attention and respect of the civilized world. In the opinion of the writer he was the greatest statesman this republic has ever produced; his services were invaluable to his country, and his memory will be cherished by Americans to the end of time.

SHURTLEFF, ASAPH W. Born in Hatley Stanstead, near Quebec, Canada, April 22, 1833; self educated; came to Red Creek, Wayne County, in 1850; read law with Solomon Giles in Weedsport, from July, 1853 to January, 1858, at which time he was admitted to the bar in Auburn and commenced practice in Weedsport as a partner of Mr. Giles. One year later he went to Kentucky, where he remained until the commencement of the Civil War, when he returned to this state and on April 28, 1861, enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth New York Volunteers for three months; discharged from the service because of disability on October 11, 1861, he returned to Weedsport and resumed the practice of law and shortly thereafter went to New York City where he remained for ten years, resuming practice in Weedsport in 1873 which he continued until his death, September 6, 1907. He served as president of the village several times and was for many years a member of its Board of Education and Academic Board.

SITTSE, CALVIN N. Born in the City of Auburn, May 18, 1819; common school education; read law with Clark & Underwood in Auburn and was admitted to the bar in 1845; continued with that firm until its dissolution in 1852 when he formed a co-partnership

with George Rathbun, continuing until the death of the latter after which Mr. Sittser practised alone until his death, March 16, 1893. He limited his practice to office work and the preparation for trial of cases in which he was the attorney. In his many years of practice he never tried a case in courts of record, always employing counsel to conduct the trial. His ability in his limited sphere of legal work was conceded by his brother members of the bar, and he commanded the respect of those of his fellow citizens who knew him. Until his death he wore—as he once told the writer—the proper clothing of a solicitor of law of the old school—a swallow-tail coat with gold buttons, and a high silk hat which made him a conspicuous figure on the streets of the city, easily identified by strangers in search of him.

SMITH, JARED M. Born March 17, 1815; graduated at Hamilton College, the valedictorian of his class; read law in the office of Honorable Millard Fillmore in Buffalo; admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Moravia in September, 1842, which he continued until his death, May 23, 1846.

SMITH, RICHARD L., came to Auburn from Washington County, N. Y., in 1820 and formed a partnership with James Porter; member of assembly in 1830 and 1836; appointed district-attorney, January 21, 1832, and served until 1838, in which year he died.

STEEL, RICHARD C. Born in the City of Auburn, October 29, 1837; on completing his studies in the common schools, he entered and graduated from Union College. Admitted to the bar in 1861, commenced practice in that year in Auburn; elected district-attorney in 1862; served one term, was re-elected and served until March, 1866, when he resigned. He was supervisor in 1868-9-70. Mr. Steel was an active practitioner from the time of his admission until his death on November 28, 1886. He was a lawyer of conceded ability and one of the leaders of the bar. He was for many years the attorney and consulting counsel of several of the leading

corporations of our city and in the conduct of their litigation was uniformly successful.

STEPHENS, NELSON T. Born at Genoa, Cayuga County, November 20, 1820; education, common school; read law with Leonard O. Aiken in Moravia, and was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1844, and to the Supreme Court in 1846. In 1852 he went to California and a year later returned to Moravia and practised in that village and the villages of Genoa and Milan for several years; he enlisted and served as captain in the Civil War, after which he practised in Auburn for a short time and then removed to Kansas and was elected judge of the Supreme Court of that state, which high office he satisfactorily discharged the duties of until his death.

THROOP, GEORGE B. Born in Johnstown, Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1793; came to Auburn in 1815; read law in the office of his brother, Enos T. Throop; admitted to the bar and formed a co-partnership with Samuel D. Lockwood, which continued until 1819; postmaster 1815 to 1823; state senator from 1828 to 1831 inclusive; in 1833 he became cashier of the Cayuga County National Bank which position he filled until 1840, during which year he moved to Detroit, Mich., where he died in 1849.

UNDERWOOD, HON. GEORGE, SR. Born at Cooperstown, N. Y., January 4, 1816; graduated from Hamilton College in 1838; admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Auburn shortly thereafter; member of assembly in 1850-1; mayor of the city in 1854; he made a specialty of corporation law and was for many years the attorney of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad Company. In 1848 his condition of health became such that he was compelled to cease active practice and seek a climate better suited to his condition and where it might be reasonably expected his health would improve; he spent that winter in South Carolina and Havana, but receiving no benefit, returned to Auburn on May 1, 1849, and died on the evening of May 25th, following. He occupied a

high position at the bar and his was a commendable, useful and honorable life.

VAN LAER, HERMAN E. Born in Auburn, May 9, 1853; educated in the public schools of the city, with special instruction in Philadelphia, Pa., and Detroit, Mich.; read law with Richard C. Steel, in Auburn and was admitted to the bar in the early 80's. He practised one year in the city and then removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he died on June 28, 1897.

WADE, ROWLAND D. Born in Moravia, this county, February 21, 1840; educated at the Moravia Institute; upon the commencement of the Civil War he enlisted and served until July 22, 1862, when he returned to Moravia and shortly after commenced the study of law in the office of John T. Pingree, Esq., in the City of Auburn; admitted to the bar, June 7, 1867, from which time until his death in 1882, he was an active practitioner at Moravia. He was elected justice of the peace in 1871 and filled that office for several years. With the single exception of Oliver Wood, Mr. Wade was the greatest practical joker the writer ever knew.

WALKER, LEVI. The only lawyer ever residing in the village of Summer Hill, where he practised from 1831 to 1838 when he removed to the village of Genoa and subsequently came to Auburn. Some time later he removed to Michigan where he died in 1899.

WHEELER, EBER O.; read law with Horace V. Howland, and after being admitted to the bar removed to Austin, Minn., where he practised his profession until 1880, when he returned to Auburn and formed a partnership with Mr. Howland and remained in active practice until his death on January 10, 1889. He was not a trial lawyer but possessed conceded ability in the preparation of cases for trial and was an able and energetic office lawyer.

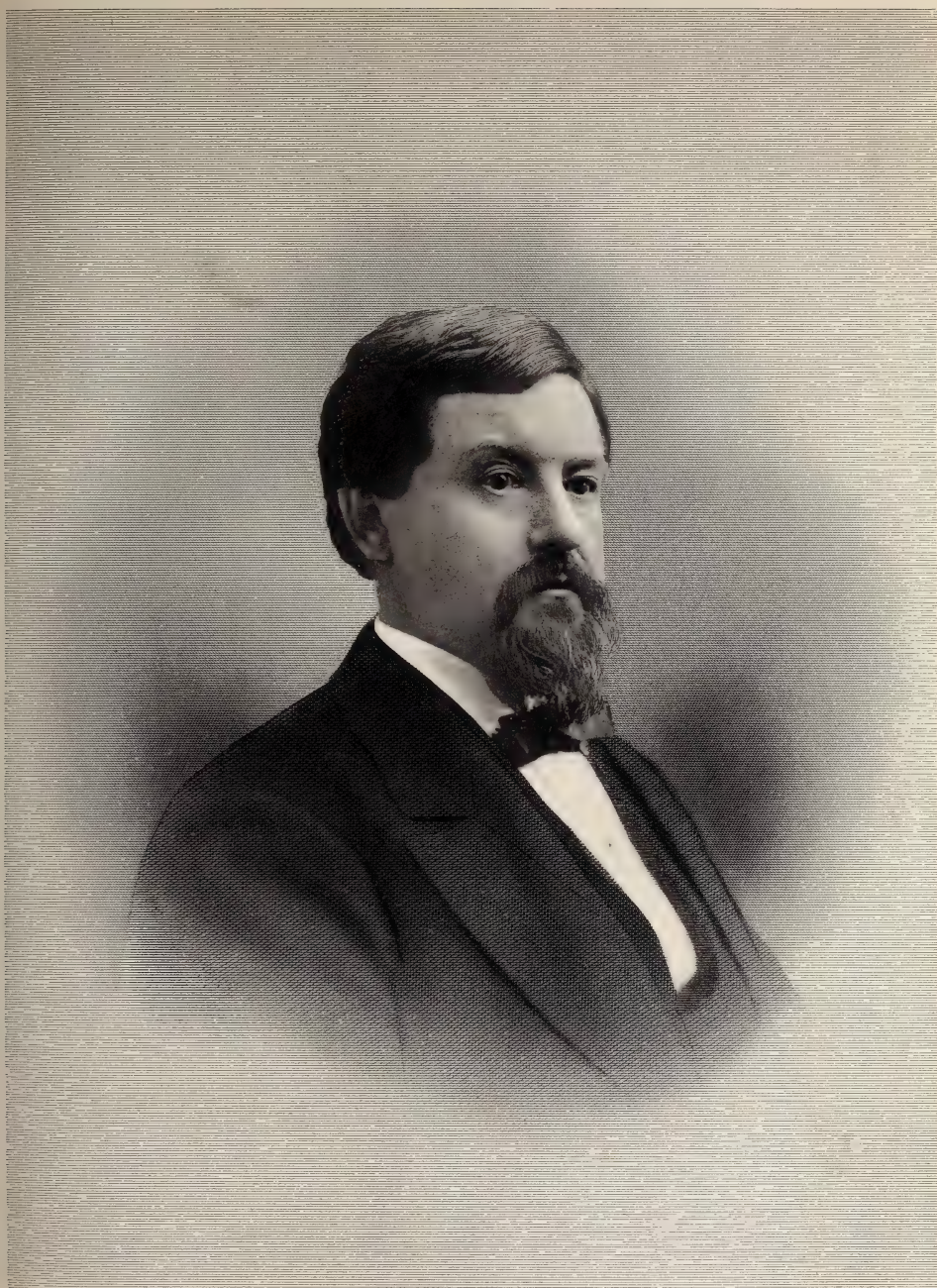
WILLEY, ABRAHAM R. Born at East Haddam, Conn., September 3, 1823; came with his parents to Cayuga County in 1824; self educated; read law with March & Webb, of Oswego, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1858; commenced practice at Fair

Haven in 1860, which he continued until his death. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in Company I, Ninety-Third New York Volunteers and a member of Hudson Post, G. A. R.; he served as collector of customs for the port of Fair Haven during the first administration of President Cleveland.

WOOD, AMZI; was an active practitioner in different parts of Cayuga County for many years; was American consul at Matamoros, Mexico, for several years, resigning the office at the close of the Civil War, when he was appointed minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bangkok, kingdom of Siam. On receiving this appointment he started for his post but was taken seriously ill in New York City and his recovery being long delayed, he felt compelled to resign. He died in Auburn, June 30, 1893.

WOOD, ETSSEL. Born in South Amboy, N. J., April 25, 1835; self educated; read law in the office of D. A. Robinson, in Union Springs and was admitted to the bar in December, 1866, in which year he commenced practice in Union Springs, which he continued until his death in 1893.

WOOD, OLIVER. Born and educated in the common schools of the county of Cayuga, admitted to the bar and practised in our county continuously until his death in 1882. When the writer commenced the study of law in 1876, Mr. Wood was the senior partner of the law firm of Wood & Rathbun, which until its termination by his death, was one of the leading firms of the city enjoying a large and varied practice. Mr. Wood was the trial lawyer of the firm and while very gruff in his manner and treatment of witnesses and opposing counsel, being the terror of the younger men, he possessed a large heart and was keenly alive to the necessities of his friends which he never hesitated to relieve as fully as it lay in his power, many times to his own detriment. The writer respected and loved him for the many acts of kindness he received at his hands while a student.



Thos. M. Pauson



WORDEN, WARREN T. Born in Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., November 7, 1806; educated in the public schools and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1829; admitted to the bar in 1830, and commenced practice in Auburn which he continued until his death, January 30, 1891; he was a leading member of the bar of Central New York and acquired a large and lucrative practice extending throughout the state, in which the leading and most eminent counsel that could be procured were his opponents; in the conduct of his cases he was uniformly successful and his originality and ability as a trial lawyer were universally conceded.

WRIGHT, DAVID. Born at Penn's Manor, Bucks County, Pa., April 18, 1806, where he was educated in the Friends' School and came to Cayuga County in 1826; read law with Isaac and Seneca Wood in Aurora and was admitted to the bar in October, 1832; he commenced practice in Aurora where he remained until 1839 when he removed to Auburn and formed a co-partnership with Theodore M. Pomeroy which continued until the latter ceased active practice; he was an able lawyer occupying a prominent position at the bar, with a constantly increasing practice attention to which had in 1874 so far undermined his health as to necessitate his retirement from active legal work. He died in Auburn, February 24, 1897.

WRIGHT, FRANK D. Born in Moravia, this county, June 24, 1828; graduated with high honors, from Union College in 1851; read law at Moravia and was admitted to the bar in Auburn in 1852; commenced practice at Dryden, Tompkins County, and later removed to Waverly, Tioga County where he continued his practice until 1867, when he came to Auburn and remained in active practice until his death on May 2, 1906. He was a member of the firm of Howland, Wright & Cushing, Wright & Cady and Wright, Cady & Wright. He was an able, skillful and astute trial lawyer and noted for the great zeal he displayed in the interests of his clients. Superior mental ability and indefatigable energy made him a remarkably

successful practitioner. In the memorial adopted and entered upon the minutes of the court, his brethren of the bar said of him:

"As a man and professional friend we admired him for his integrity, purity of life and kindly and sympathetic nature."

A marked trait of Mr. Wright and one that endeared him to the younger members of the bar, was his willingness at all times, upon their request, to give consideration to matters they had under advisement and aid them with his counsel and advice, declining to receive compensation for his time, and the writer of this article has on many occasions been the recipient of such kindly consideration from him and owes some legal victories to his valuable aid and advice.

AVERY, EDWARD HENRY. Born in Columbus, N. Y., August 18, 1824; educated in the public schools of the city, and at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1844; read law in the offices of Clark & Underwood in Auburn, and was admitted to the bar in 1848, commencing practice at Bath, N. Y., where he remained three years after which he returned to Auburn and formed a partnership with the Honorable George Underwood Sr. Three years later Mr. James R. Cox was taken into the firm which enjoyed a large and lucrative business until its dissolution by the death of the senior member in 1859, after which time, for many years, the firm of Cox & Avery, its successor, was ranked among the leading law firms of Central New York. Mr. Avery served as the president of the Auburn Gas Light Company, the Auburn Water Works Company, and many other corporations in the capacity of trustee or director, in the activities of which business life he developed and demonstrated great executive ability and in May, 1883, was tendered and accepted the office of president of the National Bank of Auburn; retired from his law practice, and thereafter devoted his entire time and abilities to the duties of his office. He died at his home in the city on May 5, 1908.

KING, FINLAY M. A prominent practitioner in Port Byron prior to 1854, and subsequently (1861-3) Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York. I am unable to obtain specific information of the professional life of Mr. King, but in the *History of Freemasonry* by Ross, I find the following:

"In private life Brother King seemed pursued by misfortune. He was a good lawyer, brighter—it is said by some—than the average, yet he never seemed able to command a sufficiently wide circle of clients to make life other than a struggle for subsistence. He tried for years to build up a practice at Port Byron, but failed and in 1854 he essayed his fortune in New York, establishing the firm of King, Smith & Co., at 9 Nassau street, with little success."

I am unable to obtain specific information or reliable data regarding the following lawyers who have practised in our county, now dead. In addition to those hereinbefore noted as having held offices and not otherwise referred to because of lack of data.

HARDENBERGH'S CORNERS. Zephaniah Caswell; Moses Sawyer and Walter B. Nichols, all prior to 1805.

THE CITY OF AUBURN. Henry Bronson; Daniel A. Baldwin for several years a police justice for the city; Edwin Baldwin, city clerk, 1872-3-4; Paris G. Clark; Fayette G. Day, for many years a justice of the peace; P. Fred Deering; Lucius L. Foot; Stephen A. Goodwin, who practised prior to 1854; William R. Hallock, for many years a justice of the peace; William W. Hare, who was a resident of Groton, Tompkins County, but maintained an office with Michael S. Myers in the city, at which he spent half of each week for several years, and who died at Groton on May 5, 1907; Elbridge D. Jackson, who was an active practitioner for several years and in 1885, removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and later to Nevada, where he died; Fred M. Kennedy, for many years a justice of the peace; Samuel D. Lockwood, a partner of George B. Throop in 1817-19; Edward E. Marvin; William B. Mills, who was special county judge in 1872 and district-attorney for one if not two terms, who removed to Denver,

Colorado, in the late 70's, and continued in active practice there until his death, attaining high rank and being one of the leaders of the bar of that state; James Porter, who was in practice here in 1820, and later removed to Onondaga County where he died; N. Homer Potter who for several years had desk room in the office of Mortimer V. Austin Sr., and later removed to his farm in the southern part of the county where he died; Charles L. Price who read law with Mr. James Lyon and shortly after his admission to the bar received injuries in a railroad accident resulting in his death; Albert L. Sisson who was city clerk in 1868 and for several years police justice of the city; Theodore Spencer; Edward A. Thomas, a partner at one time of Mr. Lyon and mayor of the city in 1872, who later removed to the state of Pennsylvania where he died; James A. White.

AURORA. Silas Marsh; Daniel Shepard; Alvah Worden, between 1795 and 1809; Isaac Wood, Thomas Wood and Seneca Wood, sons of Judge Walter Wood, who were in practice prior to 1840; Thomas Mumford, who practised from 1794 to 1799, and died in 1830.

CATO. Stephen Olmstead, 1863.

CAYUGA FERRY and VILLAGE. L. C. Foote, 1820-1825; Vincent Mathews; Reuben S. Morris, 1800; William McCay, 1820; L. W. Owen, prior to 1830; William Sisson, prior to 1830.

FAIR HAVEN. Thomas C. Bridges.

GENOA. Henry A. Maynard, early 80's.

KING FERRY. Charles K. Niblo, who read law with Wood & Rathbun in Auburn, and after being admitted to the bar commenced practice in the village of Northville (P. O. King Ferry) which he continued until his death.

MILAN VILLAGE (now LOCKE.) Isaac Sisson; Orlen White; James Youngs; Glen Gallup, all between 1828 and 1859.

MERIDAN. James W. Bonta; Madison Youngs; between 1843 and 1853.

MORAVIA. Thomas F. Frost; William H. Price, 1848-1853; Charles D. Tallman, prior to 1832.

PORT BYRON. Finlay M. King, was practising in 1860.

UNION SPRINGS. Nathan Roberts, 1860-1864; Daniel A. Robinson, 1862-1870; Caleb Winegar, 1845-1870.

WEEDSPORT. Patten R. Cook; Campbell W. Haynes, 1855; John S. Jenkins; James Luckey; Theodore Fopple; between 1827 and 1850; Solomon Giles, 1853; Darwin C. Knapp in 1866 and L. B. Little, police justice in 1874.

THE BENCH AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF THE PRESENT—
SUPREME COURT.

RICH, HON. ADELBERT P. Born in Cato, Cayuga County, May 16, 1860; educated at the Cato Union school and academy and at a private school; read law with his father, Mr. Frank Rich, in Cato, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y. in April, 1882, in the fall of which year he commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Cato, of which village he was president of the Board of Health in 1881 and 1882, and a member of its Board of Education from 1881 to 1884, in which year he removed to the City of Auburn and continued his practice with John A. Dutton, Esq., as a partner and later formed a co-partnership with E. C. Aiken, Esq., which continued until 1901. He was a member of the Board of Health of the city for several years. Elected and served as special county judge 1883-6; district-attorney, 1887-1893; elected justice of the Supreme Court in 1901 and was temporarily assigned to the Appellate Division—Second Department—as associate justice in December, 1904, where he is yet serving. Justice Rich is a member and Past Master of Cato Lodge No. 141, Free and Accepted Masons. His Auburn office is at Supreme Court Chambers in the Court House.

Justice Rich is a member of the City, Country and Masonic clubs of Auburn; the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester, and the Republican, Crescent Athletic, and Brooklyn clubs of Greater New York.

COUNTY COURT.

GREENFIELD, HON. HULL. Born at Moravia, Cayuga County, August 7, 1850; educated at the Moravia Institute; read law in the office of Honorable S. Edwin Day, in that village; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Syracuse, N. Y., November 21, 1871, and thereafter admitted to practice in the Federal courts. Judge Greenfield commenced practice in Moravia where he formed a partnership with Honorable John L. Parker which continued for several years and upon its termination removed to Auburn and continued his practice as a member of the firm of Greenfield & Aiken. He was clerk of the Ways and Means Committee—House of Representatives—from 1900 to 1906; appointed county judge, on the unanimous request of the bar of Cayuga County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Honorable Adolphus H. Searing, on April 17, 1907, and was elected to that office for a full term in November of the same year. Judge Greenfield is a director of the City Club, a member of Sylvan Lodge No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons of Moravia and of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Auburn. His office and chambers are in the Cayuga County Clerk's Building.

SURROGATE.

WOODIN, HON. WALTER E., is a son of the late Edwin A. Woodin and a grandson of the late Honorable William B. Woodin. He was born in, and has always resided in the City of Auburn; education, common school; read law in the office of Honorable George B. Turner in that city, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester,

N. Y., in January, 1898; commenced the active practice of his profession the same year; appointed clerk of the Surrogate's Court in 1895 and served four years; elected surrogate in 1901, and re-elected in 1907. Office and chambers in the Court House.

SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGE.

LEWIS, HON. DANFORTH, R. Born in the town of Niles, Cayuga County, November 2, 1867; education, common school and Cazenovia Academy; commenced reading law in the office of Underwood & Storke, in Auburn and later (1906) graduated from the law department of Cornell University in Ithaca; was admitted to the bar the same year and commenced practice in Auburn which he has since continued; elected and served as justice of the peace from 1897 to 1901; elected special county judge in 1901 and has since continuously filled that office having been twice re-elected. Practice general. Judge Lewis is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons; Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Ensenore Lodge No. 438, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Office over No. 85 Genesee street.

SPECIAL SURROGATE.

MILLARD, HON. HENRY FLOYD. Born in Bagley, Somersetshire, England, November 18, 1871. education, common school; graduated from the law department of Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1898; admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1899, and commenced practice at Fair Haven, this county, which he has since continued. Elected and served as special surrogate in 1905-6. Re-elected in November, 1907; practice general. Mr. Millard is a member of Lodge No. 481, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fair Haven—of which lodge he is a Past Grand Master—and a director of the relief association of that fraternity in this county.

CITY COURT.

DRUMMOND, HON. RICHARD C. STEEL., is the present city judge; he was born in the City of Auburn, January 2, 1879. He is a son of Honorable Robert L. Drummond and was educated in the common schools of the city, graduated with high honors, from Hamilton College, with the degree of A. B., in 1901, and later received the degree of A. M. Graduated from the Albany Law School in 1903, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Auburn the same year; elected city judge on the Democratic ticket in 1903; re-elected in 1905 and 1907. Judge Drummond is a member of several college societies; a member of the examining committee of the Albany Law School; secretary of the executive committee of the Cayuga County Bar Association and a member of Seward Camp No. 11, Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the law firm of Drummond, Drummond & Drummond, with offices over No. 59 Genesee street.

RECORDER'S COURT.

STUPP, HON. FRANK J.: the present recorder, is not a member of the bar; he was born in New York City, March 26, 1844; his father's family removed to Auburn in 1848, shortly after which Frank returned to New York and made his home for several years with an uncle; educated in the common schools in New York City and Auburn. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-Ninth Regiment, National Guard of the state, and served until the commencement of the Civil War; July 16, 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. During this service he was carried on the rolls of his company in the National Guard, as an active member, and upon his return was elected and served for one year as first sergeant; then elected first lieutenant and served about two years; then elected captain and served until November

1872, at which time he was appointed on the staff of Colonel C. D. MacDougall, as quartermaster of the regiment, and served until 1877, when he was appointed a keeper in the State prison and served for about nine years; elected first sergeant of the Wheeler Rifles, Second Separate Company, National Guard of the State of New York, and appointed armorer of the State armory, in February 1882, which positions he held until May 17, 1901, when at his request he was honorably discharged from the service. Elected recorder on the Democratic ticket in 1903, and re-elected in 1905 and 1907. Mr. Stupp is a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons, of Auburn, of which he is a Past Master; David's Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Salem Town Commandery No. 16, Knights Templars, of which he is a Past Eminent Commander, and all of the Scottish Rite Degree bodies, making him a Thirty-Second degree Mason; he is a member of the Mystic Shrine of Rochester, and Auburn Tent No. 125, Knights of the Maccabees of Auburn, of the uniformed rank of which fraternity he is Commander.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

BURRITT, HON. ROBERT J. Born in the town of Ira, Cayuga County, May 20, 1874; educated in the public schools of the City of Auburn, graduating from the High School in 1894; read law in the offices of Coburn & Hunter and completed his studies in the Albany Law School, from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1898, and to the United States District Court in 1899. He has practised since his admission in Auburn. Appointed assistant district-attorney and served from 1900 to 1906, in which year he was elected district-attorney. Mr. Burritt is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons; Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and of the City Club.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

CLARK, ALBERT H. Born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., June 2, 1877; graduated from Cornell University in Ithaca, with the degree of Ph.B. in 1898, and continued his legal studies for two years in that university, when he took his examination and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, N. Y., September 4, 1900, and to practice in the United States District Court in 1901, during which year he commenced, and has since continued, practice in the City of Auburn. Appointed assistant district-attorney in 1906. Mr. Clark is the junior member of the law firm of Dayton & Clark, with offices over 133 and 135 Genesee street.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

CLEMENTS, HARRY V. Born in the City of Auburn, December 20, 1881; education, common school; graduated from the High School in 1899 and from the law department of Cornell University in Ithaca, in 1904, in July of which year he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., and to the Federal courts in 1907. He commenced and has continued the practice of his profession in the City of Auburn. Elected justice of the peace in 1907.

REFEREE IN BANKRUPTCY.

BRAINARD, JOHN MORGAN. Born in the City of Auburn, December 21, 1863; graduated A.B., from the High School in 1880; from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., with the degree of B. A., in 1884, and with the degree of M. A. in 1886. Read law in the offices of Howland & Wheeler, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1886, and to practice in the Federal courts in 1892. On his admission he commenced the practice of his profession in Auburn. Mr. Brainard

is the junior member of the law firm of Taber & Brainard, with offices over 122 Genesee street, of which firm he is the trial lawyer. He is also president of the Auburn Trust Company. Appointed referee in bankruptcy in the spring of 1899, and has since continuously discharged the duties of that office.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

AVERY, CHARLES I. Born in the City of Auburn, county of Cayuga, March 10, 1859; educated in the public schools of the city and at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1883; read law in the office of Charles M. Baker, Esq., in Auburn, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y. in October, 1885, and commenced practice in Auburn the same year. Mr. Avery is the present United States commissioner, which office he has filled for several years, and is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons. Practice general; offices over No. 124 Genesee street.

THE PRESENT BAR.

ADAMS, CHARLES L. Born at New Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., December 24, 1833, and came to Cayuga County with his father's family three years later; educated in the public schools of the village of Moravia; read law with Nelson T. Stephens in Moravia and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1859 and later to practice in the Federal courts. He commenced practice in Auburn in 1860 and was a partner of Michael S. Myers, Esq., for ten years and of Charles F. Durston, Esq., for twelve years. He served as United States commissioner for thirty years and retired from active practice several years ago.

AIKEN, EUGENE CLARENCE. Born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, May 6, 1856; a graduate of the Auburn High School and of the University of Rochester; read law in the office of Honorable Sereno E. Payne in Auburn; admitted to the bar of the Supreme

Court, at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1879, and later to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts. Mr. Aiken commenced, and has since continuously practised his profession in the City of Auburn; his practice is general; he has served as a director of the New York, Auburn & Lansing Railroad Company; president of the Auburn Telephone Company, which was organized by Judge Rich and himself; member of the Board of Education for six years during one year of which he was its president; president of the Common Council in 1905 and mayor of the city in 1906-7. He is a member of the City Club and of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Offices 209-212 in the Metcalf Building, No. 141-143 Genesee street.

ALDRICH, CALVIN R. Born in the town of Conquest, county of Cayuga, November 15, 1837; education, common school; read law in the office of Horace V. Howland, Esq., in Port Byron, N. Y., admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., in 1867 and commenced practice in Port Byron where he is yet located. His practice is general. He has filled the office of loan commissioner and represented his town in the Board of Supervisors.

ALLEN, LOUIS EDWARD. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, December 16, 1877; graduated from the High School in 1896 and from the law department of Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1901, during which year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Rochester and commenced practice in Auburn; admitted to practice in the Federal courts in 1902. Mr. Allen has served as president of the Civil Service Commission—Municipal—and is a member of the City Club and Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in which lodge he served as Esteemed Lecturing Knight. He is a member of the law firm of Van Sickel & Allen with offices over No. 140 Genesee street. Practice general.

ANDERSON, JAMES J. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, March 27, 1879; educated in the public schools of the city

and at Hamilton College from which he graduated in 1900; read law in the office of Greenfield & Aiken in Auburn, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1892, and commenced practice in Auburn which he has since continued. Mr. Anderson has represented his ward in the Board of Supervisors and from 1901 to 1904 was a member of the general and executive committees of the county Republican committee; he is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Auburn Cycle Club and the City Club and the junior member of the law firm of Treat & Anderson with offices at No. 1 Temple Court. Practice general.

AUSTIN, MORTIMER V., JR. Born at the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., September 14, 1875; educated in the public schools of the City of Auburn; graduated from the law department of Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1898, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1900 in both the Supreme and Federal courts, and commenced practice in Auburn which he yet continues; practice general; a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons. Offices over No. 79 Genesee street.

AVERY, JAMES CARRINGTON. Born in the City of Auburn, County of Cayuga, on March 10, 1859; educated in the public schools of the city and at Cornell University, in Ithaca, N. Y.; read law in the office of Charles M. Baker, Esq., in Auburn, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., on October 9, 1885, since which time he has practised his profession in the cities of Buffalo and Auburn. Practice general; offices over No. 124 Genesee street.

BACON, IRVING. Born in the town of Victory, Cayuga County, April 7, 1873; educated in the public schools of that town and at Colgate University, from which he graduated in 1898; read law in the offices of Underwood, Storke & Seward in Auburn, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., in May, 1901, and to practice in the United States District Court in October, 1902; commenced and has continued the general practice of his

profession in the City of Auburn. Offices in the Auburn Savings Bank Building, corner of Genesee and South streets.

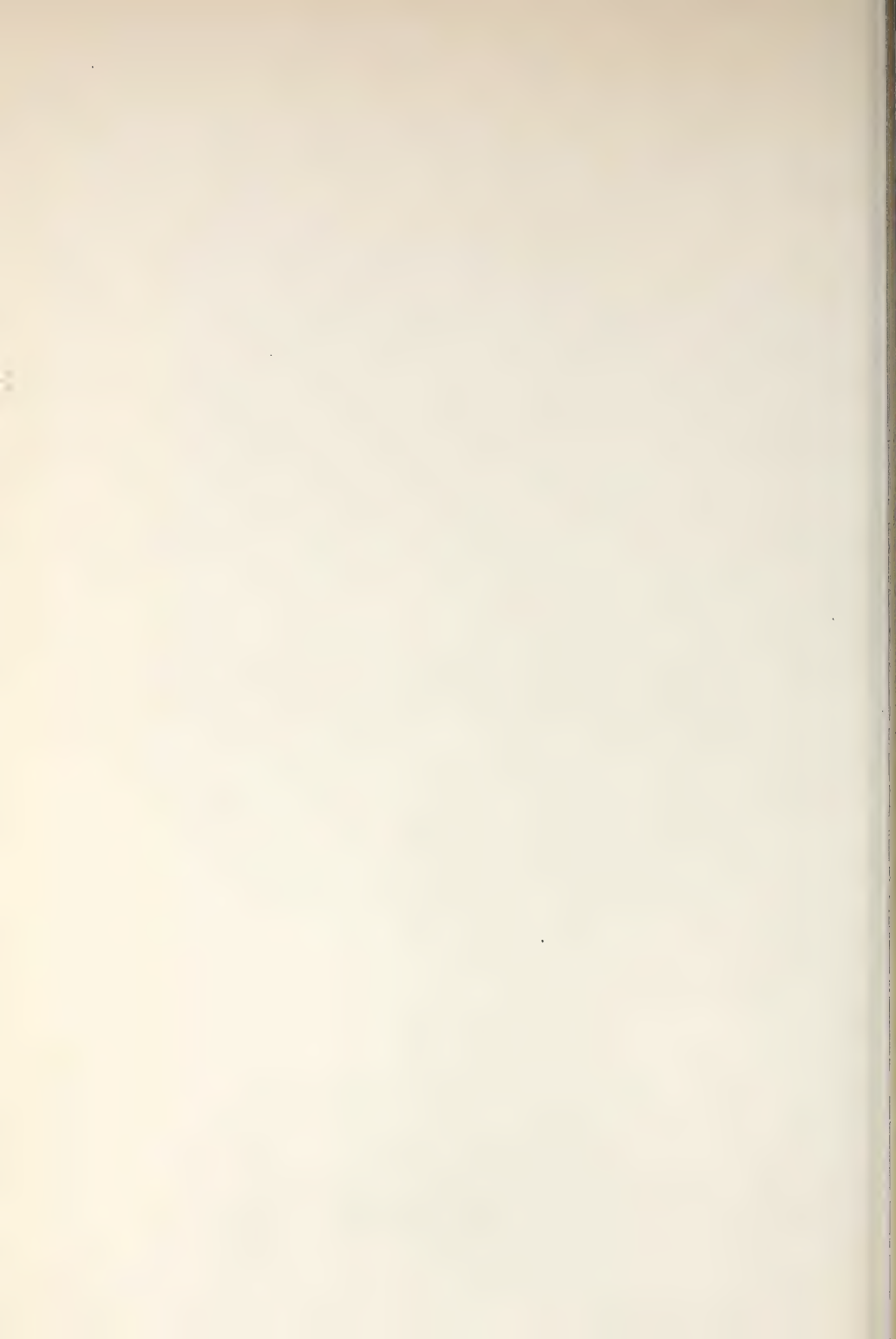
BLAUVELT, ARTHUR E. Born in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga County, N. Y., December 9, 1873; common school education: read law in the office of John Van Sickle, Esq., and later with Payne & Van Sickle, in Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., November 22, 1898, during which year he commenced and has since continued the practice of his profession at Port Byron, this county. Mr. Blauvelt served as clerk of the committee on merchant, marine and fisheries of the House of Representatives, from January 1, 1898 to December 19, 1899, at which time he was made assistant clerk of the committee on ways and means which position he is yet filling; he is also private secretary to Honorable Sereno E. Payne, representative in Congress of the Thirty-First Congressional District, which position he has held since January 1, 1898.

BEARDSLEY, PORTER. Born in the City of Auburn, county of Cayuga, March 16, 1863; educated in the public schools of that city, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., from which he graduated in 1882, and at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1886. Read law in the offices of W. E. & F. E. Hughitt in Auburn, was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., October 5, 1888, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in his native city, which he yet continues. Practice general; Mr. Beardsley served his city as park commissioner in the years 1904-7; he is a member of Psi Upsilon college fraternity. Offices over No. 41 Genesee street.

BRYAN, JAMES STANISLAUS. Born in the City of Auburn, county of Cayuga, September 2, 1875; educated in the public schools of that city and at Union College; read law in the offices respectively of Honorable Adelbert P. Rich and Honorable James W. Hart and completed a course of study in the Albany Law School; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, April 15, 1903; and to the



W. V. Howland



Federal courts later in the same year. Commenced and has since continued the general practice of his profession in the City of Auburn. Offices in the Smith Building, corner Genesee and Exchange streets.

BERRY, CHARLES R. Born in the town of Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., July 23, 1825, and received his education in the public schools of Aurora, Erie County, N. Y., supplemented by a course of instruction in the Aurora Academy in this county. Read law in the offices of Honorable Horace V. Howland, in Port Byron, Cayuga County, and was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1858. He commenced, and has since continued, practice in Port Byron.

Mr. Berry has served his village as a trustee for several terms and as a member of its Board of Education. He is a member of Port Byron Lodge No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; Morris Chapter No. 156, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a Past High Priest and Salem Town Commandery No. 16, Knights Templars of Auburn.

CADY, FRANK E. Born in the town of Sempronius, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 26, 1856; attended the public schools, receiving a common law education; read law with Oliver Wood, Esq., in the City of Auburn, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1883, during which year he commenced, and has since continued, the practice of his profession in our city. In March, 1883, Mr. Cady was elected city judge, and served until March, 1891. Practice general; offices over No. 8 South street.

CASE, WILLARD E. Born in the City of Auburn and educated in its public schools by private tuition, and is a graduate of the law department of Hamilton College; read law in the offices of Avery & Paine in Auburn and was admitted to the bar upon the completion of his studies and commenced practice in the city but later abandoned his profession for a business and scientific life. He is a member of the New York Electrical Society—of which he

is vice-president—American Society of Electrical Engineers; Electro Chemical Society of America; Metropolitan Club of New York City, and the City Club and Country Club of Auburn. Mr. Case is a scientific writer of note and several of his papers have been read before the Royal Society of London, England.

CLARK, PAUL R. Born in Waverly, Tioga County, N. Y., October 1, 1868; educated in the public schools of the City of Auburn and at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1892; read law in the offices of Payne & O'Brien in that city; in 1893-4 he was the private secretary of Congressman Payne and while in Washington completed his legal studies in the Columbian Law School; admitted to the bar in 1894, in which year he commenced practice in Auburn and was appointed assistant district-attorney and served until March 1895, when he was elected recorder and filled that office until January 1, 1899, when he resigned and was appointed postmaster of the city, which office he yet holds. He is a member of the law firm of Payne, Payne & Clark, with offices over No. 131 Genesee street.

COBURN, FRANK S. Born in Clayville, Oneida County, N. Y., and educated in the public schools of the City of Auburn, from the High School of which he graduated in 1879; read law in the office of E. A. Woodin, Esq., in our city and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in March, 1883, and later to practice in the Federal courts. He commenced and since his admission has continuously practised his profession in Auburn. He served as a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1884-5 and has held the office of county attorney for several years. Practice general. Mr. Coburn is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Offices over No. 55 Genesee street.

COX, JAMES R. Born in the city of New York, January 15, 1821; educated in the public schools of that city, Canaan, Conn., Pittsfield, Mass, and Whitesboro, N. Y. Read law with Honorable William H. Seward in Auburn, commencing in 1842, finishing his

studies in 1845 in which year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Auburn. He was admitted to practice in the Federal courts in 1860; to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1875; to the courts of Louisiana and Texas in 1872 and to the courts of Mexico, in which he practised for several years, in 1873. Mr. Cox was an active practitioner until about the year 1894, when the infirmities of age and impaired hearing compelled his retirement from the active practice of his profession. During his long years of active life he was associated in practice at different times, with Parliement Bronson for a year and a half; George Underwood, Sr., until his death in 1859, and Edwin H. Avery until 1874.

CURTIS, FRANK S. Born in the town of Moravia, Cayuga County, on June 12, 1855; educated in the public schools of that village and at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1880, with the degree of B. S. He read law first in the office of Sylvester Brown in Ithaca and later with Honorable S. Edwin Day in Moravia, completing his studies in the Albany Law School from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar, at Rochester, N. Y. in 1883. He commenced practice in Moravia and for years enjoyed a large business in the Surrogate's Court of our county which he made a specialty; he served as president of the village Board of Health and as justice of the peace for many years; as special surrogate in 1885-9. He was a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory, Free and Accepted Masons; the first Noble Grand of Moravia Lodge No. 510, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; district deputy of that fraternity; a Knight of Pythias and member of the Improved Order of Red Men. A few years ago Mr. Curtis became insane and is now an inmate of one of the state hospitals.

CUSHING, FRANK C. Born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., February 23, 1852; educated in the Hammondsport public schools supplemented by private tuition; read law with Judge Bradley in Corning, Steuben County, and was there admitted to the bar in

1876, and commenced practice, later removing to Auburn where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession. He was the junior member of the firm of Wright & Cushing for several years and of the firm of Howland, Wright & Cushing. Practice general. Office over No. 61 Genesee street.

DAY, HON. SAMUEL EDWIN. Born in the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, January 20, 1840, and educated in the public schools of that village and in the Moravia Institute; read law in the office of Leonard O. Aiken in Moravia, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in Auburn, June 6, 1861 and to practice in the District Court of the United States, November 22, 1872, and to the United States Supreme Court, November 13, 1876. He commenced, and has since continued, practice in the village of Moravia; he served as president of his village and a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county for several years. In November, 1877, he was elected county judge upon the Democratic ticket although the county was a Republican stronghold, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving twelve years with great honor to himself and satisfaction to the bar. An upright, conscientious, Christian gentleman, an able lawyer and jurist and a respected and honored citizen—more cannot be said of any man.

Judge Day is a Past Master and member of Sylvan Lodge No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons of Moravia and president of the Bar Association of the county. The writer does not believe that there is a member of our bar who is held in higher esteem by his professional brethren (among whom he has not an enemy) than Judge Day.

DAYTON, HARRY T. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y. on June 26, 1869; educated in the public schools of that city and at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., from which he graduated in 1892; read law in the office of Honorable George B. Turner in Auburn, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., in 1894, and to practice in the Federal courts in 1898. He com-

menced, and has since continued, practice in the City of Auburn; served as clerk of the Surrogate's Court in 1892-1895, and as district-attorney, 1900-1906. Practice general. Mr. Dayton is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and senior member of the law firm of Dayton & Clark with offices over No. 133 Genesee street.

DRUMMOND, ROBERT LOUDON. Born in the City of New York, August 21, 1842; brought up on a farm in the town of Victory, this county, attending the neighborhood school during winter sessions until he was sixteen years old, and working on the farm in the summer seasons. He then attended the Union Academy at Red Creek, for several terms where he prepared himself for a teacher with the intention of later completing his education by a collegiate course; taught school for several years, holding among other positions that of principal of School No. 4, in the City of Auburn. Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, with which he served in Barlow's Division, Hancock's Corps, Army of the Potomac. Just after the battle of Hatcher's Run, on October 30, 1864, he was taken prisoner by the Confederates and confined in prison at Petersburg and later in Libby Prison and at Salisbury, from which place he was released on March 2, 1865. His long imprisonment had so undermined his health that upon returning from the war, he found himself unable to carry into execution his long-cherished hope of a collegiate education, his physicians forbidding his entering upon a course of preparation. Upon a partial recovery of his health he took up the study of law, which he completed by a course in the law department of the University of Albany from which he graduated in 1871, and was admitted to the bar in May of that year, and shortly thereafter commenced practice in the City of Auburn which he since continued. In November, 1878, he was elected district-attorney and was twice thereafter re-elected, serving continuously for nine years during which time he holds the enviable record of not having a single conviction reversed

on appeal. He served as school commissioner for the first district of Cayuga County from January 1, 1866 to January 1, 1869; was for many years a trustee of Calvary Presbyterian Church, its treasurer and one of its ruling elders. He is a trustee of the Auburn Theological Seminary and of the Auburn Home for the Friendless; some of the best years of his life have been given to its Sunday-school and its temperance society. Mr. Drummond is the senior member of the firm of Drummond, Drummond & Drummond—his partners both being his children—with offices over No. 59 Genesee street. For several years he has made a specialty of the criminal law, but the practice of the firm is general.

DRUMMOND, NELSON L. Born in the City of Auburn, County of Cayuga, December 21, 1880; educated in the public schools of the city and at Hamilton College from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1902; graduated from the Albany Law School in 1904 with the degree of LL. B. and was admitted to the bar the same year and commenced practice in Auburn. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon (college) fraternity; a Knight of Pythias; member of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Cayuga County Bar Association. Mr. Drummond is the junior member of the firm of Drummond, Drummond & Drummond.

ELDER, WILLIAM SEWARD. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, July 12, 1872; educated in its public schools, Williams College and Harvard Law School. Read law in the offices of Underwood, Storke & Seward in Auburn and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, February 1, 1898, and later to practice in the Federal courts. He commenced, and has continued, practice in the City of Auburn; he served as justice of the peace 1898-1902 and as city attorney 1906-7; is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons, the Bar Association of the county and the City Club. Practice general. Offices over No. 124 Genesee street.

FAY, FRED HOLLISTER. Born in Elbridge, Onondaga County, N. Y., February 6, 1857; educated in the public schools and at Hamilton College from which he graduated in 1877; read law in the office of Honorable William E. Hughitt, in Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1879 and commenced practice in Auburn. Mr. Fay has not been a practitioner for several years and is engaged in the banking business, being a member of the firm of Edwin R. Fay & Sons at No. 72 Genesee street. The only public office he has filled was as a member of the Board of Education.

HARTER, RALPH AMENZO. Born in the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., March 8, 1876; educated in the public schools of that village, graduating from its High School in 1895, and at Hobart College from which he graduated in 1901; read law in the office of Honorable S. Edwin Day in Moravia, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., July 31, 1905, and to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts November 17, 1905. He commenced and has continued practice in Moravia; appointed justice of the peace to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Wright, Esq., and was later elected to the office for a full term which he is now serving; a member of Sylvan Lodge No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons of Moravia; of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, being its youngest member of the vestry, and vice-president of the Business Men's Association of his village. He has twice served as president of the Alumni Association of the Moravia High School. Practice general.

HART, HON. JAMES W. Born at Malden-on-the-Hudson, Ulster County, N. Y., July 21, 1866; educated in the public schools of the City of Auburn, graduating from its High School in 1887; read law with Honorable William E. Hughitt and in the offices of Underwood & Storke, in Auburn and was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., October 9, 1891, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Auburn. In 1892-3

he served as assistant district-attorney of the county and in 1900 was elected city judge, which office he discharged the duties of until 1904. Judge Hart is a member of the New York Commandery, Military Order of Loyal Legion; Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; City Club; Past District Deputy of the Thirtieth Masonic District, State of New York; vice-president Cayuga County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; secretary of the Cayuga County Historical Society and treasurer of the Auburn Business Men's Association. Practice general. Offices, Auburn Savings Bank Building.

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY R. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, December 9, 1850, and educated in its public schools, and at Hamilton College from which he graduated in 1871, with the degree of B. A. For two years after his graduation he travelled abroad and on his return read law in the office of A. E. Patterson, Esq. in Buffalo, N. Y., and attended the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1874, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar the same year, commencing practice in Buffalo. In 1884, Mr. Hopkins came to Auburn and formed a law partnership with Honorable Peter A. Hendrick, which continued until the removal of the latter to New York City. In 1891 he was elected city judge on the Democratic ticket and served one term of four years on the termination of which Judge Hopkins abandoned active practice and has since resided on the shores of Owasco Lake enjoying himself in the pleasures of rural life in close contact with nature.

HUNT, THOMAS MERRICK. Born in Janesville, Wisconsin, June 92, 1864; educated in the public schools and at Williams College, from which he graduated in 1887; read law in the office of Honorable John D. Teller in the City of Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1889. He commenced practice in Auburn which he has since continued; clerk of the Surrogate's Court in 1890. Mr. Hunt is the junior member of the

law firm of Teller & Hunt, with offices over No. 43 Genesee street, and makes a specialty of corporation law.

HUGHITT, FREDERIC EUGENE. A son of Judge William E. Hughitt, born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County; educated in its public schools and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., from which he graduated in 1877, and at Amherst College, from which he graduated in 1881. Read law with his father in Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1883. Practice general. Offices over No. 41 Genesee street.

HUNTER, JOHN L. Born at St. Joseph, Missouri, January 25, 1860; read law in the office of Honorable Sereno E. Payne, in Auburn, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1884 and to the District and Circuit courts of the United States in April, 1905. Commenced, and has since continued, practice in the City of Auburn. Mr. Hunter has served in the Common Council, representing the second ward, as a member of the Board of Supervisors from that ward and as deputy county treasurer. He is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Practice general. Offices, Metcalf Building, No. 141-143 Genesee street.

JENNINGS, JOEL BRADFORD. Born in the town of Venice, Cayuga County, October 10, 1843; educated in the public schools of that town and the town of Moravia; studied law in the University of Michigan from the law department of which he was graduated on March 4, 1875, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan at Ann Arbor in that state on March 20, 1875; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York at Rochester, October 6, 1876, and commenced, and has since continued, the practice of his profession at Moravia, which village he has served as its president. Practice general.

KEELER, LYNN H. Born in the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, in 1878; educated in its public schools, the High School

in Auburn, from which he graduated in 1897, and Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1901; read law in the offices of Underwood, Storke & Seward in Auburn and graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the law department of Harvard University in 1904; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., in March, 1905, and to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts later in the same year. He commenced practice in the City of Auburn, which he has continued. He is a member of the City Club and of the Owasco Country Club. Practice general. Offices over No. 91 Genesee street.

KENYON, BENJAMIN. Born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, June 19, 1885; education, common school; graduated from the law department of Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., in June, 1907, commenced practice, in the City of Auburn, in which he is yet engaged. Mr. Kenyon is a member of Cayuga Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons of Scipio, this county. Practice general.

KERR, JAMES HENRY. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, September 27, 1865; educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from the High School in 1883, and at Williams College, from which he graduated in 1887; read law in the offices of Howland & Wheeler and later in the office of Daniel Hurlbut, in Auburn; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., in April, 1892, and to practice in the District and Circuit courts of the United States in 1898. Commenced, and has since continued, practice in the city. Mr. Kerr was appointed city attorney and served one term of two years; re-appointed in 1908 and is now filling that office. He is a member of the City Club and Auburn Gun Club, and the junior member of the law firm of Turner & Kerr, with offices over No. 81 Genesee street. Practice general.

KINGSTON, JOHN FRANCIS. Born in Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y., November 27, 1874; educated in the public schools and at Skaneateles High School from which he graduated in 1893; he obtained his legal education in the law department of Cornell

University in Ithaca of which he is a graduate; admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in November, 1898; commenced, and has since continued, practice at Weedsport; he has filled the office of justice of the peace of his town and is a member of Weedsport Lodge No. 385, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Master. Practice general. He is the junior member of the law firm of Parsons & Kingston.

KNAPP, JOHN WILTSIE. Born in the town of Geddes, Onondaga County, N. Y.; educated in the public schools, graduating from the Syracuse High School in 1898; read law in the offices of Hiscock, Doheny, Williams & Cowie in Syracuse and graduated from the law department of Cornell University at Ithaca in 1903; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court July 10th, of the same year. Later admitted to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan and practised at Menominee, in that state. He later came to the City of Auburn and commenced, and has since continued the general practice of his profession. Office over No. 93 Genesee street.

LAIRD, LOUIS K. R. Born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, September 3, 1872; educated in the public schools of our city, graduating from its High School in 1892, Hamilton College from which he graduated in 1896, and the Albany Law School from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, at Albany, in July of 1898. Admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States in October of the same year. Commenced, and has since continued, the practice of his profession in the City of Auburn. Mr. Laird is the attorney of the Cayuga Construction Company, a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church; St. Paul's Lodge No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons; Hardenbergh Lodge No. 748, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Seward Camp No. 11, Sons of Veterans. His offices are in the Metcalf Building, Genesee street.

LEARY, FRANK M. Owing to the reluctance of this gentleman to furnish me with any data regarding himself I am limited to the

statement that he is an active practitioner in our city, to which he came from Ithaca, several years ago, with offices in the Metcalf Building, Genesee street.

LEONARD, GEORGE H. Born in Seneca County, N. Y., and has resided in the City of Auburn since 1893; educated in St. John's Military School at Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y., and a graduate from the law department of Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., in the class of 1893; admitted to the bar in 1894 and for a time practised his profession in our city. He preferred a business rather than a professional life and has not been in practice for several years, and is now the manager of the Auburn Automobile Company located at 54-60 Water street.

LYON, CHARLES FRANCIS. Born in the City of Auburn, August 14, 1873; educated in the public schools of the city—graduating from the High School in 1892—and at Williams College from which he graduated in 1896; read law in the office of his father, Mr. James Lyon, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in January 1899, commencing the practice of his profession in our city immediately after his admission. He served as a member of the Park Commission of the city for two terms. Mr. Lyon is the junior member of the law firm of Lyon & Lyon, with offices in the Cayuga County Savings Bank, and is the trial lawyer of his firm.

LYON, JAMES. Born in the South of Ireland in 1838, and came to America in 1856, settling in Onondaga County; he commenced the study of law, later reading in the offices of Porter, Allen & Beardsley in the City of Auburn; admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in December, 1863. Commencing in 1864, and continuing until the close of the Civil War, he was a civilian clerk in the Military Department of Newbern, N. C. Upon the conclusion of his service he returned to Auburn and resumed the practice of his profession which he has since continued. In 1866-7, he served as city clerk and in the latter year was appointed city attorney which office he held for about twelve years, discharging its duties with marked

ability and rare success. He has for several years been the attorney of the Cayuga County Savings Bank and has satisfactorily filled the office of president of the Bar Association of the county of Cayuga. Mr. Lyon is the dean of the bar of our county, a self-made man, and a lawyer of ability and probity, respected and honored by all who know him. I deeply regret that the lines upon which I am writing this article deprive me of the liberty of speaking of this gentleman in the commendatory terms which his life and acts in our community entitle him to and which it would afford me great pleasure to record. Mr. Lyon is the senior member of the law firm of Lyon & Lyon.

McLAUGHLIN, PATRICK. Born in Ireland, April 2, 1842; educated in the public schools of Cayuga County and the Cortland Academy from which he graduated in 1865; read law in the office of Honorable William E. Hughitt in Auburn and was admitted to the Supreme Court bar at Owsego, Oswego County, N. Y., in 1872, and later to practice in the Federal courts; commenced practice in the City of Auburn in 1872, which he has since continued; he served as a representative of the first ward on the Board of Supervisors some ten years ago and was for five years of his practice a law partner of Honorable Robert L. Drummond. His practice is general and his office over No. 87 Genesee street.

MEAD, BENJAMIN CHARLES. Born in the town of Fleming, Cayuga County, N. Y., February 17, 1873; educated in the public schools of the City of Auburn, graduating from its High School in 1891—and at Harvard College from which he graduated in 1896 with the degree of A. B. and from its law department in 1901 with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., November 12, 1901, and to practice in the Federal courts in 1902. Mr. Mead commenced practice in Auburn immediately after his admission which he has since continued; his practice is general and his offices are over No. 125 Genesee street.

MEAD, SHERMAN B. Born at Five Corners, Cayuga County, N. Y., November 19, 1841; educated in the common schools Groton, and Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., and in the Oneida Conference Seminary from which he graduated in 1867; read law in the office of John T. Pingree, Esq., in Auburn and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Syracuse, N. Y., November 8 1870 and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the state of Minnesota in 1873. For many years he has been engaged in the active general practice of his profession at Five Corners in our county. He is a member of Genoa Lodge No. 421, Free and Accepted Masons, located at King Ferry.

MOHR, FREDERICK A. Born in the City of Auburn in the early 70's, and later removed to Canada with his father's family where in the province of Ontario, he received a common school education. In 1866, he returned to Auburn and graduated from its High School. He followed a business life until he had accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to obtain a legal education and in 1900 commenced study in the law department of Syracuse University in Syracuse, N. Y., from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1904, commencing practice the same year, in the City of Auburn, which he has since continued. His practice is general; office in the Metcalf Building, Genesee street. For two years Mr. Mohr served as secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

MORLEY, JOHN SPRAGUE. Born December 7, 1826, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., and came with his father's family to Cayuga County, in 1831; educated in the public schools of Fayetteville, Onondaga County, and at Hobart College, Geneva, from which he was graduated in 1846; read law in the offices of Nixon, Leavenworth & Comstock, in Syracuse, Onondaga County, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1849, being a member of the first class examined for admission after the adoption of the Code of Procedure. He commenced practice in the village of Jamesville, Onondaga County, which he continued until 1853 when he opened

an office in the village of Meridian, this county, where he engaged in active practice until the debility attendant upon old age compelled his retirement. For more than twenty-nine years he satisfactorily discharged the duties of justice of the peace of his town and for thirty consecutive years filled the office of president of his village. He enjoys the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides and while he is sitting in the shadows—waiting—he may properly feel that his has been a commendable and well spent life.

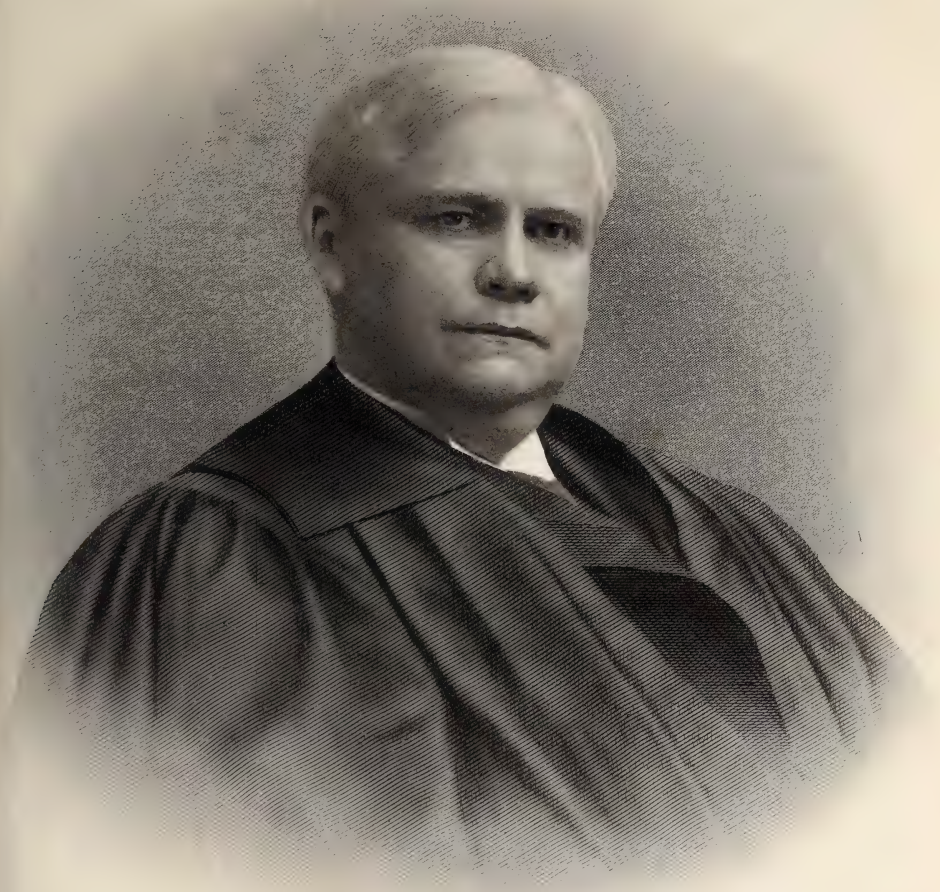
MOSHER, EDGAR SEEBER. Born in Brookfield, Lynn County, Missouri, February 18, 1878. Educated in the public schools of the City of Auburn, graduating from its High School in 1896, and from Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1900; he read law in the offices of Honorable A. H. Searing in Auburn and Newman & Blood in Ithaca, and received his degree of LL. B. from his university and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme and Federal courts in 1902, commencing practice in Auburn which he has since continued. Mr. Mosher had charge of the public speaking department of the Auburn High School in 1902-4; was president of the Cornell University Republican Club, 1901-2; president of the Theodore Roosevelt Club of Auburn, 1902-4; president of the Auburn Young Men's Christian Association, 1905-7. He is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons and its present Master, Hardenbergh Lodge No. 748, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Auburn and is one of the present public health commissioners of the city. Mr. Mosher is the junior member of the law firm of Pierce & Mosher, with offices in the Smith Building, corner of Genesee and Exchange streets.

NELLIS, GEORGE WEBSTER. Born in the town of Herkimer, Herkimer County, N. Y., August 12, 1856; educated in the public and High schools of Herkimer and Auburn; read law in the office of Richard C. Steel, Esq., in Auburn and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Utica, N. Y., January 7, 1881, and later to

practice in the Federal courts. He commenced practice in the city, being associated with Mr. Steel until that gentleman's death in 1886, when he formed a law partnership with Mr. Robert L. Drummond which continued for two years, since which time Mr. Nellis has practised alone; in 1894 he was elected district-attorney and served two terms; he has represented his ward in the Board of Supervisors and his party in many legislative and judicial conventions. He served in the Spanish-American War as first lieutenant and captain. Mr. Nellis is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons; David's Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Salem Town Commandery No. 16, Knights Templars; Damascus Temple, Mystic Shrine of Rochester and the Masonic Club of the city. His practice is general, and his offices are located over No. 75 Genesee street.

ODELL, SAMUEL. Born in the town of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1868; education common school; came to Auburn and read law in the office of Mr. Frank S. Wright; admitted to the bar in 1903 and commenced practice in the city which he continued until about a year ago, when rapidly failing health compelled his abandonment of the arduous duties of his profession to seek relief in the Adirondacks. His physical condition growing worse he returned to Auburn and about three months ago was confined to his bed with no hopes of recovery.

PARKER, AMASA, J. Born in the town of Cato, Cayuga County, N. Y., November 19, 1857; educated in the public schools of his town and at the Weedsport Academy from which he graduated in 1874; read law in the offices of Frank Rich, Esq., in Cato village and Frank M. Parsons, Esq., in the village of Weedsport and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Buffalo, N. Y., in June 1878, and later to practice in the Federal courts including the Supreme Court of the United States; Mr. Parker served as special county judge from 1883 to 1888, and is a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons of Auburn, of which he



Michael P. Rich



is a Past Master, and of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also served the Masonic fraternity as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth Masonic District. He enjoys a large and lucrative general practice with offices over No. 119 Genesee street.

PARKER, CLARENCE GRAY. Born in the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., August 27, 1867; educated in the public schools of that village, and H. Curtice's private school; read law in the office of Honorable S. Edwin Day in Moravia and graduated from the law department of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1891, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Buffalo, N. Y., in January, 1892, and to practice in the District and Circuit courts of the United States in November, 1898. He commenced, and has continued, the practice of his profession in Moravia. He is a member of the Auburn City Club and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both Lodge and Encampment. Mr. Parker is the junior member of the law firm of Wright & Parker.

PARKER, WING TABER. Born in the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., December 13, 1849; educated in the public schools and institute of that village from which he graduated in 1869; read law in the offices of his father, Honorable John L. Parker, and Honorable S. Edwin Day in Moravia and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, at Buffalo, N. Y., June 9, 1871, and to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts at Utica, N. Y., January 19, 1901. In 1874, he went to New York City as managing clerk in the offices of Wingate & Cullen and while so engaged participated in the defense of Richard Croker under an indictment for murder. He afterwards commenced practice in Buffalo, N. Y., but upon the request of his father returned to Moravia and was associated with him in practice until his death in October, 1892, since which time he has continued practice alone. He is a Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has served

for many years as a warden of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church of Moravia. He organized, and since 1897 has been president of the Syracuse, Skaneateles & Moravia Railroad Company.

PARSELL, HENRY D. Born in the town of Owasco, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 17, 1861; education common school and academic, graduating from the Auburn High School in 1882; studied law in Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of this state at Rochester in 1890, commencing practice in the City of Auburn; he has represented the town of Owasco in the Board of Supervisors and the tenth ward of the city in the Common Council. Is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, Free and Accepted Masons. Practice general; offices in the Auburn Savings Bank Building, corner of Genesee and South streets.

PARSONS, FRANK M. Born in the town of Camillus, Onondaga County, N. Y., August 19, 1848; educated in the common schools and at Baldwinsville Academy, from which he graduated in 1865 and later, to the extent of his financial ability, took private tuition from leading educators, and taught school in the counties both of Onondaga and Cayuga. He read law in the office of William B. Mills, Esq., in Weedsport, this county, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., October 19, 1871, commencing practice immediately thereafter in Weedsport, Cayuga County, in which village, the City of New York and at Syracuse, Onondaga County, he has since practised his profession. In 1879 he was elected special county judge and served for three years; in 1886 and 1887 he served in the legislature of the state, the first year being appointed chairman of the committee on privileges and elections of the Assembly and the second serving as a member of the committee on internal affairs. He also served as justice of the peace and town clerk of his town; confidential clerk to the attorney-general of the state for several years; deputy attorney-general; secretary of the State Excise Department; president of the village of Weedsport;

president of the Republican Club in Brutus and as delegate to many conventions of his party and to the National Convention of Republican clubs. He served as the attorney of the West Shore railway during its construction and has been prominent in many other minor positions. He is a member of Port Byron Lodge No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons and the Weedsport lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Parsons is the senior member of the law firm of Parsons & Kingston with offices in Weedsport.

PAYNE, WILLIAM K., a son of Honorable Sereno E. Payne, was born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., educated in the public schools of the city and at Yale College from which he graduated in 1895; studied law in the New York Law School from which he graduated in 1896; admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in July, 1898, and commenced practice in Auburn. He was appointed clerk of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives in 1905, which position he is yet filling. Mr. Payne is a member of the law firm of Payne, Payne & Clark.

PAYNE, HON. SERENO ELISHA. Born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 26, 1843; educated in the common schools—graduating from the Auburn Academy—and in the Rochester University at Rochester, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1864 and commenced reading law in the office of Cox & Avery in Auburn; admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1866, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Auburn. He served as city clerk from 1867 to 1869; member of the Board of Supervisors from 1869 to 1871 and as district-attorney of the county from January 1872 to January 1879. From 1879 to 1881 he was a member and president of the Board of Education of the city. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to represent his district in the House of Representatives in which body, with the exception of a single term, he has since continuously served. Mr. Payne is a trial lawyer of exceptional and conceded ability, possessed of strong constitutional vitality which enabled him alone to dispose of an unprecedented

amount of criminal trial work during the six years he served as district-attorney against the leading members of the bar of Central New York. At one extraordinary term of the Supreme Court held by the late Justice David Rumsey, continuing for six weeks, Mr. Payne tried five capital cases in each of which a conviction of murder was had, three of them being in the first degree. A memorable and leading case tried by him during his term of service and in which he succeeded in procuring a conviction was that of *The People vs. Baker* which involved the question of the legality of a divorce procured in another state in which the defendant had no domicile and was not personally served with process, which was relied upon as a defense to an indictment for bigamy, and is reported in 76 N. Y. at page 78.

The superior qualifications of Mr. Payne as a statesman were early recognized in Congress at the forty-ninth session of which he took a commanding lead of his colleagues in the committee on elections and his eloquent and convincing argument in both the committee and House in the contested election case of *Romeis vs. Hurd* resulted in the unseating of the latter, then known as the great and eloquent free trader of Ohio. In the Fifty-First Congress he was appointed on the ways and means committee, on which he occupied second place and has ever since been a member of that important committee being now its chairman and leader of the majority on the floor. Many of the important features of the McKinley Bill protecting New York interests were due to his untiring activity and influence. Mr. Payne is the senior member of the leading law firm of Payne, Payne & Clark.

PIERCE, LAVERN A. Born in Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y., October 11, 1850; educated in the common schools of Chemung County at the city of Elmira; came to the county of Cayuga with the family of his father in 1864, where he remained upon a farm, until 1869, when he came to the City of Auburn. In 1876 he commenced reading law in the offices of Wood & Rathbun and

completed his studies in the office of Mr. James Lyon and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1879. The following year he was appointed and served as city attorney for two years when he removed to and continued practice in the city of Austin, Minn., returning to Auburn in the fall of 1887, and resuming practice. In 1889 he was appointed attorney for the Board of Excise of the city and the same year formed a co-partnership with Mr. Lyon which continued for several years. In 1890, he was again appointed city attorney and served a little more than half of his term, when the increasing business of his firm made his resignation necessary. On October 1, 1894, he was again appointed city attorney and by reappointments continuously served until January, 1904. Mr. Pierce was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1881, a charter member of the Wheeler Rifles, and present member of the Wheeler Rifles Veterans; of Auburn Lodge No 431, Free and Accepted Masons of which he is a Past Master. District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth Masonic District and a member of the Masonic Club of the city and a trustee of the Masonic Temple Association. He is the senior member of the law firm of Pierce & Mosher.

PRICE, HERBERT. Born at Staffordshire, England, July 29, 1857; educated in the public schools of the City of Auburn; read law in the office of James Lyon, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Rochester, N. Y., April 7, 1882, and later in the same year to practice in the Federal courts. He commenced and has continued the practice of his profession in Auburn. Mr. Price has served the second ward of our city as its representative in the Board of Supervisors. His practice is general; office over No. 89 Genesee street.

QUIGLEY, DANIEL P. Born at Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1869; common school education; read law in the office of M. F. Dillon, Esq., in Skaneateles, and was admitted to practice at Rochester, N. Y., in 1899, commencing practice in Auburn which

he has since continued. Mr. Quigley is the junior member of the law firm of J. F. & D. P. Quigley, with offices over No. 53 Genesee street.

QUIGLEY, JAMES F. Born at Skaneateles Falls, Onondaga County, N. Y., August 30, 1871; educated in the public schools of Skaneateles and in its High School from which he graduated in 1891; read law in the offices of C. R. Mulford, Esq., and M. F. Dillon, Esq., in Skaneateles and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Syracuse, N. Y., in November, 1904 and later in the same year to practice in the Federal courts. He commenced practice at Weedsport, Cayuga County, and later removed to Auburn where he continued his practice. Mr. Quigley is the senior member of the law firm of J. F. & D. P. Quigley.

RAINES, FRANCIS C. Born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., October 25, 1871; educated in the public schools of that city from the academy of which he was graduated in 1893; read law in the office of Eugene A. Rowland, Esq., in Rome, and Asaph W. Shurtleff in Weedsport, this county; admitted to practice in the State courts at Syracuse, N. Y., in October, 1898, and to practice in the Federal courts in 1902. Commenced practice, which he has since continued, in the City of Auburn. Mr. Raines served as local counsel to the Department of Agriculture in 1905-6 and has been the local State Civil Service Examiner since 1903; practice general; offices in the Flint Block on Genesee street.

REIGLE, FREDERICK SEWARD. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., August 21, 1880; educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from its High School in 1897 after which he entered and graduated from the Auburn School of Business; commenced reading law in the office of Amasa J. Parker, Esq., in Auburn, in March, 1901, finished his studies in the Albany Law School from which he graduated in June, 1904, and was admitted to practice in the State courts July 5th of the same year, and to the District Court of the United States in April, 1906. After

admission he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Parker which continued until September 1, 1905, since which time he has practised alone. Mr. Reigle is a member of Cayuga Lodge No. 143, Knights of Pythias of which he is Vice-Chancellor. Practice general; office over No. 120 Genesee street.

RICH, FRED R. Born in the town of Cato, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 8, 1872; educated in the public schools of that town and in the High School of the City of Auburn and Fairfield Seminary; read law in the office of the Honorable Adelbert P. Rich and completed his studies in the Albany Law School from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1896, after which he commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Auburn. Mr. Rich has served as assistant district-attorney of the county and is a member of the law firm of Rich & Rich, with offices in the Metcalf Building, Genesee street. Practice general.

RICH, CHARLES F. Born in Cato, Cayuga County, N. Y., June 17, 1857, and received his education in the public schools of that village; read law in the office of Frank Rich in Cato; admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., October 10, 1879 and commenced practice in the village of his birth which he has since continued. He has served eight years as justice of the peace; ten years as clerk, and two years as president of his village. He is a member of Cato Lodge No. 141, Free and Accepted Masons. Practice general.

ROSECRANS, JOHN. Born in Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., June 22, 1845, in the public schools of which village he received his education; read law in the offices of Wright & Parker in Moravia and Frank D. Wright, Esq., in the City of Auburn. Admitted to practice in the courts of the state at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1872, and later to the Federal courts. Commenced practice in the city of Auburn which he has since continued. Mr. Rosecrans for many years served as justice of the peace and is a member of St. Paul's Lodge No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons in which he has filled the chair of Senior

Warden. Practice general; office in the Auburn Savings Bank Building, corner of Genesee and South streets.

SAWYER, JOHN HALSTEAD. Born at Ausable Forks, Essex County, N. Y., April 6 1872; common school education; read law, in the offices of Lyon & Pierce in the City of Auburn and completed his studies in the law department of Union College, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the bar, at Rochester, N. Y., in 1896, since which time he has practised his profession in our city. He is now serving as executive clerk to our mayor, Honorable C. August Koenig. Mr. Sawyer is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which for two years he held the office of Loyal Knight. Practice general; offices over No. 133½ Genesee street.

SEEKELL, ARTHUR MALCOLM. Born in Seneca Falls, Seneca County, N. Y., July 5, 1864; educated in the public schools in Mynderse Academy (Seneca Falls) from which he graduated in 1862 and in Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1887; read law in the offices of Charles H. Ray, Esq., in Lyons, N. Y., Etsel Wood, Esq., and Reuben F. Hoff, Esq., in Union Springs, Cayuga County; admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., April 2, 1894, since which time he has practised his profession in the village of Union Springs. Mr. Seekell has served two terms as president of his village and two terms as a member of its Board of Education. He is a member—and Past Master—of Warren Lodge No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons and a member of Union Springs Chapter No. 179, Royal Arch Masons. Practice general.

SEWARD, WILLIAM H. JR. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., November 10, 1864; educated in the public schools of the city and at Yale College from which he was graduated in 1888; read law in the offices of Seward, Da Costa & Guthrie in New York City; completed his studies in the law department of his college, and was admitted to practice in the State courts at Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1890, and later to practice in the Federal

courts. Mr. Seward commenced the practice of his profession in the city of New York thereafter removing to the City of Auburn where he has since continued practice. He is the junior member of the leading law firm of Underwood, Storke & Seward, with offices over No. 120 Genesee street.

SKILTON, FRANK AVERY. Born in the city of Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y., February 13, 1860; educated in the Spanish schools of Mexico, Cazenovia Seminary and Michigan University of which he is a graduate; studied law in the United States Consulate in Mexico City and at Albany Law School from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in May, 1882. He is also admitted to practice in the courts of Mexico. Mr. Skilton was educated for the practice of international law, but the loss of the sight of one eye led him to abandon active efforts in that branch of the law. He makes a specialty of conveyancing and Surrogate's Court practice, and is a member of Seward Camp No. 11, Sons of Veterans. Office over No. 53 Genesee street.

SLADE, WILLIAM. Born at Kelloggsville, town of Niles, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 19, 1840; educated in the public schools and at Homer University, from which he was graduated in 1858; read law in the office of Honorable Charles C. Dwight in Auburn and completed his studies in the Albany Law School, from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1862. He is now located in Kelloggsville and his practice has been confined to his home county. He served several terms as a justice of sessions and for many years has been a justice of the peace in his town. Poor health has compelled, for the last few years, the abandonment of active practice by Mr. Slade although he yet practises his profession as fully as his physical condition will permit.

STORKE, FREDERIC ELLIOT. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 27, 1855; educated in the public schools of the city—graduating from its High School in 1871—and

at Amherst College from which he was graduated in 1876; read law in the office of Honorable John T. M. Davie in Auburn and was admitted to the bar of the State courts at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1879 and to practice in the Federal courts in 1889. From the time of his admission to the bar, Mr. Storke has been an active practitioner in our city. He is a member of the law firm of Underwood, Storke & Seward, of which firm he is the trial lawyer. He served as a school commissioner of the city from 1885 to 1897.

TABER, FRANKLIN P. Born at Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., January 16, 1853; educated in the public schools of that village and in the Moravia Institute of which he is a graduate; read law in the offices of Honorable John L. Parker in Moravia and Honorable John T. M. Davie in Auburn; admitted to practice in the courts of the state in January, 1875, and later to practice in the Federal courts. He commenced, and has since continued, the practice of his profession in the City of Auburn; he has served as special county judge of the county and is the senior member of the law firm of Taber & Brainard, with offices over No. 122 Genesee street. Practice general.

TABER, JOHN. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 5, 1880; educated in the public schools of that city—graduating from its High School in 1898—and in Yale College from which he was graduated in 1902; read law in the offices of Taber & Brainard in Auburn and completed his studies in the New York Law School from which he graduated and was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, at Rochester, November 15, 1904, and to practice in the Federal courts the following year; commenced practice in the City of Auburn and is a member of the law firm of Taber & Brainard. He has served as a member of the Board of Supervisors representing the second ward of the city.

TELLER, JOHN DUBOIS. Born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., May 11, 1845; educated in the public schools, by private tuition and at Williams College from which he was graduated

in 1867; read law in the office of Hughes & Northrup in Sandy Hill and was admitted to practice in the State courts at Schenectady. Schenectady County, N. Y., April 5, 1870, and to practice in the United States District Court at Auburn, November 5, 1876 and in the Circuit Court of the United States at Auburn, March 7, 1881. Mr. Teller commenced practice in Sandy Hill in 1870, which he continued until December, 1872 when he removed to Auburn where he has since been an active practitioner. Although politically a Democrat, Judge Teller was elected police justice of the city which office he discharged the duties of from 1877 to 1880, and in 1883 was elected surrogate, in a strongly Republican county, and at the end of his term re-elected, serving in such office for six years. He has been prominent in the councils of his party and its candidate for the office of supreme court justice. Judge Teller is a member of the City Club of Auburn; the Delta Kappa Epsilon a college fraternity at Williams College and is the senior member of the law firm of Teller & Hunt, the members of which are the attorneys of several railroads and other corporations.

TREAT, G. EARLE. Born in the City of Auburn, N. Y., July 5, 1875; educated in the public schools of the city—graduating from its High School in 1893—and in Williams College from which he was graduated in 1897; read law in the offices of Honorable George W. Nellis and Honorable George B. Turner in Auburn and was admitted to practice in the courts of the state at Rochester, N. Y., in 1900, and to practice in the Federal courts in October, 1905. Commenced, and has since continued, practice in the City of Auburn. Mr. Treat has served as clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Cayuga County and is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Treat is the senior member of the law firm of Treat & Anderson.

TREAT, STUART R. Born in the City of Auburn, N. Y., January 6, 1877; educated in the public schools of the city and at Colgate University from which he was graduated in 1899; read law in the

offices of Dayton & Woodin in Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1902, immediately following which he commenced the practice of his profession in our city. He is the present clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Cayuga County. Mr. Treat is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon a college fraternal society at Colgate University. Practice general; office with the surrogate in the Court House.

TRYON, OSCAR. Born in the town of Fleming, Cayuga County, N. Y., August 12, 1855; he received his early education in the public schools of that town and after in the High School of the City of Auburn from which he graduated in 1878, in the fall of which year he commenced a course of study in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Buffalo, N. Y., on the completion of which he commenced the study of law in the office of Frank D. Wright, Esq., in Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1884. He commenced practice in Auburn which he has since continued.

TURNER, GEORGE BRINKERHOFF. Born in Fair Haven, Cayuga County, N. Y., November 2, 1848; educated in the public schools and at Cornell University, Ithaca, from which he was graduated in 1873; read law in the office of Honorable William E. Hughitt, in Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1875, following which he commenced, and has since continued, the practice of his profession in the City of Auburn. Judge Turner served as special and acting surrogate, upon the death of Honorable John T. M. Davie, from October 23, 1883 to January 1st, following; was elected in 1889 and re-elected at the end of his term, serving for twelve years, and represented the ninth ward of our city in the Board of Supervisors for four years; he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is the senior member of the law firm of Turner & Kerr. Judge Turner served his University as

president of the Alumni Association in 1881 and as an Alumni trustee from 1892 to 1907. Practice general.

UNDERWOOD, HON. GEORGE. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., July 17, 1855; educated in the public schools of the city—graduating from its High School in 1870—and at Yale College from which he was graduated in 1875; read law in the office of Honorable Milo Goodrich in Auburn and was admitted to practice, in the State courts at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1877, and in the Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1886. From the time of his admission Judge Underwood has been an active practitioner in the City of Auburn. He served as commissioner of public schools, 1881-4; president of the Board of Education 1883-4; city attorney from March 12, 1888 to June 4, 1888, when he resigned; county judge of Cayuga County, 1890-1902; he is the senior member of the law firm of Underwood, Storke & Seward, which has existed since 1896. Prior to that he was a member, from 1890, of the law firm of Underwood & Storke, and of the firm of Hurlbut & Underwood from 1878 to 1883.

VAN SICKLE, JOHN. Born in the village of Cayuga, county of Cayuga, N. Y., February 10, 1863; educated in the public schools and at Cornell University, Ithaca, from which he was graduated in 1885; read law in the office of Payne & O'Brien, in Auburn, and was admitted to practice in the State courts at Rochester, N. Y. in October, 1888, and later to practice in the Federal courts. He commenced and has since continued practice in the City of Auburn, having been a member of the law firms of Payne & Van Sickle and of Payne, Van Sickle & Payne, from 1895 to 1905 and is now the senior member of the law firm of Van Sickle & Allen. He served several years as a member of the Board of Education of the city. Practice general.

WHELAN, CHARLES T. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., June 25, 1877; educated in the public schools of the city—graduating from its High School in 1895—and at Williams

College from which he was graduated in 1899; read law in the offices of Payne, Van Sickie & Payne in Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1901, since which time he has practised his profession in our city; he has served as justice of the peace two terms, is a member of Auburn Council No. 207, Knights of Columbus in which he holds the office of Grand Knight and is second lieutenant of the Second Separate Company (Wheeler Rifles) National Guards, New York, and is a state civil service examiner. Practice general; offices in Temple Court, Genesee street.

WOOD, GEORGE P. Born in the town of Springport, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 31, 1841; educated in the public schools of that town and in the Friends' Academy in the village of Union Springs. In 1865 he commenced reading law in the office of his brother—Etsel Wood, Esq.,—in Union Springs and finished his studies in the law department of the University at Albany, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1869 and was admitted to practice in the State courts at Albany in May of that year, and to practice in the United States District Court at Utica, N. Y., in May, 1899; he practised for a time with his brother, then opened an office for himself and has since been an active practitioner in the village of Union Springs. Mr. Wood is a justice of the peace of his town, which office he has filled for five years. Practice general.

WRIGHT, FRANK S. Born in the City of Auburn, N. Y., February 23, 1852; educated in the public schools, graduating from the High School in 1878, when he was appointed clerk of the Surrogate's Court and commenced reading law in the office of Honorable John T. M. Davie—then surrogate. Three years later he was appointed crier of the Supreme and other courts of record of the county serving for three years; admitted to practice, in the courts of the state, at Rochester, N. Y., October 6, 1882, and thereafter to practice in the Federal courts. He remained in the office of Mr. Davie until the death of the latter in October, 1883, and the following January

opened an office and has since continued practice in the city. He served as a municipal civil service commissioner, during the administration of Honorable Thomas M. Osborne, 1904-5. Although Mr. Wright is a general practitioner, he makes a specialty of probate law and Surrogate Court practice. Offices in the Metcalf Building, Genesee street.

WRIGHT, CHARLES ALBERT. Born in the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 30, 1871; educated in the public schools of the village, graduating from its High School in 1891, in Auburn High School from which he graduated in 1893, and in Williams College from which he was graduated in 1897; read law in the offices of Wright & Cushing in Auburn, finishing his studies in the law department of Columbia University, in New York, from which he was graduated in 1902, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Auburn, which he has since continued. Mr. Wright took an active part in athletics while in college, and is known throughout the state as one of the best football players that Columbia ever enjoyed the services of. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and "a jolly good fellow." Practice general; offices over No. 61 Genesee street.

WRIGHT, JAMES. Born in Canada, June 9, 1844; educated in the public schools of New Hampshire, graduating from the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton in that state in June, 1867; read law in the office of E. H. Benn, Esq., in Elmira, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in the State courts at that city in May, 1872, and to practice in the District Court of the United States at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1896. He commenced the practice of his profession in Elmira which he continued until 1881—serving in 1878 as its city attorney—when he removed to Weedsport, this county, where he has since practised. Mr. Wright is a veteran of the Civil War, a member of the J. E. Whiteside Post, of Weedsport, of which he has been Commander; Weedsport Lodge No. 385, Free and

Accepted Masons of which he was Master in 1884-5-6; Weedsport Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he has been Chancellor Commander and of the Weedsport Lodge of Odd Fellows which he has served as Noble Grand. Practice general.

WRIGHT, JAMES A. Born near the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 4, 1838; educated in the public schools and at the Moravia Institute from which he was graduated in 1859, following which he taught school for some time and then read law in the offices of E. E. Brown in Moravia and Wright & Waters in Cortland, N. Y., the senior member of which firm was his brother, the late Frank D. Wright; admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., May 10, 1864. He first located at Waverly, Tioga County, N. Y., where he practised until April, 1868, when he returned to Moravia and formed a co-partnership with the late Honorable John L. Parker which continued until 1870, since which time he practised alone until the formation of the law firm of Wright & Parker, of which he is the senior member. He served as special surrogate for one term and was a justice of the peace of his town for many years. Mr. Wright is the author of *A History of the Town of Moravia* which because of its fullness and accuracy and the pleasing manner in which it is written has had a large sale and is highly prized by residents of the town.

ZABRISKIE, N. LANSING. Born in Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y., February 18, 1838; educated in the public schools, at Erasmus Hall Academy and Union College from the latter of which he was graduated in 1857 and the following year commenced reading law in the offices of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt in Brooklyn, N. Y., finishing his studies in the law department of Columbia University from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in 1861, in which year he commenced practice in that city, which he continued until 1867 when he removed to Aurora, this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Zabriskie has not practised law for the last twenty-five years, devoting his time and ability as a



ROBERT L. DRUMMOND



financier to the banking business in which he has for many years been, and is now, engaged in his village.

FORMER MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen have at different times, within the memory of the writer, been members of the bar of Cayuga County and active practitioners among us. So far as I have been able to procure the proper data I shall accord them the same consideration that I have given to our present bar members and as to those regarding whom I am without reliable information, I must content myself with reference to them by name, with their present location where known.

ALLEN, HON FREDERICK I. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., January 19, 1859; educated in the public schools of the city, fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Yale College with the degree of Ph. D., in 1879; read law in the offices of Hon. William E. Hughitt, and with Hurlbut & Underwood, in Auburn, and was admitted to practice in the State courts at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1882, and later to the Federal courts including the United States Supreme Court; commenced practice in Auburn in October, 1882, making a specialty of the law pertaining to patents, until he was appointed commissioner of patents, in 1901, on April 1st., of which year he removed to Washington, D. C., and discharged the duties of that office until June 1, 1907. He is now in practice in New York City, being the senior member of the law firm of Allen, Ely, Billings & Chester, with offices at No. 2 Rector street.

BODELL, FREDERIC GEORGE. Born in the City of Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y., April 6, 1878; educated in its public schools, graduating from the High School in 1896; studied law at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., graduating from its law department in 1900, in August of which year he was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., and commenced practice in our city, continuing

the same until April 1, 1901, when he removed to Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Bodell is the junior member of the law firm of Parsons, Hall & Bodell, with offices in the University Building. He makes a specialty of patent law and practice.

BURBY, WILLIAM H. Born in the village of Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., March 24, 1863; educated in the common schools at Fort Edward, the Claverack Academy and Fort Edward College Institute, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1879; read law in the office of A. D. Wait, Esq., in Fort Edward and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in May, 1885, remaining with his preceptor for six months and then opening an office in the City of New York, where he practised for a year coming to Auburn in November, 1887. In our city he served as attorney for the board of excise and in 1891 was appointed city attorney, serving until June, 1894. He continued practice in Auburn for some years and then removed to New York City. He is now located at No. 898 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLIER, HON. WILLIAM MILLER. Born in Lodi, N. Y., November 11, 1867; educated in the public schools and at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of A. B., and in 1892 with the degree of M. A. He obtained his legal education in the law department of Columbia College, New York, from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1892, commencing practice in that year, in Auburn; he served as referee in bankruptcy for the Northern District of New York in 1898, and in January, 1899, was appointed by Governor Roosevelt a member of the State Civil Service Commission, in which position he served until 1893, when he resigned. In March of that year he was tendered the position of solicitor of internal revenue but declined it and later accepted the position of special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, and was assigned to act as solicitor of the newly created department of Commerce and Labor. In the spring of 1905, he was

made envoy extraordinary, etc., to Spain, in which high position he is yet serving. Mr. Collier is the author of *Collier on Bankruptcy*, *The Trusts*, *What Can We Do With Them?* *What Can They Do for Us?*, *Collier on the Civil Service Law*, and editor of *The American Bankruptcy Reports*. He served for some time as special lecturer, in the New York Law School, on the law of bankruptcy and is a member of all the New York clubs, political and social. His location is at Madrid, Spain.

COLLINS, NOYES S. Born in Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., November 13, 1850; studied law at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1875, commencing practice in the village of Union Springs, this county, where he remained in active practice until the year 1885, when he removed to Palatka, Florida, and engaged in the banking business; he later removed to Lake City, in the same state, and there founded and for some time conducted, a local bank. The writer is informed that he is now engaged in the active practice of his profession at either Lake City or Palatka, Florida.

COX, WILLIAM C. Born in Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y. in 1846; educated in the public schools of the city and at a private school in Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near West Point. When the Civil War commenced he endeavored, unsuccessfully because of his age, to enlist in the Federal army and went to Philadelphia where he succeeded in getting into the navy and served one year. He returned to Auburn in 1863, and commenced the study of law in the Albany Law School after graduating from which he continued his reading in the office of his father, Mr. James R. Cox, in Auburn, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He remained in Auburn until about 1882, when he removed to New York City where he is now engaged in practice with offices at No. 5 Cortlandt street.

DECKER, FRANK NORTON. Born in the town of Clay, Onondaga County, N. Y., February 14, 1882; educated in the public schools

of his town, the Baldwinsville grammar school and Phoenix High School, from which he graduated in 1902; obtained his legal education in the law department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in August, 1905. He practised for a time in our city the, removed to Phoenix, N. Y., where he now has an office although most of his time is devoted to his duties as managing clerk in the offices of Fowler, Crouch & Vann, in Syracuse. Mr Decker makes a specialty of corporation law, bankruptcy and surrogate's practice.

DUTTON, JOHN ANTHONY. Born in the town of Ira, near the village of Cato, county of Cayuga, N. Y., September 16, 1862; educated in the public schools of that town, including the Cato High School and at the Monroe Collegiate Institute at Elbridge, Onondaga County, from which he graduated in 1884; read law in the office of the Honorable Adelbert P. Rich, in Auburn, N. Y., after which he took a post graduate course in law in the New York University Law School, from which he was graduated, and was admitted to practice in the State courts at Buffalo, N. Y., June 15, 1887, and later to practice in the Federal courts. He located in Auburn where he practised his profession until November, 1889, when he removed to the city of New York, where he is yet engaged in active practice with offices at No. 76 William street. He is the junior member of the law firm of Hurry & Dutton. Mr. Dutton is a Past Master of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271, Free and Accepted Masons; the present District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District; first vice-president of the Republican Club of the city of New York, and ex-president of the Patria Club of that city; a member of the bar associations of the city and state of New York and of the Federal Bar Association.

ELLIOTT, CHESTER M. Born at Milford, Otsego County, N. Y.; educated in its public schools; read law with Honorable Horace V. Howland, in the village of Port Byron this county; was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in October, 1874, and in 1895, was

admitted to practice in the courts of the states of Kentucky and West Virginia. Mr. Elliott commenced practice in Port Byron and later for some years practised in Syracuse, N. Y., being a member of the law firm of Northrup, Elliott & Northrup, and Nottingham, Pierce & Elliott. Mr. Elliott was counsel for the People's Building, Loan and Savings Association, and the Eastern Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, from 1894 to 1898, during which time he tried cases for these companies in twenty-two different states; during the last three years he has been assistant solicitor for the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, 37 Liberty street, New York City, from which position he resigned in December, 1907. He is now located at White Plains, N. Y., and is the senior member of the law firm of Elliott & Vander Roesh. Mr. Elliott makes a specialty of real estate and corporation law.

HENDRICK, HON. PETER A. Born in Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., July 8, 1856; educated in the public schools and academy at Penn Yan, and at Fordham University from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1878 and A. M. in 1880, and from which he received the degree of LL. D. in 1908; read law in the offices of Pingree & Durston in Auburn and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y. in 1880, in which year he commenced practice in Auburn which he continued for six years—during two of which he served as city attorney—when he removed to New York City where he has since practised, being the junior member of the law firm of Durnin & Hendrick. In November, 1906, Mr. Hendrick was elected a justice of the Supreme Court with a majority of 83,000 and took office January 1, 1907.

HICKS, FREDERICK CHARLES. Born in the City of Auburn, N. Y. October 14, 1875; educated in its public schools—graduating from its high school in 1894—Colgate University from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1898: Brown University from which he graduated with the degree of A. M. in 1907; studied law at Georgetown (D. C.) Law School from which he was graduated with

the degree of LL. B. in 1901; admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y. in 1900. He commenced practice in Auburn in November, 1904, which he continued until July of the following year. Mr. Hicks served as special examiner, New York State Department of Public Instruction in 1896-7-8; assistant chief, Division of Maps and Charts, Library of Congress 1898-1904. He is now the librarian of the United States Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island which position he has filled since July, 1905. Mr. Hicks is the editor of *Selected Official Documents of the South African Republic and Great Britain* and *A Typographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Etc., Reprinted from the Original Edition of 1778*; author of articles and reviews in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *American Journal of International Law*, *American Political Science Review* and the *Library Journal*. He is a member of the District of Columbia bar; Rhode Island Library Association; American Society of International Law and American Political Science Association.

KNAPP, CHARLES R. Born in the City of Auburn, N. Y.; educated in its public schools and at Yale College from which he was graduated in 1895; studied law in the law department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in July, 1899. He commenced practice in Auburn from which city he removed to the city of New York where he now resides. He is not now practising.

KNAPP, JAMES T. Born in Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y., March 4, 1880; education common school; studied law at the Albany Law School from which he graduated in 1901, continued reading in the offices of Hiscock, Doheny, Williams & Cowie in Syracuse and was admitted to practice in the courts of the state at Albany, N. Y., in January, 1902, and to practice in Federal courts in 1904. Mr. Knapp commenced practice in the city of Syracuse removing to Auburn in the spring of 1905, where he continued practice until August, 1906 when he removed to Waterloo, Iowa,

where he is now pursuing his profession. He is the junior member of the firm of Pike & Knapp.

RICH, BURT T. Born in Cato, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 8, 1872; educated in the public schools of Cato, the Auburn High School and Fairfield Seminary; read law in the office of Honorable Adelbert P. Rich, finishing his studies in the Albany Law School from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in June, 1896, commencing practice in Auburn the same year which he continued until about three years ago when he went to the city of New York where he filled the position of assistant attorney of the New York City Railway Company until a few weeks ago when he resigned and became associated with the law firm of Townsend & Wynne, Bank of Commerce Building, No. 31 Nassau street, New York. He is yet a member of the firm of Rich & Rich of our city.

ROOT, FRANCIS S. Born in the village of Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1869; common school education; studied law in the law department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from which he graduated, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1895, commencing practice in Buffalo, N. Y., which he continued until 1898, when he removed to Port Byron, this county, where he practised until 1905, when he removed to the city of New York and is now located at No. 119 Nassau street. He served as president of the village of Port Byron, justice of the peace, and member of its School Board. Mr. Root makes a specialty of real estate law.

SEARLES, THEODORE J. Born in the village of Weedsport, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 20, 1851; educated in the public schools of Ithaca, N. Y., and Brown's Business School in Auburn; read law in the office of Honorable John T. M. Davie, and with the Honorable Edwin A. Thomas in Auburn, and Beach & Bailey in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y. Admitted to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y., June 7, 1872, in which year he commenced the practice of his profession in our

city and continued the same until 1899, when he abandoned law and after a course of study, entered the ministry, filling the pulpits of the Presbyterian churches at Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., for five years, and Corfield, for two years. He is now located at Ontario Center, Wayne County, and serving as the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place.

SNOW, BENJAMIN BRADFORD. Born in Orleans, Barnstable County, Mass., January 4, 1830; educated in the public schools and at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1850; read law in the offices of Allen & Pomeroy in Auburn, N. Y., after receiving a special course in law, the last year of his college course, under the instruction of Professor Theodore Dwight; admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in December, 1852, and the following year commenced the practice of his profession in Auburn, which he continued for about three years when he was appointed deputy county clerk and served until 1859 when he was elected county clerk which office he filled until 1865. He never resumed practice after his election as county clerk. He was provost-marshal of the Congressional district composed of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne in 1864-5, and superintendent of the public schools of our city from 1870 to 1901, in October of which year he removed to the city of Rochester, N. Y., where he now resides. The high reputation enjoyed by our public schools throughout the state is due in a great degree to the marked ability and untiring energy of Mr. Snow during his thirty-one years of service as superintendent.

TURNER, JAMES ELI. Born in Cato, this county, August 23, 1872; educated in the public schools of that town, the Cato Union School and Weedsport Academy from the latter of which he graduated in 1890; read law in the offices of Honorable William B. Woodin in Auburn and Charles F. Rich, Esq., in Cato, finishing his studies in the law department of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1894, and admitted to the bar the same year at Rochester, N. Y. He commenced practice in the village of

Cato which he continued until about one year ago when he removed to the city of New York being now located at No. 1 Madison avenue. He served as justice of the peace of his town and special surrogate of the county. Mr. Turner is a member of Cato Lodge No. 141, Free and Accepted Masons of which lodge he is a Past Master.

WARREN, LYMAN E. Born in Cortland, Cortland County, N. Y. September 4, 1848; common school education; read law in the office of Honorable Horatio Ballard in Cortland and was admitted to practice in the courts of the state at Binghamton, N. Y., in November, 1869, and later to practice in the Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, and the courts of Connecticut and New Jersey. He commenced practice in our county in 1883, and removed to the city of New York in January, 1888, where he is now located at No. 261 Broadway. While in Auburn, he was a partner of the late Senator Woodin, and for many years after commencing practice in New York a member of the law firm of Warren, Warren & O'Beirne. He is now alone; practice general.

WILCOX, DUDLEY K. A son of Senator Wilcox, was born in the City of Auburn, August 2, 1878; educated in the public schools of that city—graduating from its High School—and at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from the law department of which he was graduated and admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., commencing the practice of his profession in Auburn which he continued until May, 1906, when he removed to Thurman, Colorado, where he is now located, doing a general practice.

WORDEN, WARREN A. A son of the late Warren T. Worden, was born in the City of Auburn, N. Y. July 14, 1847; educated in its public schools and at Hobart College, Geneva, from which he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of M. A.; read law in the office of his father Warren T. Worden, Esq., in Auburn and was admitted to practice in the State courts at Syracuse, N. Y. in 1871, to the United States District and Circuit courts in 1871; the Supreme

Court of the United States in 1873; the courts of the state of Washington in 1891, and to the United States District and Circuit courts of that state in 1892. From 1871 to 1876, he practised his profession in the City of Auburn; from 1877 to 1885, he served as United States Consul and then located in Tacoma, Wash., where he yet is, serving as a United States master in chancery and referee in bankruptcy.

BOYLE, WILLIAM M. In New York City. Am unable to learn his address.

PARKER, JOSEPH. At No. 3321 Davenport street, Omaha, Neb.

RAEISH, JAMES A. With Wilson, Cobb & Ryan, Third National Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

SYMONDS, JOS. H. A. In New York City: I understand in the office of District-Attorney Jerome.

TRACY, ROLLIN. At No. 52 Broadway, New York City.

WHITNEY, MARK L. Unable to secure any information.

CHAPTER XXI.

TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

AURELIUS.

Aurelius was formed January 27, 1789. Brutus, Owasco, Cato and Jefferson (now Mentz) were set off March 30, 1802; Auburn and Fleming in 1823; a part of Springport in 1833—and part of Throop, in 1859. It lies near the center of the western border of the county, on Cayuga Lake, and has a rolling surface, which inclines to the north and west. Owasco Outlet runs through the northeast corner, and Cayuga Brook and Crane Creek with several other small streams rise in the town. These afford a number of excellent water privileges along Owasco Outlet. For the most part the soil is a heavy clay and gravelly loam.

Cayuga village is on Cayuga Lake two miles south of the Outlet and was incorporated in 1858. It is an important station on the New York Central Railroad and is connected with Ithaca, at the head of the lake, by a daily line of steamers. The tourist leaving Cayuga for a trip through the lake is sure of beholding some of the most charming scenery afforded by any section of the state. Cayuga contains about five hundred inhabitants.

The celebrated Cayuga bridge, one mile, eight rods long, was built across the lake at this point in 1797, by Swartwood & Damen of New York and Joseph Annin and others of Cayuga. It fell in 1804, was rebuilt in 1812-13 and finally abandoned in 1857. Until the canal was finished the road leading across this bridge was the grand highway of emigration. The county seat was located here on the first organization of the county. The Indians here made a treaty with the governor of the state, in 1794, selling their reservations with the exception of four square miles on the shore near Lavona.

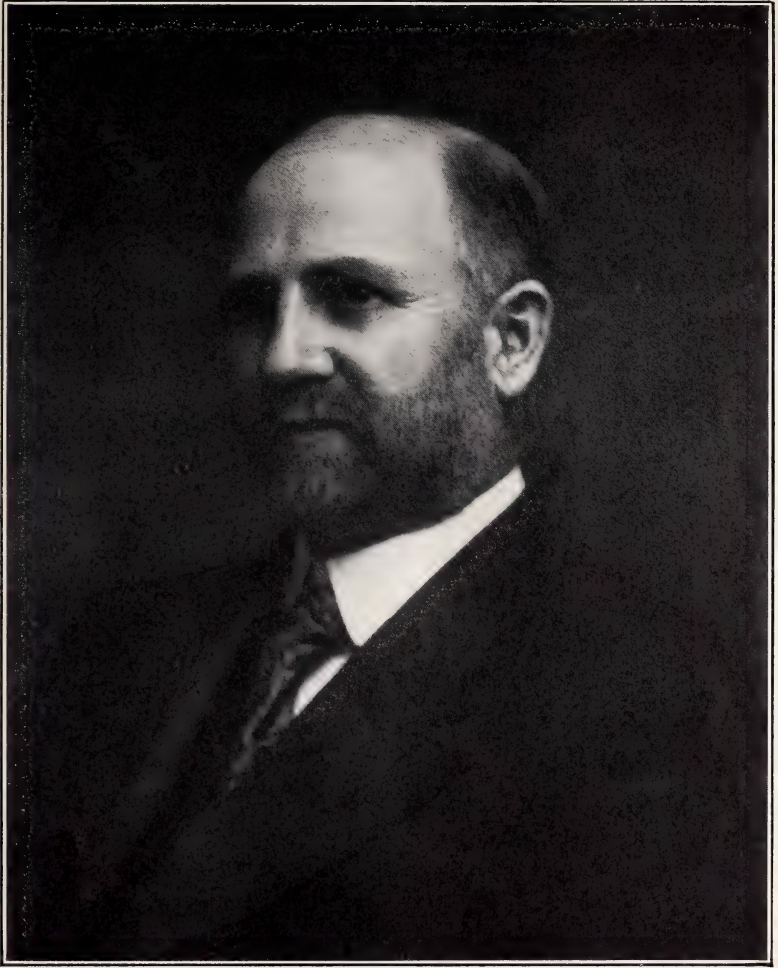
Cayuga is one of the earliest settled villages in the county and from a very early period possessed extraordinary mercantile and commercial advantages, from its location on the great thoroughfare of travel and emigration from east to west, and the seat of one of the most magnificent local enterprises of its time—the Cayuga bridge. But the want of mill sites, of which it is entirely destitute, has been a serious hindrance to its growth; and thus we find that to-day its business is practically confined to the nature of its immediate population. A more delightful residence one could scarcely desire.

The first merchant was John Harris, who opened a store in 1789, and kept it till 1814. His store stood on the lot next south of the Presbyterian church. He sold his stock to Elisha Hills from Auburn and removed to the west side of the lake. Hills kept store about ten years and sold out. Dr. William Harrison opened a store about 1806; he kept it about ten years, selling out and

returning to Whitestown, whence he came. Daniel McIntosh, a Scotchman from Albany County, opened a store about 1800, and kept it until about 1836, when he sold to his son John who continued till about 1860.

Dean Mumford opened a store about 1800, and kept it about eight or ten years and sold out when he removed to Seneca Falls. Dr. De Mun kept a drugstore at a very early date and was the first man to experiment with gypsum in Cayuga. He pulverized it in a mortar. Emory Willard opened a store about 1812-14, and kept it until his removal to Auburn about 1819. Loring Willard kept store a short time about 1816-17. Erastus Partridge opened a store about 1821; about 1840 he admitted E. H. Waldo to partnership and removed with his family to Seneca Falls, when he engaged in the banking business, retaining his interest here until 1850. Samuel Fitch and Jotham W. Shank bought out Partridge & Cook and kept store some three years. John L. De Camp, opened a store in 1843, and kept it till 1846. Dr. John A. Thompson opened a store about 1847 and kept it four or five years. Pomeroy & Messereau opened a store in 1848, and after about two years sold out to Messereau, who continued the business for two or three years.

The first physician was William Franklin who came in 1797 and practised until his death in 1804. The next was Jonathan Whitney, who came in 1798 and practised until his death in 1858. Nathaniel Kellogg came in about 1813, and practised a few years; he died in Mount Morris many years after. Doctor Voght practised here several years and removed to New York. Noyes Palmer from Cazenovia practised a few years and died in Springport years afterward. Doctor Cox practised here a few years and removed to Genesee County in 1837. John F. Todd succeeded Palmer in 1836 and practised till 1841. Isaac Shaw practised from 1844 till 1855. Andrew S. Cummings came in 1841 and practised over forty years, dying in the 80's. Doctor Seward came in 1844 and stayed one



SAMUEL V. KENNEDY



year and then removed to Liverpool, where he practised for over forty years. Daniel Hutchins came and stayed two years.

The first lawyer was Elijah Miller, father-in-law of Governor Seward, who practised here till the court house was located at Auburn, when he removed there. Thomas Mumford came in 1795 and practised till his death about 1830. Reuben S. Morris came in 1800. Wm. Sisson studied with Thomas Mumford and practised two or three years. There has not been any lawyer in Cayuga since the death of Thomas Mumford.

The Presbyterians were the first religious body to cultivate this field in a spiritual sense. The Presbyterian church of Cayuga was organized May 30, 1819 in the school-house. In 1821, during the pastorate of Reverend Midad Pomeroy a meeting-house, a small plain wooden structure without a steeple, was built and dedicated February 26, 1823, Mr. Pomeroy serving as pastor until 1833, when he resigned, but in 1840 he was installed as pastor for the second time and remained until 1852.

In 1854, Reverend Timothy Hopkins succeeded and remained till 1860. During his pastorate the church was repaired and cushioned, an organ purchased, and the parsonage bought.

This church has been from the first self-sustaining and although never rich it has contributed freely and regularly to spread the Gospel at home and abroad.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cayuga was organized in 1830 by Reverend Mr. Moore, a local preacher. Their present house which is a fine brick structure was built in 1868, at a cost of about \$9,000. Their parsonage was built in 1870 at a cost of \$3,000, including the land.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1853 by Reverend John Toucey with some ninety members. Right Rev. Thomas A. Hendricks, now Bishop of Cebu (Phillipine Islands), was once pastor of this church for several years, in the 80's.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church was organized in 1871 by James A. Brown, the first pastor who remained till 1873. This church edifice was built in 1871 at a cost of \$5,500.

Fosterville in the north part of the county contains a church and about twenty houses. Aurelius in the southeast part is a small hamlet.

The first settlers in Aurelius were squatters on the reservation of the Cayuga Indians, which included one hundred square miles and extended on both sides of the lake from Aurora to Montezuma. This reservation was made in 1789, in which year the Cayugas relinquished their claims to all other lands in this state by a treaty held at Albany, the consideration being \$500 down, \$1,500 to be paid the following June and a perpetual annuity of \$500. In 1794 the Cayugas relinquished their claims to this reservation with the exception of two plots in Springport, one of two miles square upon the lake a little south of Union Springs, and the other one mile square, three or four miles northeast of that village. The first settler was Colonel John Harris, who came from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1789, and settled three-fourths of a mile south of Cayuga on a farm later called Old Indian orchard or Davis farm; some of the trees were standing as late as the 90's. Harris kept there the first ferry across Cayuga Lake in conjunction with James Bennett who settled at the same time on the opposite side of the lake. He was an Indian interpreter and acted as such at the time of the treaty at Cayuga in 1794, at which time he moved to the site of the village where he kept a tavern on the site of the Titus House. Harris contracted the first marriage in 1789, with Mary, daughter of John Richardson who came here the same year as Harris and settled on the site of the village, later the Squire Whitney place. He removed after several years to Wabash, Indiana. A son of Harris, John Jr., born in 1790, was the first child born in Aurelius. Harris opened the first store in 1789 and the first inn in 1790.

About 1796, Honorable Joseph Annin, one of the proprietors of Cayuga and the first sheriff of Cayuga County, settled where what is now the Kyle place. He removed to Milton (now Genoa) and subsequently to Onondaga Hollow where he died in 1815. His remains were brought to Cayuga for interment. While in Genoa he was state senator in 1803-4-5-6.

Hugh Buckley settled about 1796 at the head of the old bridge where he kept the gate, a tavern and the first jail in Cayuga County. The latter was a log structure and was built against the bank of the lake, the top being on a level with the embankment. The prisoners were let down through a trap door in the top. Its use as a jail was authorized March 25, 1800. The following year Buckley added to his already numerous vocations that of teaching, he being the first school teacher in the town. He subsequently kept a tavern and died of the epidemic in 1813.

Dr. Jonathan Whitney came in from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1798 and settled at Cayuga on the Lake road on what was after the Madame Lalliette place.

Joseph Davis came in from Washington County in 1799, and settled two and one-half miles northwest of Aurelius. He died in the town in 1804.

In this year (1799), the County Court House was erected and the Court of Common Pleas was held at Cayuga. In 1804, the court was removed to Aurora, and in 1809 to Auburn, where in that year the Court House which was authorized March 26, 1805 was completed.

David Hulin the pioneer blacksmith was among the first settlers. He located on the shore of the lake just west of where the Titus House now stands. He made a latch for the first frame school-house, built in 1804, and stamped his name and date of its erection.

Hezekiah Goodwin of Connecticut settled soon after 1800, about four miles west of Cayuga. He took up about four hundred acres, and carried on an extensive business buying and selling cattle.

distilling and making black salts. He sold out about 1833 to the Hunts and removed to Seneca Falls, where he died about 1840. William Guy moved in from Scipio in 1801, and bought the west half of lot 34. In 1823, he sold seventy-five acres to Ralph De Camp, and subsequently removed to Livingston County. De Camp came in from New Jersey in 1816, and settled at Auburn, where he was engaged in the construction of the prison which was begun the following year.

Loring and Emory Willard, brothers, came from Chenango County about 1801, and settled at Cayuga; Loring was commissary for the army during the war of 1812-14. He died here in 1845. Both he and Emory were young single men when they came here but married and had families. About 1807, they built a distillery which they sold after about a year to Daniel McIntosh who soon after converted it into a tannery and ran it as such a good many years.

During the War of 1812, Loring Willard was engaged in purchasing supplies for the army and forwarding them to Oswego, and other points where wanted, and when an attack upon Kingston was in contemplation, under orders he purchased all the boats that could be obtained for transportation, took them to Oswego, and then under cover of night sailed out of Oswego, and delivered them, some forty or fifty in number, to Commodore Chauncey, at Sacketts Harbor. They were "Durham boats" and would carry thirty to fifty tons; but the expedition was abandoned, and the boats never used.

Jeremiah Hallock came from Long Island about this time and settled one and a half miles east of Cayuga where he died in the 40's.

The first settlement at Fosterville was made about 1803, by Captain Abner Wheaton and Jacob Saunders, where they lived and died at a good old age.

A man named Perry came in about 1806 and kept tavern, opposite to and to the north of where the Titus House now stands. He died about 1812.

David Dodge came in from Vermont about 1808 and settled at Cayuga. He taught school several years. He died in Montezuma in 1857. Ossian G. Dodge the noted mimic and comic singer was a son of his. Charles Lalliette a highly accomplished French gentleman came in from Brooklyn in 1810. This was his summer residence, his winters being spent abroad teaching dancing school. He died in 1836.

John Moffitt, a Scotchman, started a brewery in 1813. He removed to Ohio in 1839 and died there in 1862.

BRUTUS.

Brutus was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802, and Sennett was taken off in 1827. Its location is on the east border of the county, north of the center, and its surface is level on the north and west with an average elevation of about ten feet above the level of Seneca River, which forms its northern boundary. The parts lying along the river are quite marshy. Isolated drift hills, from fifty to seventy-five feet above the general level render the surface in the southeast broken and rolling. Bread Creek and Cold Spring Brook, both of which are tributary to Seneca River, are the principal streams. The former is a canal feeder, and along its course are deposits of limestone and plaster, which are quarried to considerable extent. The soil is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed with clay and alluvia.

Weedsport village was incorporated April 26, 1831, and is on the Erie Canal and the direct line of the New York Central Railroad. It is eight miles north of Auburn, twenty-one miles west of Syracuse and sixty miles east of Rochester.

The first settlement in the present town of Brutus was made by William Stevens, from Massachusetts in 1800, on the south bounds

of the village. The settlement was called "Masidonia." and went by that name till after the Erie Canal was finished in 1821, when the subsequent growth of the village was along the banks of that great commercial highway. In 1816, this section of the canal was commenced and made navigable as far as Utica in the year 1821. Previous to that, communication east and west was had by means of the public roads which were very bad, until the building of the Montezuma turnpike by which travel was somewhat facilitated. Elihu and Edward Weed, sons of Smith Weed a wealthy Albany merchant, settled in the village and built a "basin," on the south bank of the canal, large enough for the mooring and turning of boats. They also put up a storehouse and the place became known as Weed's Basin. In 1822, the Weeds advertised their storage and forwarding business at Weeds' Basin adding by way of postscript: "A post-office has lately been established at this place by the name of Weedsport Post Office, of which Elihu Weed is Post-Master."

After the canal was finished, Weedsport became the canal landing for Auburn, which created a large amount of business for the place in the way of shipping and teaming. Warehouses sprung up and the little village assumed a thrifty and prosperous appearance. But on the building of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad in 1840, nearly all of this storage, carrying and forwarding business was diverted from the little town, which, having depended on this for its existence, seemed destined to go into decay. The storehouses once filled to their utmost capacity stood desolate and empty and the place looked ruinous and forlorn. It then fell back on its resources as the natural depot for the produce of the surrounding country, and the place for its exchange for merchandise and mechanical work. Thus left to its natural growth it was many years before the empty buildings were re-occupied and new ones erected to accommodate the increasing business of the place. Surrounded by a rich agricultural section, its growth was increased, although near

villages were formidable competitors for the country trade, so that in 1846 it had about regained all that was lost by the diversion of the Auburn trade in 1840. Since that time it has grown steadily though not rapidly, and is now one of the best market towns in that section of the state.

Its extensive storehouses, large dry goods establishments, manufactories, elevators along the canal, two newspaper offices, bankers, are conclusive proof of its prosperity.

The Weedsport Union School was established about 1846 by the consolidation of the several districts. The school building is a substantial brick building. The course of instruction is ample and the attendance full. The location is healthy and the climate salubrious.

As before mentioned the first settlement in the town of Brutus was made by William Stevens, from Massachusetts in 1800, and among other early settlers, were Caleb, Nathan and Jonah Rood and a Mr. Powers from Saratoga County, who located at and near Weedsport; John Hamilton, from Washington County, who settled on lot 64 in March, 1802. Edward Horton, Peter Douglass and Samuel Moore from New Jersey on lot 86; Adam Helmer from Herkimer County on lot 67 in 1804, and a Mr. Van Dyck and Daniel Miller from New Jersey on lot 76 in 1805. The first birth was that of Barnett Stevens, November 13, 1801. The first marriage that of Peter Douglass and Polly Hamilton, January 12, 1804; and the first death that of an infant child of Sunderlind Sweet in 1800. Harriet Phelps taught the first school in 1806. Walter and Elihu Ward kept the first store, and Lewis Putnam built the first sawmill and grist mill on Bread Creek. Notwithstanding its being a canal town it is a village of churches, which are well supported. In the order of their organization they are:

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by the Reverend Samuel Bibbens in 1816; in 1863 it erected its second and present commodious brick house of worship at a cost of \$18,000,

and in 1874 improved it by the addition of galleries and an alcove in the south end at a cost of \$3,000.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized from members mostly from the Congregational Church of Brutus, now Sennett.

This house of worship which was built in the south part of the village, was consumed by fire in 1855, and rebuilt the same year at a cost of \$12,000. In 1872 it was repaired and newly furnished at a cost of \$8,000.

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1837. Their first pastor was Reverend S. Adsit Jr. In 1840, they opened their new and attractive chapel. In 1870, the church was practically rebuilt at a cost of \$10,000.

The first priest known to have held divine service for the Catholics of Weedsport was the Rev. Thomas O'Brien, who came here from Clyde. This was in 1852, and subsequently the Rev. Michael Walsh, also of Clyde, ministered to the Catholics of this locality. About this time St. Alphonsus' Church of Auburn received its first resident pastor in the person of Rev. Zacharias Koons and he was also charged with the Catholics of this vicinity. As the Weedsport section of the Erie Canal was then being enlarged, Irish emigrants began to locate here in large numbers, and Father Koons suggested the advisability of erecting a church as services had heretofore been held in private houses. In accordance with this suggestion a lot on the south side of Green street, near Willow, was leased from Elihu Weed, and a small rough-boarded structure was put up in the spring of 1854. The exterior was never painted and the interior was unfinished and scantily furnished, and in consequence it became known as the "Shanty Church." Although Bishop Timon of Buffalo administered the sacrament of confirmation in this church, there is no record of his having dedicated it; and the little house of God was perhaps blessed by its founder and named "St. Joseph's Church" in honor of the foster-father of our Lord.

Among the Catholic pioneers who lived here at that time and contributed to the erection of this church are the following: James Bell, Nicholas Bucher, Michael Burke, John Cloonon, Joseph Cogan, Patrick Daly, John Fitzpatrick, John Fitzsimmons, John Griffin, Patrick Hines, James Hoar, John McInerney, Mrs. Bridget Kearns, Margaret Kruse, Robert Moriarty, John and Richard O'Connor, John O'Donnell and Patrick O'Neil.

The Rev. Michael O'Loughlin followed Father Koons in '55 and was succeeded by Revs. Dominic Geimer and Patrick J. Byrne in '56 and '57 respectively. By 1858 the little church on Green street had grown too small and the necessity of a larger structure was felt. St. Alphonsus' Church was then without a regular pastor and the Rev. Michael Creedon of the Church of the Holy Family, Auburn, was selected to build a new church. The Presbyterian church had burned down in 1855, whereupon that society decided to rebuild in a more central part of the village and abandon the old site. This site at the corner of Seneca and Hamilton streets was purchased in June of 1858 and the new church put under roof the same year. Father Creedon's ministry ceased the following January as the church he was erecting in Auburn demanded his continued presence there. He was succeeded by Rev. Michael Purcell and Rev. John Constant of Clyde, the latter of whom completed the new church which was dedicated by Bishop Timon of Buffalo in the summer of 1859. At the same time the sacrament of confirmation was administered to a large class of children. On this occasion the bishop was entertained in the house at present occupied by Patrick O'Neil.

The Rev. Daniel Moore was appointed to Weedsport in the early part of 1862, and was the first resident pastor. His successor was the Rev. Joseph Albinger who arrived in June of the following year and purchased a house at the corner of Bell and Horton streets which served as the first parsonage.

Father Albinger, or Father Joseph as he was familiarly known, was the first priest to say mass within the limits of the present

parish of Cato. This was said in the house of Jeremias Conley, about one-half a mile north of the village of Meridian. Father Albinger later went to Dansville and then to Mount Vernon, this state, where he died as pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory. Rev. James H. Leddy assumed charge in the fall of '63 and was followed by Rev. C. Wensierski, C.S.S.R., who remained about eight months. Rev. N. Byrnes was pastor for about a year and a half when Father Purcell came for the second time and remained in charge until the autumn of '68. Rev. James O'Connor was then appointed and lived here for about a year. This priest encouraged the Catholics of Cato to build a church of their own, and he purchased the lot on which St. Patrick's Church, Cato, now stands and also an old church in Ira village which he intended to move to Cato in the spring. Before he could carry out his plans the bishop appointed him to Ovid: later he was sent to Rochester and is now pastor of Seneca Falls. Rev. Anthony Cassessi came in November of '69 and he was stationed here about three years; he was succeeded by Rev. John C. Kenny who remained about the same length of time. During the latter's pastorate the transept, vestry and vestibule were added to the church, the interior was improved with a choir-loft and the parsonage put in good repair. He also extended his activity to Cato and as he found it too expensive to transport the old church purchased by Father O'Connor, he sold it, and began the erection of a new church in '74 and completed it the following year. Father Kenny left in September of '75 and his place was temporarily filled by Rev. J. A. Connelly until the advent of Rev. Charles H. Horan in November. The latter's ministrations lasted until May, 1881, when the Rev. David M. O'Donohoe took charge. This reverend gentleman found the situation far from pleasant; there was a debt of about \$2,200 and the credit of the congregation was greatly impaired. Endowed, however, with a resolute will he set about paying off the debt and cancelled a large portion of it in a short time.

In October, 1883, an elevated plot of ground was purchased on the Oakland road for a consideration of \$1,200. This land has been devoted to cemetery purposes and is under the control of the St. Joseph's Cemetery Association which was incorporated with the following original trustees: Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, D.D., president; Rev. David M. O'Donohoe, vice-president; Hugh Riley, secretary; James D. Kanaley, treasurer; James Bell, John Hickey, Patrick Hickey, John Lawler, Michael Grace.

In 1884, the contract for a new parsonage in the rear of the church was let to Michael Grace for \$1,800, a modest sum for even those days. In 1898 the Morehouse dwelling and lot adjoining the church on the north were acquired, thus rounding off the church property to a harmonious whole on all sides. On November 5, 1905, the mortgage that had been held against the congregation for so long a time was publicly burned before the church doors and proved to be an event of great rejoicing to all concerned. Many other improvements were made during the administration of Father O'Donohoe, and when he died February 9, 1907, the church was not only in an excellent state of repair but was entirely free from any incumbrance whatever.

The pastorate of this reverend gentleman is also remarkable for its length of time, as it extended over a period of twenty-six years. He was a man of magnificent presence and an orator of singular ability and power, and his death was mourned by the entire village regardless of denomination. He is buried on the beautiful crest of St. Joseph's Cemetery among his people of Weedsport, whom he loved so well and whom he served so long and faithfully. After his demise the congregation was attended from Rochester until his successor assumed active charge, June 11, 1907.

Prominent among those who were actively connected with the church and who have likewise passed away are: Hugh Riley, John Lawlor and Michael McCarthy.

On January 1, 1908, the church had a membership of three hundred and fifty-seven: one hundred and twenty-nine women and one hundred and forty women and eighty-eight children.

Weedsport also has the rare distinction of being the birthplace of two priests active in the service of the church: Rev. James A. Hickey of Rochester and Rev. Francis Kanaley of Buffalo. It is an interesting coincidence that the present pastor is a classmate of the former and was the preacher at the first mass of the latter.

The present officers of the church are: Rev. Joseph J. Ruby, pastor; Messrs. James L. Kanaley and George D. Cusic, trustees; Messrs. John Connors and Edward Graney, ushers.

The cemetery officers are: Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, D.D., president; Mr. James D. Kanaley, treasurer; Mr. John E. Lawler, secretary.

St. John's Episcopal Church was organized in 1866. Their house of worship was erected in 1868.

As a newspaper town Weedsport ranks well. Competition shun this staid old town for it knows that the printers here are "here to stay."

The *Cayuga Chief* was started June 16, 1867, by H. D. Brown & Co. Dr. Ira D. Brown one of the proprietors, who was editor-in-chief of the Oswego *Daily Times* for eight years, was editor until his death a decade ago. The paper still continues to be published.

The *Weedsport Sentinel* was started in 1867. George R. Nash became the publisher and proprietor in 1872. It is still published under the firm name of George Nash & Co.

While some of the other towns of Cayuga County enjoy the distinction of having been the home of some of the great men of national reputation, Weedsport enjoys the distinction of having been the home, in their younger days, of two of the smallest women of world wide reputation—Mrs. General "Tom Thumb" and Mrs. "Commodore Nutt," two midget sisters.

We are informed by Mr. A. D. Putnam, son of the late Lewis Putnam of Brutus, a descendant of the original Putnam who took up a tract of six hundred and forty acres a mile square in the original town of Brutus, that these little midgets were members of the family of John Wood, who made Weedsport his home when not on the road with his midgets or his panorama of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. Wood was the promotor of the "Cardiff Giant" humbug, also owner of Wood's Museum of Philadelphia. His remains lie here in our cemetery—were brought here from California some years ago.

CATO.

Cato was formed from Aurelius March 30, 1802; Sterling was taken off in 1812, and Conquest, Ira and Victory in 1821; a part of Ira was annexed in 1834. It lies on the east border of the county, north of the center and its surface it level in the south, and rolling in the north. The ridges run north and south, and rise about fifty feet down the valleys and one hundred and fifty to two hundred above Lake Ontario; Seneca River forms the south boundary. Cross Lake on the east border is a shallow sheet of water of about five miles long—Seneca River flows through it; Otter Lake and Parker's Pond in the north part discharge their waters into Seneca River. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, mixed with clay.

Meridian village, formerly "Cato Four Corners" in the north part, was incorporated October 17, 1854. It is situated near the north line and is two miles on the Southern Central Railroad, and eight miles north of Weedsport. It is a quiet, attractive and thrifty village of eight hundred inhabitants, with nicely shaded streets and good walks. It contains three churches, a district school, two hotels, machine shop and foundry, printing office, and a variety of mercantile establishments

Cato, an enterprising village of about six hundred inhabitants, is situated in the northwest part lying partly in this town and

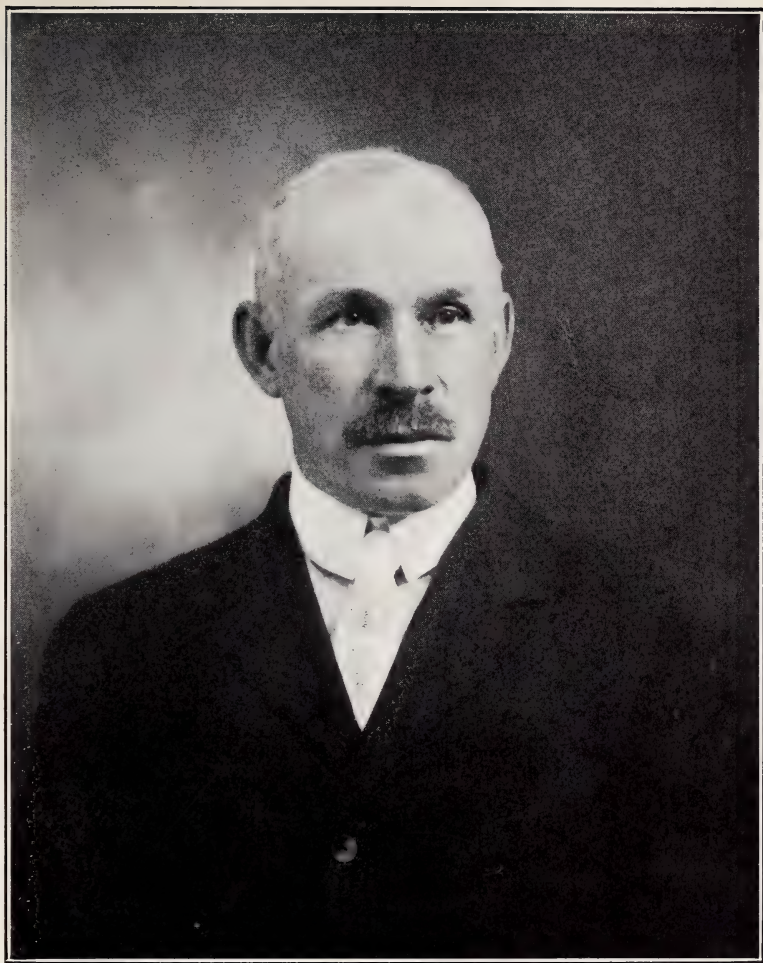
partly in Ira. It is on the Southern Central Railroad and is the natural center of fertile country, abounding in fruit, grain and other products. It has many elements of an attractive village. It contains three churches, a union school, several stores and manufactories.

CONQUEST.

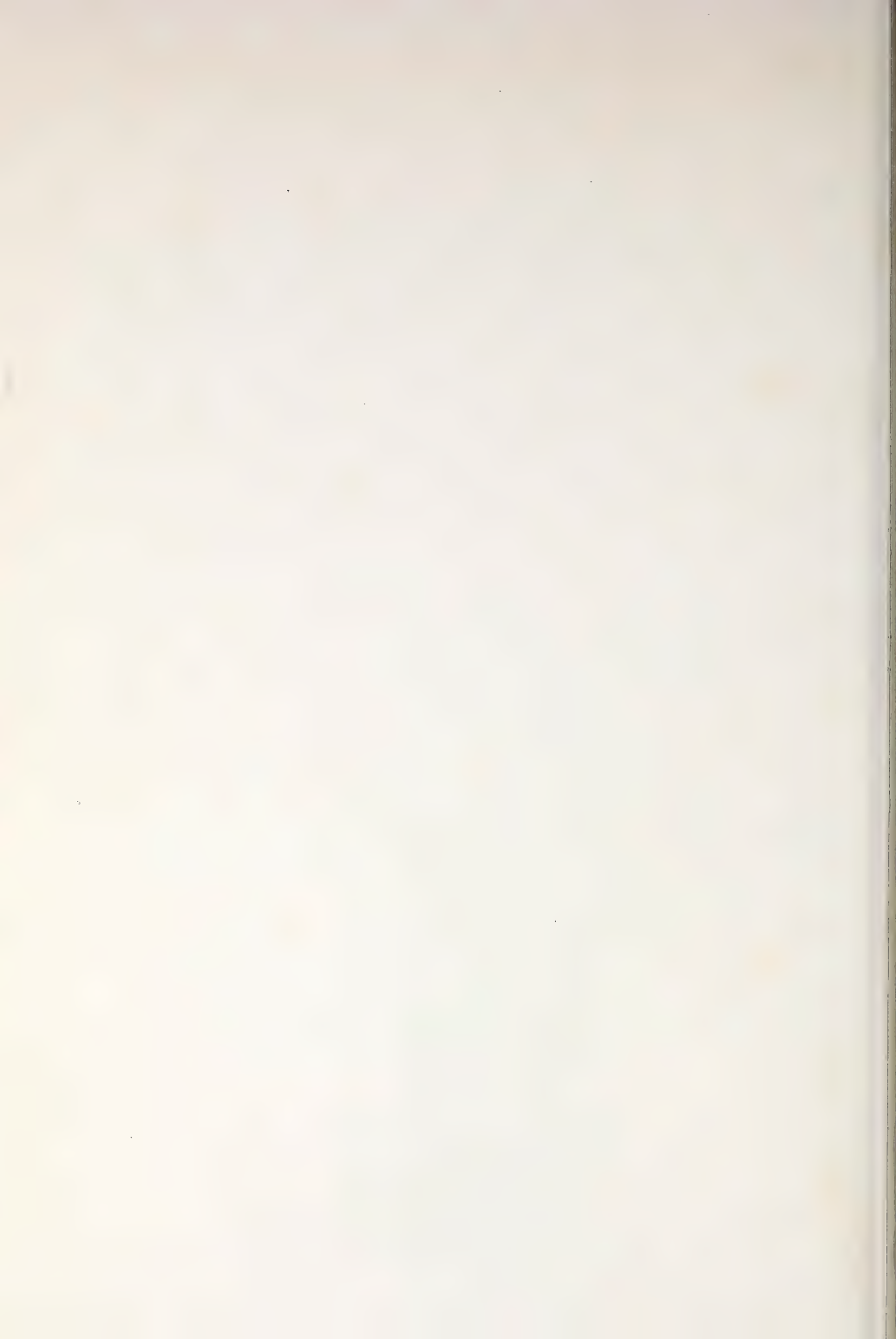
Conquest was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821, and took its name in commemoration of the victory achieved by those favoring a division of the town of Cato over those who opposed it. It is situated on the west border of the county, north of the center. The surface is rolling with north and south ridges. Along the Seneca River in the south part the land is marshy, and along the small stream that flows through Mud Pond is a swamp a quarter of a mile wide extending north and south. Duck Pond in the northwest is about a mile in diameter. Howland's Island in Seneca River contains 2,700 acres, one third of which is swampy and submerged during high water. The soil consists of a sandy loam intermixed with clay with underlying red shale.

George Snyder from Schoharie County, and Israel Wolverton from Tompkins County, were the first settlers. Both settled in the year 1800. The former on lot 37, the latter on lot 4; other early settlers were James Perkins, from Onondaga County, on lot 3, Ephriam Witherill, from Tompkins County, on lot 4; Theophilis Emerson, on lot 27, and Clement B. Emerson, on lot 15, in 1802; Digar Wilcox from Saratoga County, on lot 74; William McCollum and John Crowell, from Newburgh, on lot 76 in 1805, and William Crowell, on lot 77, in 1807.

The first child born was Amos Wolverton in 1803; the first marriage that of Gilbert Perkins and Betsy Snyder, and the first death that of a traveller and stranger at Mosquito Point. The first school was taught by John Perkins at Conquest Centre, in 1807; A Mr. Twitchell erected the first sawmill, in 1808; and Abram



MICHAEL GRANEY



Cherry the first grist mill in 1810. Ephraim Witherill kept the first inn, in 1803; Jonathan Davis the first store at Conquest Centre, in 1827. Cherry's grist mill was long known as the "Pepper Mill" from the fact that the first store was kept in it.

The settlers joined forces and made a large canoe capable of holding sixty bushels of grain and in this the entire grists of the neighborhood were carried to Springport by way of Seneca River there to be ground. It took four days to make the journey. In 1813, John Filkins took a load of wheat to Albany and was obliged to sell the wheat and one horse to get home. In 1804, John Filkins built the first house, sawing out all the lumber with a whip saw. The first church (Protestant Methodist) was formed at Conquest Centre, in 1803, Reverend Joshua Beebe being the first settled pastor. Conquest Centre, a small village, contains two churches and about forty dwellings.

Spring Lake, formerly known as Pineville, is an attractive little village of about two hundred inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on Duck Lake Outlet which is however of little hydraulic importance.

Howland's Island, in Seneca River derives its name from Humphrey Howland who acquired title to it by buying soldiers' scrip and took possession of it about 1823. Previous to Howland's connection with it it was known as Walnut or Hickory Island, and was occupied and improved by families of "squatters" named Stone, Spiller, Hyde, Butterfield, Campbell, Herrick, Woodward, Chaddock, Harris and Springstead, there being two families of the latter name. They had established themselves as a colony and built houses and a school supposing that no one owned the island. They were forced to yield to Howland's superior claims, and, though each was paid something for the improvements made by him, they relinquished with reluctance the possessions which years of privation and toil had secured, and which they had fondly hoped to leave as a heritage to their families. Harris, who was a minister, preached,

taught school, did the cobbling and made himself a useful man of the island. On the death of Mr. Howland, his son Penn came into possession of the island and that, with hundreds of thousands of dollars besides, was soon squandered by improvidence and mismanagement.

The property was sold on a mortgage in the spring of 1855 to Penn Howland's bondsman, Hiram Sibley of Rochester, who leased it for a term of years to S. B. Tyler, who at once began a thorough system of improvements. He took down over twenty miles of old and brokendown fences, removed old hedges, and dilapidated foundations; cleared, burned, ploughed and planted waste lands which were overgrown with bushes, and weeds; cut ditches over seven miles in length through the lowlands; built eight miles of new fence; and set maple trees on each side of the highway—adding six hundred acres more tillable land than when he commenced work on the island. The temperature of the island from its insular position is some degrees higher and vegetation some days earlier than in the surrounding towns. Exactly in the center of the island is a circular basin covering an area of about fifty acres and lying about six feet above the river bottom, remarkable for the prolificness of its soil.

From the hillsides and higher parts of the tablelands issue springs, about a dozen in number, with such force as to indicate their connection with the waters of the southern lakes in the county.

GENOA.

Genoa township is the central portion of what was originally organized as the town of "Milton," 1797, ten years prior to the formation of Cayuga County. The population of Milton in 1800 was 3,353. Locke was taken off in 1802; the name changed in 1808, to "Genoa," and in 1810 with its limits reduced by a township, the population was 5,245.

Genoa lies in the southwest corner of the county, is four miles across in latitude and ten miles long. Cayuga Lake is its western boundary. The land along the shore rising rather abruptly a mile inland, abounds in deep ravines, sporting slender streams whirling and eddying over the shale rock of which the base of the soil is formed. From thence to the summit ridge, the rolling surface rises gradually to an elevation of six hundred feet above the lake, the soil, a rich clay loam, forming pleasant situations and beautiful landscapes.

From the summit ridge still eastward, the declivities appear in rapid succession, often from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet, to Little Salmon Creek. The east branch, Big Salmon Creek, is divided from the west branch by beautifully rolling lands, extensively known as the "Indian Fields" the site of an Indian village. The eastern part of the town may be regarded as the third undulating swell of land, still rising from the lake; the soil predominating to a rich, friable, sandy loam.

Genoa village, on Big Salmon Creek, contains two churches, two flouring mills, machine shop, one hotel, a village school, a printing office and several stores, and a vigorous grain and country produce trade. Population about three hundred. Northville (King's Ferry) four and a half miles west of Genoa, in the northwestern part of the town, has two churches, one hotel, one school, and several stores. Population two hundred and fifty. Five Corners, contains a church, a school, and about fifty dwellings; East Genoa and Little Hollow are hamlets. The town has two landings on the lake, King's Ferry and Atwaters. The pioneer history of Genoa has been almost wholly left to pass away with the heroic fathers and mothers, whose memory alone is the stereotype whence we might print, were they still accessible, interesting and reliable sketches, now gone forever. The following notes of the first settlers have been carefully sifted out of the traditions obtained from more than a score of the "oldest inhabitants," now living in the town. All of

them are sons and daughters of honored pioneer settlers, several were youthful witnesses of the "first ground broken" in their respective parts of the town. John Clark from Washington County, N. Y. was the first settler within the present limits of the town in 1790. Ebenezer Hopkins and Joseph Hadley settled over in what is now Lansing, in the same year; also the Cases, Gilberts, Thurstons and Jonathan Brownell, and Thomas Manchester settled north of the present town line (now Ledyard) in 1790. Ebin Guthrie, John King, Nathaniel Walker and others came from the Wyoming valley in 1791. David King had first come to Springport, in 1790, where David King, Jr. was born December 16, 1790, the first white child born in the "Settlements." The next year 1791, Governor George Clinton ordered the "squatters" all driven off the Springport Reservation, by a sheriff and posse of fifty men. King and some twelve or thirteen other families were turned adrift and their houses burned. Several of them settled over in Genoa; King early in the fall of 1791. Samuel Clark came on to "Indian Fields" over in Venice and his son William was one of the first on the "Fields" in Genoa. William Clark came from Washington County, N. Y., early in the spring of 1792, William Miller Clark at the same time; Daniel Heath also. John Kelsey and his son Ansel from Susquehanna came as early as 1791, and bought two hundred acres where the Presbyterian church in Genoa village now stands, Gamaliel Terry, a soldier in the Revolution, came in 1792, from Salisbury, Conn. Captain Robert Moon who was taken prisoner in the War of the Revolution and sent to England with Colonel Ethan Allen, came in 1793—and drew two military lots; five sons and two daughters came with him. Benjamin Close, John Moe, Jonathan Mead, John Weeks, and Daniel Wilson, came in the same year (1793) and probably the first Presbyterian church of the town was organized soon after at Northville. The years 1790-1-2 and 3 had brought twelve families into the town. In 1794, there were thirty-four families in the town. Jabez Brad-

ley, the first settler at Northville had come from Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1794, and Dan Bradley was born to him May 1, 1794. Dan was the first male child born in the town; Herman Bradley, Elnathan Close, Israel Mead, and Samuel Wilson came in the same year. Paul Barger and William Jessup from England; the Hendersons, Armstrongs, Smith, Tidds, Barreses, Thorps, Woods, Palmers, Wilsons, Bothwells and others came in Lyons, from 1794 to 1800.

LEDYARD.

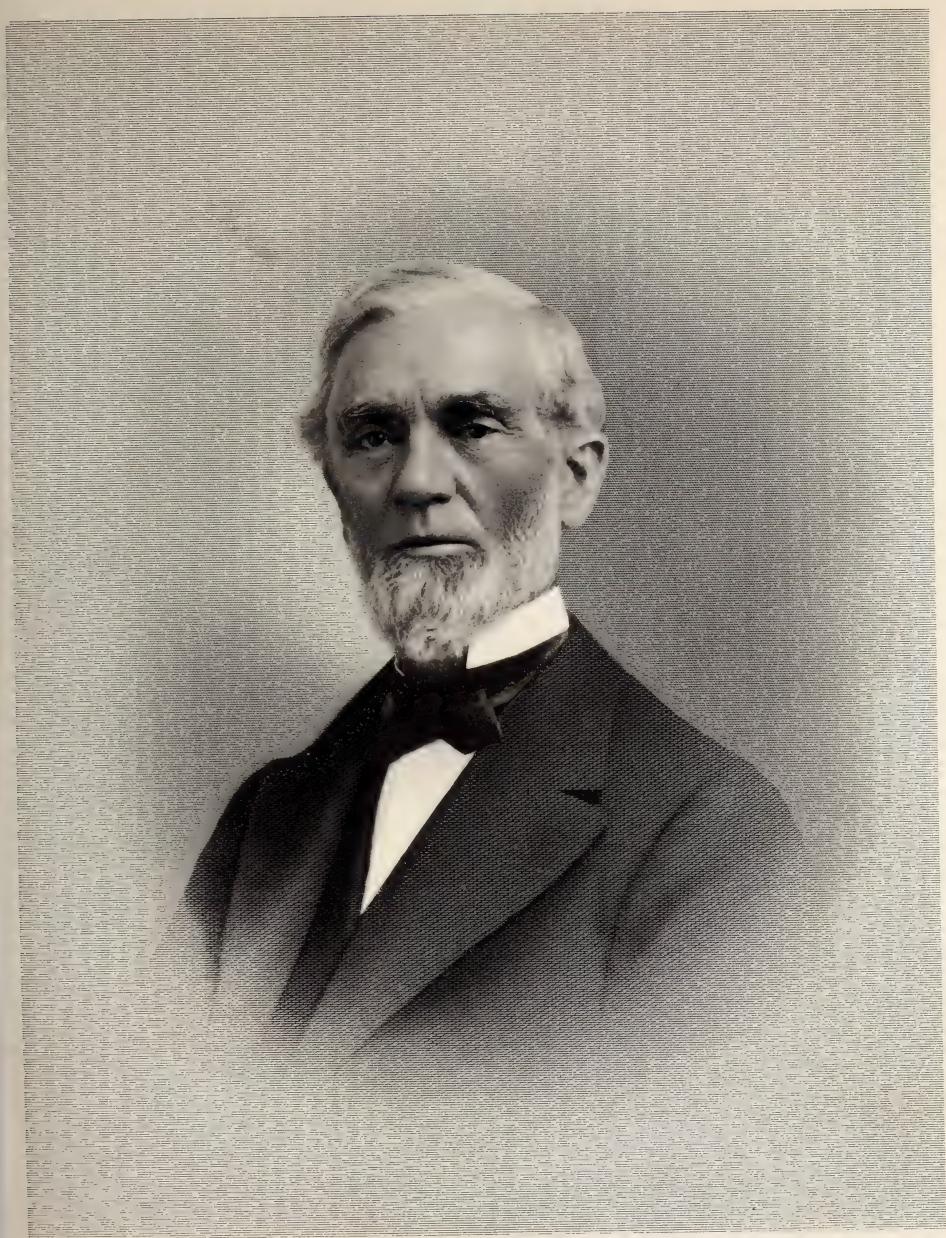
Ledyard was formed from Scipio January 30, 1823, and was named after Benjamin Ledyard agent and clerk for the apportionment of lands in the Military Tract. It lies on the east bank of Cayuga Lake southwest of the center of the county. The surface inclines toward the west, its extreme east border being elevated five hundred or six hundred feet above the lake level. Generally the hill slopes are gradual and the streams are small, rapid brooks, the principal one being Paine's Creek which flows through a narrow ravine in the south part. The soil is very fertile, being a sandy, clayey loam.

Aurora village on the east bank of Cayuga Lake was incorporated May 5, 1837, and is beautifully situated, and commands a view of the most picturesque portions of the lake, which here widens out to about four miles. Among all the villages of this section of the state which are celebrated for their beauty, there is nothing to surpass the little village of Aurora. It contains some of the most elegant country residences west of the Hudson and all that taste and wealth, aided by the lavish hand of Nature can do to beautify the place has been done. With its charming bay, beautiful walks and drives, splendid mansions and cultivated society, we know of no more delightful retreat in the whole circle of states. Here began the first settlement of Cayuga County and, around it as a charmed spot, the best influences of civilization have lingered and lavished their countless blessings.

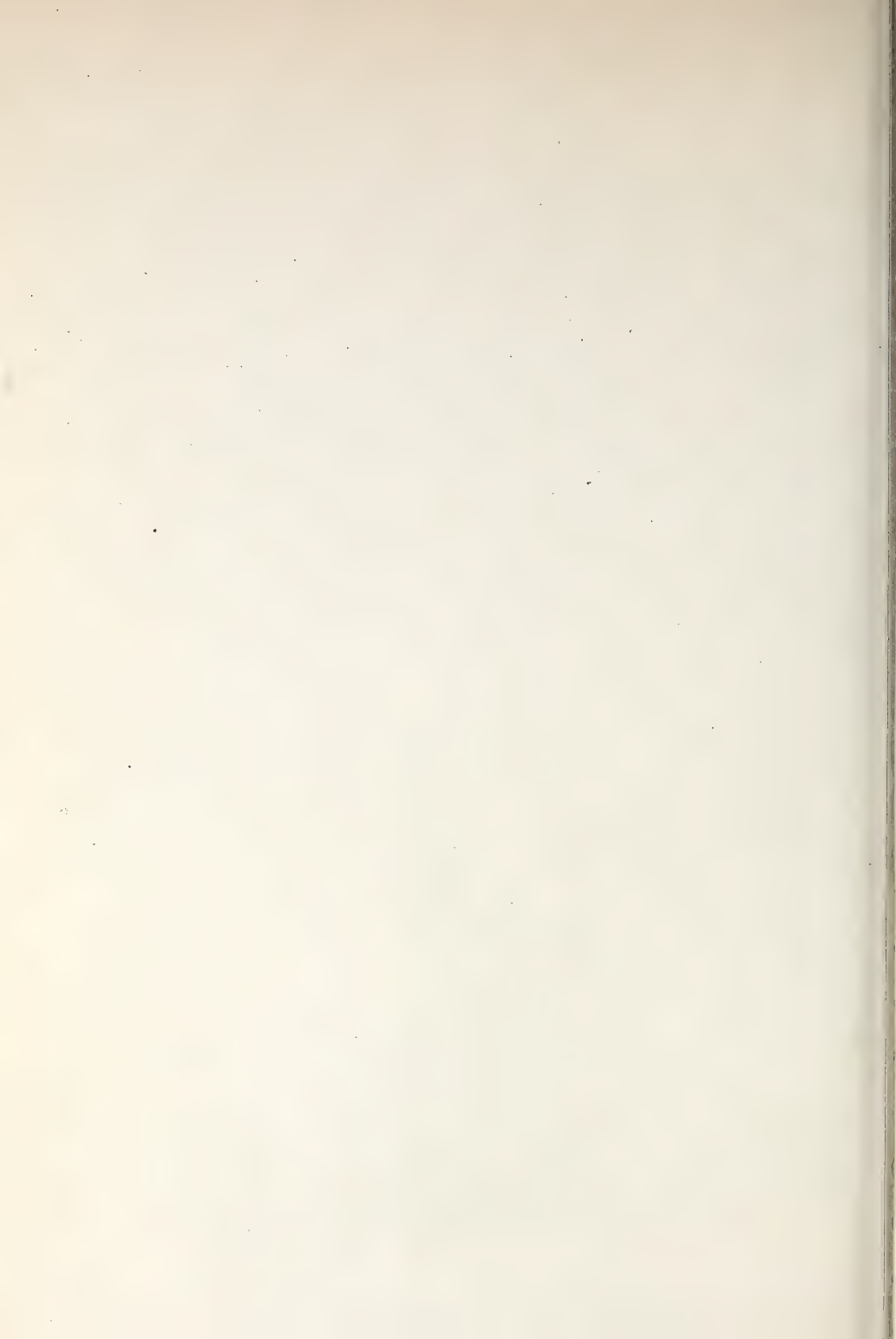
Aurora was the first county seat of Onondaga County and in 1799, when Cayuga County was organized, the Court of Common Pleas was held at Cayuga Ferry (later Bridge); but in 1804 the county seat was moved back to Aurora, and here the first court house was erected. It was made of half a dozen posts set in the ground with poles resting on them, covered with brush. The first house in Cayuga County was erected by Captain Franklin and every settler within a distance of fifty miles assisted in the undertaking. They numbered thirteen and were assisted by several Indians. The house was situated a little north of the old residence of Jonathan Richmond and was about fourteen feet square.

Jonathan Richmond settled in Aurora in 1791, Walter Wood, in 1794, Eleazur Barnham in 1799, and Christopher Morgan in 1800. The Cayuga Academy was founded in 1799, though not chartered and built till 1801. Under the direction of Salem Town this academy afterward became the pride of the place, and was one of the principal institutions of learning in Western New York. In 1798, Mr. Morgan opened his store which, passing into the possession of his sons at his death was by them conducted, and still later and up to the present time by his grandsons. It is the oldest mercantile house west of the Hudson.

In 1803, an old Indian named John, murdered Mr. Crane, one of the oldest settlers of Seneca County; and after a hard struggle was captured and had his trial at Aurora in 1804, before Judge Tompkins. He was sentenced to be hung. The sentence was carried into execution, notwithstanding his desire to be shot. This was the first case of capital punishment in Cayuga County. In 1797, the Free and Accepted Masons formed an organization and in 1819 they erected a fine lodge building. In 1817, Roswell Towsley built a mill in the village, and in the same year the first church was built. About 1822 the first steamer commenced its trips on Cayuga Lake, adding new life and vigor to the place.



Edwin B. Maynard



Millard Fillmore received his education in Aurora and then commenced the study of law, with Judge Walter Wood. The village has had the honor of being the residence of such men as Salem Town (of old time spelling book and reader memory), Palmer the sculptor, Henry Wells, founder of the express business, Honorable E. B. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine, Dr. Alexander Thompson, a name well known to the horticulturists of New York and a number of others of later date.

“Wells College,” the gift of Henry Wells, Esq., to the cause of female education, beautifully situated in the south part of the village, was commenced in April, 1866, and completed in 1868. It is built in the Norman style of architecture with tucked joints, fourteen gables, and two towers. The entrance is through a fine portico, with groined arches and the students’ rooms, parlors, etc. are large and convenient. A fine view of the bay and lake may be had from nearly every window in the building.

On August 9, 1888, the main hall was destroyed by fire. This calamity which seemed irreparable at first soon proved itself a blessing in disguise. The real strength and real life of any college is best seen in the character and devotion of its students, graduates and friends. And in this respect, Wells never appeared to better advantage than at the time of this disaster. Scarcely any of the old students failed to return at the opening of the term in September, and of the new ones enrolled, the few who voluntarily withdrew were nearly all in the preparatory grade. For nearly two years the devotion of teachers, students and friends, carried the college through the most critical period of its existence, and planted it on firmer and more generous foundations than it had ever had before. The Village Hotel was chartered by the trustees and re-christened the Wayside Inn. The original Morgan homestead was brought into service as the Tabard Inn. The palatial residence of Mrs. Henry Morgan was occupied for the time as the Annex and Morgan Hall was made to answer most of the needs of instruction.

The new building which stands on the site of the original edifice was commenced soon after the fire. It was so nearly completed by the spring of 1890, that the commencement exercises for that year were held in its music hall, and in the following September it was fully occupied for college purposes. Complete as was the first structure in all its appointments, the second still better serves the purposes for which it was built, since it was planned not only in the light of twenty years' experience and with the specific aims of Wells fully in view, but after a careful study of the equipment and working of the best institutions for women in other parts of the country. Its cost, which with its furnishings, was upwards of \$160,000, was met by the generous contribution of friends.

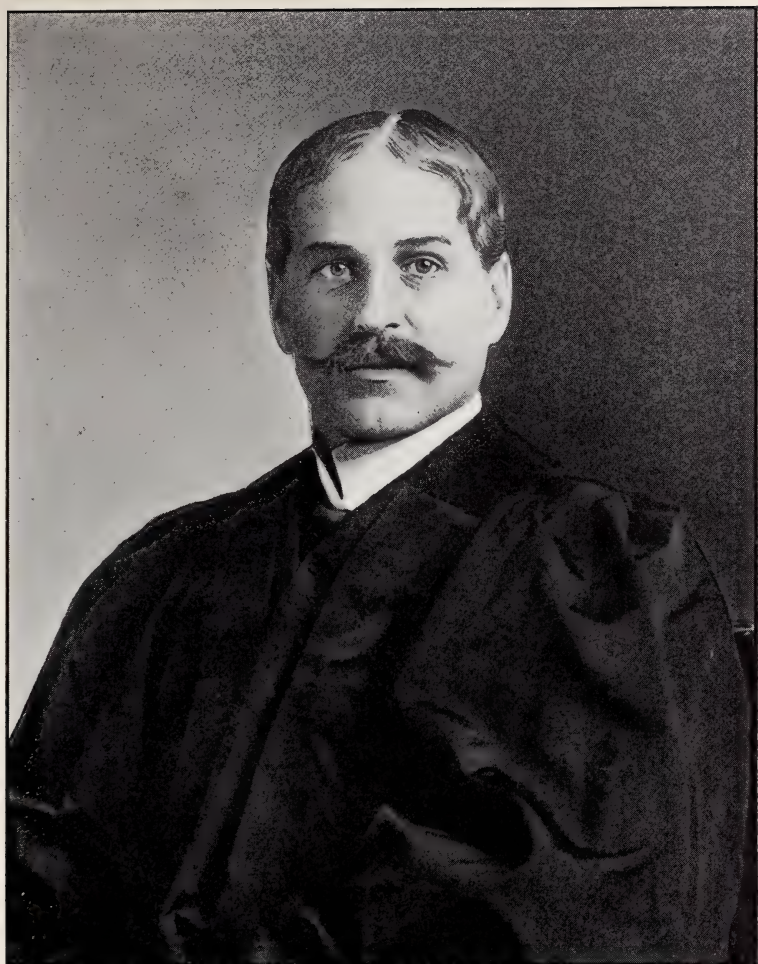
The village was incorporated May 4, 1837, but chiefly to secure the name and prevent its incorporation by Aurora, Erie County.

The churches are: The Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, St. Paul's Episcopal and St. Patrick's Catholic.

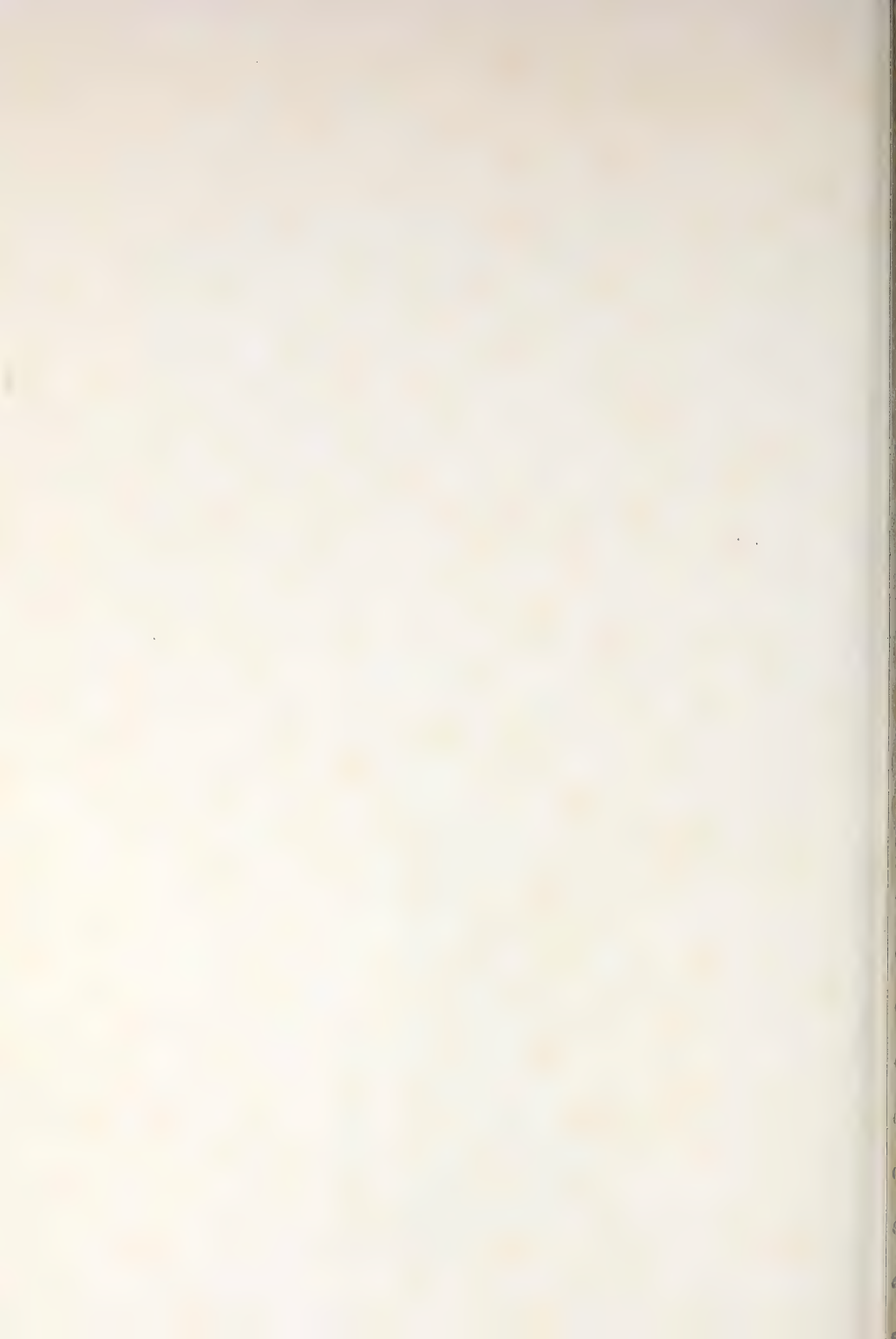
MONTEZUMA.

Montezuma was formed from Mentz, April 8, 1859. It lies on the west border of the county, in the northwest angle of the great easterly bend of the Seneca River. The great swamp known as the Montezuma Marshes, extends along the river. Cayuga Brook is the principal stream. Brine springs exist along the Seneca River. The soil is mainly a clayey loam.

Montezuma village is in the west part of the town, on Seneca River and is the point of junction of the Cayuga and Seneca canals, Salt was made at Montezuma as early as 1798; but about 1840 the business was abandoned in consequence of the brine being too weak to compete successfully with the springs of Salina and Syracuse. But since that time stronger springs have been discovered and the manufacture of salt resumed irregularly. The springs are the property of the State.



GEORGE MORGAN WARD



Settlement was first made in 1798, by Peter Clark, from New York City, Comfort Tyler, and Abram Morgan who settled at Montezuma for the purpose of manufacturing salt. The first church was formed in 1819, and the "Church of Aurelius and Mentz" was adopted as its name. The first pastor was Reverend Ichabod Clark who was voted twenty-five dollars for his "labors among us in the Gospel." The church took early and strong ground against the practice of dancing, for at a meeting held March 9, 1820, the committee voted adversely and fellowship was withdrawn for indulging in that pastime. February 21, 1820, it was "voted that we believe it to be a disaplinalable evil for our brethren to attend a Free Mason Lodge."

St. Michael's Church (Catholic) was organized about 1865.

Montezuma sent over one hundred men into the field during the Rebellion of whom many died. La Due Watting and Mosher died in Andersonville Prison, and Franklin Reed, Harmon A. Morgan, George White, Henry Mink and others were slain in battle.

Most counties have what is termed "The Banner Town," but to Old Cayuga is left the unique distinction of having the "Flag Town" of the State. Its location on the edge of what is called the Montezuma Marshes enables it to make the greatest flag display to be seen in any of the inland towns of the country. In fact they have flags to burn during the season of their grand illuminations which are seen for miles around.

MENTZ.

Mentz was formed from Aurelius as Jefferson, March 30, 1802, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Montezuma and a part of Throop were taken off in 1859. The town lies northwest of the center of the county on the Seneca River, and its surface is generally flat, with a few low sand ridges near the south border. A swampy region borders on the river. Owasco Outlet is the principal stream, and flows through the center. Red shale, gypsum, and limestone

constitute the underlying rocks. The soil is a clayey, sandy, gravelly loam.

Port Byron (twin sister village of Weedsport), three miles away, is near the center of the town on the Owasco Outlet and Erie Canal, one mile south of the New York Central Railroad, and seven miles north of Auburn, with which it is connected by stage. It is situated in a valley on whose surrounding hills some of the primitive trees are yet standing. It occupies the greater part of lot 73, in the former township of Aurelius, that lot having been the purchase of two brothers, Aboliah and Elijah Buck, who settled on it in 1798. Among other early settlers were Philip King and Seth Higby, from Saratoga County, on lot 72, and Josiah Partridge from Massachusetts, on lot 73, in 1797; Daniel Loveland from Vermont on lot 49, in 1799; Peter Ransier and Moses Lent from Owego on lot 62, in 1800; James Dixon, Joseph Hamilton, and Ira Hopkins from Washington County and Caleb Hopkins from New Jersey on lot 85, from 1800 to 1804.

The chief natural advantage of lot 73, now Port Byron, was the excellent water power afforded by Owasco Outlet, which is a never-failing stream which here in its course through this lot has a fall from ten to fifteen feet, constituting the only water power in the village. This valuable water privilege was soon transferred by the Buck brothers to one Akin, on condition that he should erect a mill thereon. The condition was fulfilled and the mill duly put in operation, whereupon a thriving settlement was formed under the name of Buckville.

The Erie Canal was built about the year 1815, and its course was directly through this lot, from east to west. This was considered a grand enterprise, and such indeed it was, and it gave a new impetus to the thriving little town of Buckville, as it did to many others along its course. The village soon became one of the best grain markets in that section of the state. Storage and forwarding houses, dry goods stores, groceries, and mills soon sprung

up and the population began to increase. In 1825, the name of the place was changed to Port Byron and a village charter was granted it under that name March 2, 1837. Churches and school-houses were put up and the population increased to 1,500.

In 1828, Mr. Beach settled in the place, purchased the water power on the Outlet, and built a raceway two miles in length thereby securing a head of twenty feet. Mr. Beach put up a mill with ten run of stone, capable of manufacturing five hundred barrels of flour per day; this was then and for a number of years thereafter, the largest and best constructed mill in the state. The building was one hundred and twenty feet long, fifty feet wide, with a storehouse attached, eighty by forty feet and an overshot wheel twenty-two feet in diameter. It was situated on the west side of the Outlet and on the south bank of the canal, and had a branch canal under a portion of the storehouse, which afforded great facilities for loading and unloading boats. The building cost \$60,000, and employed twenty to thirty hands. A cooper shop, two hundred feet long, built of stone, was connected with it and supplied a part of the barrels used by the mill. The employment which this enterprise furnished, and the traffic which it built up was of great importance to the prosperity of the village. In 1833, the place contained three churches, nine dry goods stores and four taverns.

The direct line of the Central Railroad, from Syracuse to Rochester, was built in 1851 and operated detrimentally to the interests of the place, by dividing its trade with other towns along the route and carrying much of it to Syracuse. About 1856, the enlargement of the Erie Canal was determined on. A part of the inhabitants of Port Byron advocated enlargement on the existing line, while others insisted it should take a new route through another portion of the village. The latter were finally successful and a new channel was cut directly through the most beautiful part of the village, destroying much of its beauty and injuring its business to

some extent. The canal is now seventy feet wide, seven feet deep, and its banks are laid up with round stone all through the line, while in the village they are faced with cut stone. There are four iron bridges spanning it at this place, and there is here a large double lock with a lift of about twelve feet.

The first school was established in 1800. In 1857 a charter was obtained for a school under the title of the "Port Byron Free School and Academy" and in 1859, a lot of one and a half acres of land was purchased and a substantial brick building, sixty by fifty feet and three stories high, was erected capable of accommodating four hundred or more pupils.

It cannot be definitely ascertained when the first religious services were held in town; but judging from the following extract from *Spofford's Gazetteer* in 1824, it must have been at a very early day, of a primitive character, and under somewhat romantic circumstances.

"There is a very large hollow buttonwood tree in this town in which Elder Smith preached to thirty-five persons at a time, and says the tree could have held fifteen more; he says its circumference three feet from the ground is thirty-three feet; and a correspondent informs me it measures more than seventeen feet in diameter."

The First Presbyterian Church of the town of Mentz, located in Port Byron, was organized about the beginning of the present century as early as 1801, as a Congregational church, and was changed to the Presbyterian form of government in 1811, when the Presbytery of Cayuga was formed, and it was not until the year 1843 that they had become settled in a permanent home of their own when their present edifice was dedicated.

The First Baptist Church was organized May 18, 1830, with a membership of forty-eight. The first pastor was Elder John Jefferies, who continued his labors about two years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated June 10, 1850. St. John's Roman Catholic Church was organized about 1858.

Henry Wells, the noted expressman and later founder of Wells College, Aurora, came into town with his father's family after the opening of the canal and for some three years mended shoes for the residents of Port Byron. The Wells family lived in a small wood-colored house, since raised, repaired and modernized. Henry remained in town about three years, and for years after he was bank messenger on Hudson River steamboats between Albany and New York.

Brigham Young the Mormon president was an old-time resident of the 20's, doing all around job work for a dollar a day, also repairer of old furniture in a little shop in the rear of his house.

MORAVIA.

Moravia was formed from Sempronius, March 20, 1833. It lies in the southeast part of the county, upon Owasco Lake and Inlet. The surface consists of a rolling upland, broken by the deep and narrow valleys of Owasco Inlet and its branches. These valleys are three hundred to four hundred feet below the hill summits, and are bordered by deep and in some places, perpendicular sides. Upon the streams in the ravines are several beautiful cascades furnishing abundance of water power. Mill Brook below its junction with Trout Brook flows over a precipice eighty feet high. Upon the east tributary of the Inlet, near the south border is a cascade known as Dry Falls, from the circumstance that in the summer the stream ceases to flow. A little below the cascade is a circular recess in the face of a perpendicular precipice, forty-two feet deep, and surrounded by a limestone arch fifty-five feet high and about one hundred and twenty-five feet long. Upon this arch rises a lofty hill, covered with primitive forest trees. A large spring of carburetted hydrogen gas, highly inflammable, exists on the lowlands near the lake. Among the hills the soil is a gravelly loam, mixed with clay and in the valleys it consists of a rich loam compound of gravel and disintegrative slate and limestone. In

this town is one of those numerous valleys which are a peculiar characteristic of the surface formation of Central New York. From its contiguity to the neighboring lake it has been long known as Owasco Flats. The land is elevated some three hundred or four hundred feet at the head of the lake, and the decline to the valley is in some places so precipitous as to make the passage of vehicles impossible. The Flats stretches southward from the lake for a distance of five miles when the valley narrows into a winding ravine thus continuing for many miles, occasionally expanding its confines to give place to a quiet hamlet. These flats were partially cultivated by the Indians prior to white settlement, and still bear traces of ancient occupation.

In this valley, three miles southeast of Owasco Lake is situated the pleasant village of Moravia. It is located on Mill Brook whose rapids and cascades furnish at this point an abundant water power. As early as 1789, several settlers from adjoining townships came to the valley, then mainly a rich meadow, and obtained a good supply of hay. Among them were Gideon Pitts, and Jonathan Brownell, from Genoa, and Jonathan Richmond of Ledyard. The following year the same persons visited the place and planted about eight acres of corn, and afterwards cut another crop of hay. But the first permanent settler was John Stoyel, an enterprising New England farmer who moved to the valley in 1791, and afterwards purchased a large tract of land including the site of the present village of Moravia. Three years after he was followed by his brother Amos, Winslow Perry, and Jabez L. Bottom. In 1794, they were followed by Gershom Morse and Moses Little, and in 1795, by Cotton Skinner. The first birth was that of Seth, son of Winslow and Rachael Perry, in 1794; the first marriage that of Jonathan Eldridge and Sally Perry, in 1795; and the first death that of Cynthia Wright, April 5, 1796. The first school was taught by Levi Goodrich, in 1797. Zadoc Cady was the first inn-keeper, in 1801, and David Wright the first storekeeper. John Stoyel built the

first mill. In the town of Sempronius, a district ten miles square, in January 1794, were twenty-six persons; in 1810, 3,137; in 1820, 5,033.

In 1810, the village contained six frame houses, and about one hundred inhabitants. It increased about one hundred in the succeeding twelve years, and in 1833, there were over four hundred inhabitants. John Knapp established a large tannery in the place in 1830, and a large cotton mill was built by a company in the following year, both of which contributed greatly to the material prosperity of the place. In 1833 the village suffered from an inundation which destroyed considerable valuable property. About the year 1818, Jethro Wood, a resident of Moravia, constructed the first plow ever made of cast iron. Elias Rogers was at that time engaged in making steelyards in the village for which he cast weights, melting the iron over a blacksmith's fire in a kettle fixed for the purpose. Wood learned of this and called on Rogers to make a set of patterns for his newly invented plow. Rogers complied and afterwards yielded reluctantly to Mr. Wood's importunities to cast him a plow. The thing was considered foolish and visionary—as have been most of the great reforms in mechanics—by all who heard of it, but the plow was finally cast over a blacksmith's fire, on the premises of Elias Rogers. It was tried on a piece of land since owned by Abel Adams and was found to be a success, so far as the general principles involved in its construction were concerned. From this humble effort sprang up a large and flourishing manufacturing business, which became an important feature in the manufacturing interests of Moravia and the country at large. Arrangements were made whereby Mr. Rogers supplied the inventor with plow castings for a year or two, having built a furnace near the stone mill bridge, the machinery being driven by water drawn from the sawmill dam of Deacon John Stoyell. Getting into some difficulty regarding the water privilege, he removed to Montville, built a log furnace, and began with Mr. George

Lathrop the manufacture of plows. This was the first regular establishment for the manufacture of cast iron plows, of which any account is given. This building was soon burned down and another one put up on the same site, and afterwards the location was changed to the foot of Montville Falls. Here the plow business began to be made a distinct branch of business, thousands being turned out annually. They sold at fifteen to eighteen dollars apiece, Wood receiving one dollar on each plow. This indefatigable firm continued their business up to 1833, when in the fearful storm of July in that year the establishment was swept away and the business connection of this firm with it ceased.

The village has several times suffered from floods, but still has held steadily on its way and is now the most important place in that section of the county. It contains two banks, four churches, machine shops, two good hotels, a printing office, an agricultural society, and several blocks of business houses.

Here are the names of some of the most prominent families: the Wrights, the Parkers, the Thomases, the Days, the Laws, and others from nearby towns who later found it pleasant to dwell among the Moravians.

One mile east of Moravia is the little village of Montville, where the stream has a fall of sixty feet furnishing a good water power that has been improved to some extent.

NILES.

Niles was formed from Sempronius, March 20, 1883. It lies southeast of the center of the county, between Owasco and Skaneateles lakes. The surface consists mainly of a hilly and rolling upland, whose extreme summits lie seven hundred feet above Owasco Lake. Toward Owasco the declivities are gradual, but toward Skaneateles they are more abrupt. Dutch Hollow Brook flows north through near the center and is bordered by steep,

high banks. On the highest point of land, three miles east of Owasco Lake, is a quarry of superior flagging stone. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam.

Kelloggsville, in the southeast part contains two churches and about forty dwellings. New Hope, in the southeast part contains a church, grist mill, sawmill, and about a dozen dwellings; Niles in the north part, West Niles, Twelve Corners, and Nine Corners, are hamlets.

The first settlements were made in 1793, the earliest settlers being Garret Connover, and his sons John and Aaron, Isaac Selover, James Brinkerhoff, and William Bowen. The first child born was Sally Ammerman in 1798.

IRA.

Ira was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821, and a part re-annexed to that town in 1824. It is located on the east border of the county, north of the center. The streams are creeks and small brooks and the surface is rolling, the summits of the ridges rising seventy to seventy-five feet above the valleys and two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of Lake Ontario. Red sandstone underlies the soil, which is very productive, sandy loam.

Ira Centre, the only village, contains two churches and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The first settlements were made by David, Eleazur and Andrew Stockwell, three brothers, from Whitehall, who settled on lot 58; William Patterson on lot 32, and Henry Conrad (a German) on the same lot, all in 1805. Among others who were early settled in this town, we may mention Daniel Parker, on lot 69, John C. Barnes, and Reverend Silas Barnes on lot 70 and Zadoc Barnes on lot 83, all from Marcellus, and Edward Wood from Sennett, on lot 89; in 1802, Archibald and Charles Green, on lot 70; in 1803, Eli Mattison and Abraham Wiley, from Connecticut on lot 34; Henry

Ferris and his son Augustus, from Saratoga County on lot 71 in 1804 and Thomas Barnes from Washington County at Ira Corners in 1805. David Stockwell kept the first inn, in 1800; Dr. Squire, the first physician, taught the first school in 1805; Samuel and Israel Phelps kept the first store at Ira Corners in 1813, and John Hooker erected the first grist mill in 1818. The first child born was Polly, daughter of David Stockwell, in April, 1802. The first marriage was that of Eleazur Stockwell and Margaret Noble, March 7, 1802, and the first death that of the wife of Reverend Silas Barnes, in 1802. The first church, Congregational, was formed at Ira Corners, July 7, 1807, by Reverend Francis Pomeroy. Reverend Silas Barnes was the first preacher.

SCIPIO.

Scipio was one of the original towns, having been formed March 5, 1794. Sempronious was taken off in 1799; a part of Marcellus (Onondaga County) in 1804. Ledyard, Venice and a part of Springport in 1823. It is located on the west shore of Owasco Lake, south of the center of the county and has a rolling surface, the highest summits being five hundred feet above the lake, a steep bluff twenty to fifty feet high extends along the lake and from its summit the land slopes gradually upward for about a mile. The streams are nothing but mere brooks and the soil is a clayey loam.

Scipio Center, contains two churches and about one hundred inhabitants; Scipioville near the west line is about the same size as also is Sherwoods near the southwest corner. The Square in the northwest part, and Bolts Corners, in the south part are hamlets.

In 1790, the first settlements were made, Elisha Durkee, Henry Watkins, Gilbert and Alanson Tracy, Samuel Branch, Ebenezer Witter, and Gideon Allen, being the pioneers. The first child born was Betsy Durkee, December 9, 1790. The first marriage was that of William Allen and Betsy Watkins, June 25, 1793. William

Daniels taught the first school in 1798, and Doctor Strong kept the first store in 1808. The first religious services were held by Elder David Irish in 1794 and the first church (Baptist), was formed the same year.

FLEMING.

Fleming was taken from Aurelius March 28, 1823, and named after Colonel (later General by courtesy) George Fleming an officer of the Revolution, who had settled in Scipio, died in 1820 and was buried in the North Street Cemetery, Auburn. It lies south of the center of the county, and west of the foot of Owasco Lake. It has a rolling surface, inclining toward the north and east. The slope of the lake banks continues upward about three-fourths of a mile. The highest parts of the town are one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the lake and eight hundred to one thousand feet above tide. Cram and Wheeler creeks are the main streams. The soil is a gravelly loam with occasional intermixture of clay and sand.

Fleming, near the central part, is a small village. Owasco Lake is a Lehigh Valley railroad station.

The first settlements were made in 1790-1; among the early settlers were Bergaman Irish, Joseph Grover, Edward Wheeler, Ichabod and Abel Wilkinson, and James Harrington. The first birth was that of Aurelius Wheeler, in 1791, and the first death that of Mrs. West, in 1792. John Herring taught the first school, in 1794; Abel Wilkinson kept the first inn, in 1792, and Joseph Grover kept the first store in 1797. The first religious services were held by Elder Daniel Irish, (Baptist) about the year 1794.

SEMPRONIUS.

Sempronius was formed March 9, 1799, and a part annexed to Marcellus (Onondaga County), March 24, 1804, and Moravia and Niles, March, 1833. It lies on Skaneateles Lake, in the southeast

part of the county. From the valley formed by the lake and Inlet, the hills rise abruptly to a height of eight hundred to one thousand feet, and from their summits the surface spreads out into a rolling and hilly upland, the highest points being seventeen hundred feet above tide. Mill Brook flowing west, Bear Swamp Brook north and Fall Brook south, have worn deep valleys in the deep deposits and shale. The soil is a good quality of clayey, sandy and gravelly loam, mixed with disintegrated slate and limestone.

Dresserville on Mill Brook, in the south part, containing about thirty-five dwellings, is a small village. Glen Haven, is a celebrated water cure establishment near the head of Skaneateles Lake. It is beautifully situated in the midst of romantic scenery, and is supplied with pure, soft spring water.

The first settlement was made in 1794, by Ezekiel Sayles, Jotham Bassett and Seth Burgess. Benjamin Sayles was the first child born, in 1794. The first marriage was that of Samuel Rin and Matilda Summerston, and the first death that of Samuel Rin. Cyrus Powers taught the first school in 1800; John Husted kept the first inn and store, and Artemas Dresser erected the first mill. The first church (Baptist) was formed February 29, 1798, Reverend John Lasure being the first preacher.

LOCKE

Locke was formed from Milton (now Genoa) February 20, 1802; Summer Hill was set off in 1831. It lies in the south part of the county, on the high ridges bordering on Owasco Inlet, which flows through it near the center, in a narrow valley bordered by hills ranging from two hundred to four hundred feet above its level. The summits widen out into a beautiful undulating region, with a mean elevation of one thousand feet above tide. The soil consists of a gravelly loam, interspersed with clay.

Milan village three miles south of Moravia on a branch of Owasco Inlet, near the center of the town, is a smart little hamlet containing

several stores and mechanics' shops, and two churches. Centerville is a hamlet. Ezra Carpenter, James Cook, James Durell, and Solomon Love made the first settlement, in 1790. A daughter of James Durell was the first child born. The first store was kept at Milan by Aaron Kellogg; James Cook was the first innkeeper; Mr. Durell erected the first grist mill, and Lyman Brown the first factory, in 1810. The first Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1819. Traces of an Indian burial ground are still visible, covering about two acres of ground, between two deep gulfs, half a mile west of Milan. The graves are distributed in rows east and west. This is one of the very few relics of the aborigines extant in this historic region.

OWASCO.

Owasco was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. It lies southeast of the center of the county, and east of the foot of Owasco Lake. The surface is rolling, with a northeasterly inclination. It slopes gradually upward from the lake, till the highest summits reach an elevation of five hundred feet. The only streams are Miller's Brook in the north part and Owasco Creek (Dutch Hollow Brook) flowing west across the south part. The soil consists of a clayey loam.

This town was, during the latter years of his life, the home of Ex-Governor Enos T. Throop, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-three in the enjoyment of health and activity crowned with the clustering honors of a long life of public usefulness, after most of his political compeers had passed from the scenes of earth.

Along in the 70's he died, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Auburn, a short time before the laying away in the nearby Fort Hill Cemetery of another Auburnian, William H. Seward, another ex-governor of the Empire State.

"Willow Brook" the old Throop homestead which had years before been deeded to E. T. Throop Martin, a nephew of the ex-

governor, has long been historic ground, for it was a sort of Mecca for some of our nation's most eminent men have entered in and trod its grounds and floors. Notably in one day in the late 60's Secretary Seward piloted President Andrew Johnson's presidential party of which were General Ulysses S. Grant, Admiral Farragut, General Sheridan, General Custer, and eminent Americans, the Mexican minister, and several other noted foreigners. Here Martin Van Buren, once president of the United States, used to come up to see Enos of "old chum" memory, and in later years it was the home of Generals Upton and Alexander, and other officers of the regular army whose names are conspicuous in Civil War history.

Owasco village in the southeast corner contains three churches, one Reformed Dutch, one Methodist Episcopal, and one Baptist, about seventy-five houses, a town hall, school-house, but no tavern. It is a pleasant village with population made up mostly of retired farmers who have moved in to spend their last days.

The first settlements were made in 1792, the pioneers being Samuel and Benjamin De Ruy, Moses Cartwright, and Jacob and Roeliff Brinkerhoff. The first inn was kept by Cornelius Delmater, in 1800; James Burrows kept the first store, in 1807; and David Bovier built the first mill, in 1798. The first church was formed in 1798, by Reverend Abram Brokaw

SENNETT

The town of Sennett was formed from Brutus, March 19, 1827, and was named from Judge Daniel Sennett, an early pioneer. A portion of Throop was taken off in 1859. It lies on the east border of the county, near the center, and has a level or gently undulating surface, the ridges rising in long gradual slopes, fifty to one hundred feet above the valleys. Small brooks are the only streams. The soil is a deep, fertile, clayey and sandy loam, and is under a high state of cultivation.

Sennett village is a station on the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad, and contains two churches and about fifty houses. This village was the early home of two of Cayuga County's millionaires, (Dr. Sylvester Willard and Lyman Soule), who became residents and later public benefactors of Auburn.

The first settlement was made in 1794, by Ebenezer Healy, Joseph Atwell, Thomas Morley and Thomas Morley Jr., from Connecticut, on lot 21. Judge Daniel Sennett, Amos Bennett, Jacob, Rufus, and Daniel Sheldon from Connecticut, settled on lot 99, in 1795. In 1797, Jacob Hicks, a Revolutionary soldier, having drawn lot 99, settled on it. Benjamin Miller, also a Revolutionary soldier, settled on lot 17, and Jabez Remmington and Hezekiah Freeman from Vermont, on lots 21 and 10. The first child born was Sally Smith, in 1795; the first marriage that of Nehemiah Smith and Mindevill Morley, in 1794, and the first death that of Thomas Morley, in 1795. Betsey Morley taught the first school, in 1795; Joseph Atwell kept the first inn, in the same year, and Sheldon & Lathrop kept the first store

The first church (Baptist) was formed September 12, 1799, by Reverend Manasseh French who was the first preacher.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1805 as the First Congregational Church of Brutus.

SPRINGPORT

Springport was formed from Scipio and Aurelius, January 30, 1823. It lies on the east shore of Cayuga Lake southwest of the center of the county. The surface rises in gradual slopes from the lake shore to the eastern border where it attains an elevation of four hundred to five hundred feet. Valuable beds of waterlime and plaster and limestone quarries exist on the shore of the lake and along the ravines, and are extensively worked. Two immense springs flow from the ground in the village, furnishing a valuable water power, and giving the name to both town and village. They

are about ten rods apart, and from the waters of the larger a mill pond covering several acres has been formed, affording water power sufficient to run a flouring mill with six run of stone, a plaster mill, sawmill and various other machinery. The water of the smaller spring propels the machinery of a planing mill, sawmill, and tannery. The soil is of a superior quality, being of a sandy and gravelly loam, in places mixed with clay.

The lake is so deep as to rarely freeze over, and the warmth of the water modifies the intensity of the winter frosts, essentially. Both climate and soil are admirably adapted to fruit growing to which considerable attention is paid.

The culture of grapes is carried on in some parts of the town with signal success.

Union Springs village, is beautifully situated on Cayuga Lake south of the center of the town and on its western border, and derives its name from the springs before referred to. Much speculation has been indulged in as to the origin of these springs, but nothing satisfactory and conclusive has yet been determined as to their source. It has been thought that they come from Owasco Lake, which is considerably higher than Cayuga Lake, but geologists claim that the formation of the rocks in that locality will not admit of such a theory. A singular circumstance exists in the fact that from two to four miles east of Cayuga Lake, large streams have been found forty-five feet under ground running from east to west.

Edward Richardson dammed up the north spring about 1790; and a log grist mill was built there not long after; but the other spring was not used until several years thereafter.

The view of the town approaching toward the lake is remarkably beautiful as also is the view approaching from the lake; opposite the village lies the little island of Frontenac.

The island is three-quarters of a mile from the village, contains about an acre of land and was used as a place of burial by the Indians who inhabited the country around. Street has immortal-

ized the little isle in one of his most musical and delightful poems entitled "Frontenac."

Sweet Sylvan Lake! one single gem
Is in thy liquid diadem;
No sister hath this little Isle
To give its beauty smile for smile,
With it to hear the blue birds sing—
"Wake, leaves and flowers, here comes the spring"
With it to weave for summers tread,
Mosses beneath and bowers overhead,
With it to flash to gorgeous skies
The opal pomp of autumn's dyes,
And when the winter's tempests blow
To shrink beneath his robes of snow.

Frontenac was deeded to Union Springs by the Commissioners of the Land Office acting under the provisions of the legislative enactment, on condition that it should be kept and maintained as a park and pleasure ground; relics of Indian warfare and the chase, with many human human bones, are still found on it. Not long after the deed was granted the villagers held a public meeting and settled a plan, for the improvement of the island. The underbrush was cleared away, gravel walks made and seats provided, making it a charming retreat.

Like most of the early settled towns in the county this owed its location and subsequent growth to its water power. The first mill was erected about the time Hardenbergh's mills were put up in Auburn, and previous to this some of the early settlers had to go eighty miles to get their grists ground. The first permanent settlement was made by James Carr, Frederick Gearhart, Thomas Thompson, William S. Burling, Dr. John Mosher, Dr. Stephen Mosher, John Earl, William Barker, and Captain Cozzens, all of whom

settled about the same time, 1800. The first school in town was kept near Union Springs by Anos Comely; Thomas Collins was the first innkeeper, and Laban Hoskins and Walter Low were the first storekeepers, in or about 1810.

Mr. Winnegar located in the place in 1810, and in 1830 started a factory. Five years later a woolen mill was put up on the south pond. From the date of the first settlement the growth of the town became sure and steady, owing to its water power, and the large gypsum and limestone quarries near by.

Sometime previous to 1835, George Howland of New Bedford erected the flouring mill at the north pond. The mill is built of limestone, four stories high with six run of stone; adjoining it is a sawmill and a plaster mill, the three being connected with the lake by a canal so that the products of all can be shipped without trouble and expense of cartage.

There are five churches in the village, viz.: First Presbyterian, Reverend Mr. Foss; Methodist Episcopal, Reverend E. E. Benson; First Baptist, Reverend W. W. Wilber; Grace Episcopal, W. H. Casey, rector; St. Michael's Roman Catholic, J. F. Milligan, pastor.

When the Cayugas sold their lands to the State they refused to part with a strip four miles wide, running from Aurora to Montezuma. In 1789, William Richardson and several others had settled on this Reservation; the Indians entered complaint against them, and the powers of the State compelled the intruders to seek elsewhere for place of settlement. Thus the land in this locality was not settled permanently, as the section lying farther to the south.

STERLING.

Sterling, named from William Alexander, Lord Sterling of Revolutionary memory, was formed from Cato, June 19, 1812. It lies in the extreme north part of the county on Lake Ontario and has a rolling surface, with a trifling inclination toward the north. The summits of the ridges stand two hundred to three hun-

dred feet above the lake, and Big Bluff on the lake shore has about the same elevation. Little Sodus Creek with its branches flowing into little Sodus Bay, and Cartwright Brook, flowing into Blind Sodus Bay are the streams. Little Sodus Bay is about two miles long and one wide, and is one of the best natural harbors on the south shore of the lake; a swamp covering several acres, extends along the lake shore east of the bay, and another lies on the south border of the town. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, and in some places is stoney and difficult to cultivate. Outcrops of Medina sandstone and Oneida conglomerate are quarried in the town for building purposes. The former is extensively used for the underpinning of houses and farm buildings; and it has been observed that hogs are fond of licking the stone whenever they have access to them. It causes them to foam at the mouth, and hence they can be fattened only with difficulty.

The Southern Central Railroad crosses the town diagonally from south to north, its northern terminus being Little Sodus Bay.

The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad crosses it in the northern part from east to west.

Fair Haven, a prosperous village of over one thousand inhabitants, is situated in the northwest corner of the town on Little Sodus Bay and is the terminus of the Southern Central Railroad. It contains three churches, a union school, printing office, several stores and two hotels.

The village extends the whole length of the bay, and to some distance above it. The gently sloping shores of the bay, which is a pretty sheet of water, present many fine sites for residences.

Several coal companies are doing business at this place, and heavy shipments of coal are made to Canadian ports.

Sterling Centre is situated on Little Sodus Creek, in the central part of the town, and is two miles northeast of Sterling Junction, and one mile east of Sterling Valley station. It has a population of about three hundred and contains three churches, a union

school, four stores, one hotel, one tannery, one grist mill, a furnace, three blacksmith shops, a harness shop, tin shop and shoe shop.

Sterling Valley is situated on the north branch of Little Sodus Creek, one and one-third miles north of Sterling Valley station. It contains one church, several manufacturing and mercantile establishments, with a population of nearly two hundred.

Martville is situated in the southeast part of the town, on Little Sodus Creek. It contains two churches, a district school, a hotel, two stores, a sawmill, a grist mill and sawmill combined, shoe shops, wagon shops, and blacksmith shops, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Sterling Junction, North Sterling, and Sterling Valley station are small hamlets.

SUMMER HILL.

Summer Hill was formed from Locke, as Plato, April 26, 1831, but its name was changed March 16, 1832. It is situated in the southeast corner of the county, and has a rolling surface, ten hundred to eleven hundred feet above tide. Fall Brook, the principal stream, flows south through the east part and its valley, three hundred to four hundred feet below the hill summits, forms the only break of any account in the general surface level. Summer Hill Lake is a small sheet of water in the northeast part and discharges its water into Fall Brook. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam, with clay predominating.

Summer Hill village in the south part contains about one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants.

The first settlement was made in 1797, by Hezekiah Mix, from Genoa, on lot 37, near the village. Soon came Nathaniel Fillmore, father of Millard Fillmore, once President of the United States, who was born in this town. Martin Barber, William Webster, Joseph Cone, William Honeywell, James Savage, Harvey Hough, and Joseph Walker. Nathaniel Fillmore taught the first school in 1804.

The matter of the first birth in the town is unsettled, some claiming that Millard Fillmore was the first child born in the town, others granting the priority to Anson Cone; the first marriage was that of Ebenezer Crowe and Rosanna Mix, in 1803, and the first death that of Amos Mix, who was killed by the falling of a tree, in 1798. Joseph Cone kept the first inn, in 1803; Charles Cram the first store, and Ebenezer Bennett the first mill in 1816. The first church (Baptist) was formed in 1807 with Elder Whipple as the first pastor.

THROOP.

Throop was formed from Aurelius, Mentz and Sennett, April 8, 1859. It is an interior town, lying northwest of the center of the county. The surface is generally level, though broken in a few places by sand and gravel ridges, one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet high. Owasco Outlet and Cayuga Brook are the principle streams. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam.

Throopsville village on Owasco Outlet, three miles from Auburn, was named after Enos T. Throop, in 1812, when he was county clerk, and had acquired the mill and other property for the purpose of booming the town. This was long before "Ene" or any of his chums ever dreamed that here was a future governor of the Empire State (in the 30's). In the fall of 1814 Mr. Throop was elected to Congress and about this time it became pretty hot in the political field and the boom in the village cooled off. After a period of over eighty years we find it a place of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, two churches, two mills, foundry and machine shop, and two or three smaller manufacturing enterprises, and some very pleasant residences. But the old town has a bright future in its new trolley enterprise now nearing a reality.

The first settlement in the town was made on lot 2, in 1790, by Ezekiel Crane and his son Shadrack, from New Jersey. Among others who early settled in the town were Isaac Barnum, Otheniel

Palmer and son, from Connecticut, Israel Clapp from Massachusetts, on lots 2 and 4; Jonas Ward and his son Caleb from the same state, on lot 92 in 1796; Christopher and Reverend John Jefferies, from Saratoga Springs on lot 16; Ephraim Wethey from Dutchess County; Mannook Clark from Oneida County, on lot 14, in 1801. The first marriage was that of Shadrack Crane and Hannah Palmer; the first birth that of Ezekiel Crane. Edward Carpenter taught the first school, in 1800. Israel Clapp kept the first inn, in 1800; Luther Hamden, the first store in 1804, and Prentice erected the first saw and grist mill in 1798. The two churches are a Baptist and a Disciples.

VENICE.

Venice is an interior town in the south of the center of the county, and was formed from Scipio, January 30, 1823. Owasco Lake borders on the northeast corner and Salmon and Little Salmon creeks flow south in deep valleys which divide the surface into well defined ridges. The surface is a rolling upland with the highest summits three hundred to four hundred feet above Owasco Lake. The declivities on the lake and the west bank of Salmon Creek are steep but generally the hillsides are long narrow slopes.

Venice village, in the north part, contains one church and about thirty houses. Poplar Ridge, on the highest summit, in the southwest is about the same size; East Venice, and Venice Center are hamlets.

The first settlement was made in 1800. Henry Hewitt, Ezekiel Landon, Samuel Robinson and Zadoc Bateman at Stewart's Corners; Samuel Childsey and Amos Rathbun, at Poplar Ridge; Luke Taylor and Thomas Cannon, all of whom came between 1790 and 1800, were the first settlers.

Lemon Cole was the first child born; the first death was that of a Mr. Herrick, a pioneer, killed by the falling of a tree. The first inn was kept by Samuel Robinson and the first mill was erected at Venice village, 1835. The first church (Baptist) was formed at

Stewart's Corners (now Venice) in 1800 by Elder Irish. On the ridge east of Salmon Creek near the south border of the town are the remains of an ancient fortification. Upon the creek near the center of the town the whites at their advent found extensive fields cleared and cultivated, near which was an Indian burial ground.

VICTORY.

Victory was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. It lies on the west border of the county, northwest of the center, and has a gently undulating surface, the highest points of which are scarcely fifty feet above the general level. Red and Little Sodus creeks are the principle streams. The underlying rocks consist of red shale and blue limestone deeply covered with drift deposit. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam and a swamp in the southwest part covers several hundred acres.

Victory village near the center contains about thirty houses and Westbury, three miles away, on the line of Wayne County, about fifty houses.

John McNeal from Montgomery County, commenced the settlement of this town, in 1800, together with John and Samuel Martin from Ireland, on lot 65, Patrick Murphy from Ireland settled on lot 54, in February, 1806; Matthias Vanderheyden from Albany County, on lot 62, and Asheal Carter from Vermont, on lot 66, in 1810; John Ramsey, William and Daniel Griswold from Herkimer County on lot 25, in 1811; Jacob and Martin De Forrest from Washington County; Conrad Phrozone from Newburgh, on lot 43; Manasseh French from Scipio, Judge C. Smith from Saratoga County, on lot 42, Philander Phinney from Saratoga County, Silas Kellogg from Brutus on lot 39, and Ebenezer Bird from Onondaga County, on lot 29, all in 1812. Mrs. Jane Wood was the first child born, in 1804; and the first death was that of John McNeal in 1800. The first church, Methodist Episcopal, was formed in 1813; Reverend Zenas Jones the first pastor.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DAVID MUNSON OSBORNE. To write a brief biography of a successful man that will please a thoughtful reader is a difficult task, because the mind searches the pages for clear information regarding the sources of the man's success, asks what quality of intelligence made him conspicuous, seeks sure knowledge of the workings of his mind, even hungers for a glimpse of his heart. And it is scarcely possible to satisfy this craving without going into the minutest details. Nevertheless it is hoped that these pages will reflect a faithful portraiture of David M. Osborne—his character and qualities—besides furnishing a record of his life and the work he accomplished.

David Munson Osborne was born at Rye, Conn., December 15, 1822, and was the son of John Hall, and Caroline (Bulkley) Osborne. He passed the first fifteen years of his life on his father's farm, and at that early age went to New York and took a position as clerk in a grocery store. So his opportunities for early education were limited indeed, but he sought to improve them by attending night school. But if denied the companionship of books and boys which make youthful days pleasant memories for later years, he learned to work, and laid the foundation of that self reliance which enabled him to breast the storms of a strenuous business life.

When he was but seventeen his father died, and to his struggle for personal success was added the responsibility of taking care of his younger brothers and sisters—a responsibility imposed by himself. All through life, even after he had a family of his own, he never lost his affectionate interest in his mother and sisters.

He quit the grocery business to enter a hardware store, and through that change became acquainted with James Watrous, of the firm of Watrous & Hyde, hardware merchants, who owned a store in Auburn, and with whom his employers did business. In 1848 Mr Hyde died and Mr. Watrous went to New York and offered the junior partnership in his firm to Mr. Osborne, for whom he had conceived a great liking. The offer was accepted, and in this way Mr. Osborne's fortunes were cast in this city, whose name he was destined to make known over two continents.

On September 3, 1851, he married Eliza Wright, daughter of David and Martha (Coffin) Wright of Auburn.

In 1852 Mr. Watrous retired from the hardware business, and the firm of Osborne, Barker & Baldwin was formed. This partnership was of short duration, and Mr. Osborne started in business by himself. He bought a piece of ground on the corner of Genesee and Mechanic streets, put up a building and began the manufacture of straw cutters and corn shellers. That building is now part of the building occupied by the offices of the International Harvester Company. In the erection of the building he was assisted by Henry Kusters, who remained in his employ for many years and who was honored not only by the friendship but by the confidence of Mr. Osborne.

To those who desire minute knowledge, yet entertain the opinion that success is nothing but the luck to bask in the constant smile of Fortune, these figures will be interesting: In February, 1854, D. M. Osborne's pay roll footed up \$74.14; in 1886, it was \$47,423.97. But between these years he had performed the labors of a Hercules and had seen some dark Saturdays. In April, 1855, he carried over a cash balance in his ledger of \$3.05. The next month there was a deficit of \$4.66. One Saturday when the faithful Kusters came for his wages, Mr. Osborne had only five dollars which he divided evenly with the workingman.

D. M. Osborne owed none of his success to luck. It might truthfully be said that he never had any luck—didn't believe in it; never gambled; would not speculate. He made every dollar he ever owned by hard, honest work; not manual labor, although he did plenty of that, but the work by which his vigorous mind created wealth from ideas.

His first attempt as a manufacturer was not a financial success and regretfully he left Auburn to renew the attempt in Buffalo. At that time he had his wife and two daughters to support and was thousands of dollars in debt, but he courageously ventured into a strange city to strive for success.

In that year William Kirby had patented a combined reaper and mower, and was employed in a manufactory in Buffalo where the Forbush machine was being made. In looking about for a place in which he could begin the manufacture of straw cutters and other implements, Mr. Osborne decided upon the one where Kirby was working. So these two men met. The firm that had made Kirby's first machine was in financial difficulties and was willing to sell a half interest in the patent rights. From talking with Kirby Mr. Osborne came to believe there was a great future for his machine, and encouraged the inventor to go ahead. The result was that seven machines were built for the harvest of 1856, the first one being tried out on the Sherwood farm in Cayuga County. The success of a year's trial satisfied Mr. Osborne of the merits of the machine, and he borrowed \$4,000 to buy an interest in it. In 1857, he made enough to pay off his debt, and completed arrangements for increasing the manufacture of the machine.

In the fall of 1858 he returned to Auburn and on December 8th of that year the firm of D. M. Osborne & Co. was formed, his partners being Charles P. Wood and Cyrus C. Dennis. They began business in the building erected by Mr. Osborne a few years previous, and from that nucleus grew the great Osborne Works, as they are still

popularly known, although they have become a part of the system of the International Harvester Company.

The success of the business of D. M. Osborne & Co. was due, primarily and mainly, to the enterprise and ability of Mr. Osborne. He was the head of the company in fact as well as in name; accustomed to toil and responsibility all his life he shouldered the heavy burdens of the business, and his judgment was the court of final resort for every perplexing problem.

In those days industrial establishments were not divided into separate departments each with a separate head, and the fact that Mr. Osborne was the head of all departments is a signal proof of his wonderful capacity. From the wholesale manufacture of machines to the sale at retail of a single machine, he knew all that transpired. The yearly reorganization of the shops to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing business was all planned by him and carried out under his eye. There were trials of machines in the harvest fields and trials over patent rights in the courts, and both of these had his personal attention. With a limited capital, acquired by his own efforts, he had to combat rich competitors, some of them none too scrupulous. He had to be ever on the alert for new inventions so as not to be left behind in the pursuit of customers, and those customers were a class particularly harassing to a man of active temperament. Sometimes he had all of these things to combat at once, and that constant cares neither soured nor hardened him proved the high quality of his mind and the richness of his character.

In 1862, Mr. Wood retired from the firm and John H. Osborne became a partner.

In that year D. M. Osborne went to London, England, to exhibit his machines at the third great World's Fair, and get European patents. About that time, also, branch offices were opened in this country in Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago.

In 1866, Mr. Dennis died, and his place in the firm was filled by C. H. Burdick, who had long been with them and who had acquired some reputation as an inventor.

In that year there was held in Auburn the second great national trial of mowers, reapers and other agricultural implements, under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society. There were forty-four mowers and thirty reapers in the competition, and D. M. Osborne & Co. were awarded a first prize and a second prize. The judges remarked upon the immense establishment of D. M. Osborne & Co., which indicates that their plant was large for those days, although it has since vastly increased.

In the first ten years of manufacturing reapers and mowers, Mr. Osborne attained prosperity, but he continued to prosecute the business with undiminished energy and zeal. Business seems to have been a pleasure to him, and this was doubtless the reason why its responsibilities and worries failed to effect his naturally genial nature.

In 1875 the Cayuga Chief Company assimilated with D. M. Osborne & Co., and the business was carried on under the latter name, D. M. Osborne being president of the new corporation, John H. Osborn, secretary, and A. G. Beardsley, treasurer.

In 1876, Gordon, the inventor of the Gordon binder came to Auburn to build his machine for D. M. Osborne & Co. This self-binding harvester proved a great success during the years of 1877 and 1878, and the business of the company increased with enormous strides. New buildings became necessary, and these were erected on the west side of Mechanic street, doubling the floor space of the company's shops. In 1881 a rolling mill and malleable shops were added and finally a railroad was built connecting all the shops of the concern. Mr. Osborne insisted on making from the raw material everything used in the construction of his machines, not only because it was economy to do so but because he then knew that every piece

was of the best quality and make. So the railroad became a necessary accessory to transport material between shops.

But the self-binder which proved such a bonanza to D. M. Osborne & Co., was also the source of the worst shock that company ever endured. Wire was first used as a binder to replace the primitive straw band on sheaves. Despite the utmost care bits of the wire would find their way into the grain, and with it into the mills, ruining the machinery. So the twine binder superseded the wire, and the Appleby machine came to the front. Here, it is conceded, Mr. Osborne made the one error of his business career. Heeding mechanics, who, he thought, knew their business, he tried to use an attachment on his wire binder, trusting it would do as good work as the Appleby binder. He put out his machines with this attachment in 1882, and the experiment proved a failure, entailing not only an enormous loss in money, but in prestige.

Then it was that the calibre of the man became manifest. With an honesty that would shame many a captain of industry and Napoleon of finance, he replaced every machine sold in that season without cost to the purchaser, and, with a pride in his business that proved honorable success dearer to him than dollars, he went out into the fields himself, and from Texas to Dakota worked to bring his machines to the front again.

He retrieved the error, but he overworked, and made the first break in his naturally strong constitution.

David M. Osborne had little, if any, ambition for public preferment. His heart and mind were in his business, and he was essentially a business man. Yet the city of Auburn did itself the honor to elect him mayor in 1879, recognizing, even if tardily, the debt it owed him for the vast benefit derived from the great industry he had developed in the city. But it is doubtful if he derived much personal pleasure from the dignity of the office. Auburn was dear to him, and every act of his honest soul was intended to benefit her. So those criticisms to which all officials are subjected were ungener-

ous and cruel to him. He was one of the earliest advocates of good roads, and his endeavor to give Auburn good city streets aroused the resentment of the taxpayers, and the street roller which he had purchased was ridiculed until it gravely withdrew from sight, awaiting the wave of intelligence that should roll it out again. Schooled to be on the alert for the new, imbued with the spirit of progress, he was perhaps somewhat advanced to hold office in a place that, bearing the name of "city," was only just outgrowing the characteristics of a village.

In politics Mr. Osborne was a Republican, but politics were not a creed to him; he followed the line of right. In 1882, he voted for a Democrat for Governor, but in 1884 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which indicates that the party to which he nominally belonged did not lack confidence in him.

The worldly man would unhesitatingly pronounce the life of D. M. Osborne a successful one because he accumulated a fortune, and the philosophical man would concur in this verdict, but for a different reason. In building up for himself he did a great deal for others. The City of Auburn, for instance, would not be the flourishing city it is to-day, but for the great enterprise which he founded and nursed into permanent strength. By adding to industrial wealth and prosperity, he aided many to add to their own prosperity, which is the best and truest charity. Yet he was also charitable, as the word is generally understood, and did much for the many who seem to spring up and cluster about a successful man, as saplings spring up about a great tree, drawing sustenance from its roots and sheltering under its branches. He hated everything small, mean or ignoble, but loved truth, honor and justice; and such men are usually intense and sensitive. To the world he presented a kindly dignity; to his own an affectionate guardianship. He was honest to a fault. If that phrase ever applied to any man it did to him. He gave every man credit for intelligence, but was so

honest himself that he could not understand how any one could differ from him honestly on a question where he could see a space between right and wrong. But he thought kindly of all men. He knew nothing of the creed of to-day which rates every man a rogue until he proves himself honest. Mr. Osborne credited every man with honesty until he forfeited that good opinion. He was a successful man because he lived a clean, useful life, the influence of which still exists and is not latent, even though it may not always be referred to its true source.

David M. Osborne died July 6, 1886. His surviving children are: Emily, born in 1853, married Frederick Harris, of Springfield, Mass., in 1869; Thomas Mott Osborne, born in 1859, married Agnes Devens of Cambridge, Mass., in 1886; Helen, born in 1864, married James Jackson Storrow of Boston, Mass., in 1891. One daughter, Florence, born in 1856, died in 1877.

ROBERT LOUDON DRUMMOND, lawyer, of Auburn, N. Y., was born in New York City, August 21, 1842. In the spring of 1845 the Drummond family came to Cayuga County and settled upon a farm in the town of Victory. In those days boys were required to help with the farm work during the summer, so that until his sixteenth year the youthful Drummond attended school in the winter months only. He then took a course of study at Red Creek Union Academy, speedily preparing himself for the vocation of teacher, with that quick and accurate intelligence which has since reappeared as a rich legacy to his sons. He taught school for a few terms, in different positions, among them that of principal of Public School No. 4 in the City of Auburn.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Drummond enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was brigaded under Sherrill, Hayes and MacDougall, in Barlow's Division, Hancock's Corps,

Army of the Potomac. After a period of faithful service, Mr. Drummond was taken prisoner in front of Fort Alexander Hayes, on October 30, 1864, and was confined successively at Petersburg and Libby prisons, Va., and Salisbury, N. C., until March 2, 1865, when he was released by the advance of Sherman's army as it came sweeping from Atlanta to the Sea.

After the war, and while he was recuperating from the effects of his long imprisonment, Mr. Drummond commenced the study of law. Subsequently he took a course in the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871. He was admitted to the bar May 18th of that year, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Auburn, and with such success that he has long been regarded as one of the ablest advocates in Western New York, while, to-day, the firm of which he is the head ranks with any in the state.

Mr. Drummond has always taken a keen interest in the public affairs of the city and county, and often an active part. He served as school commissioner of the Northern District from 1866 to 1869, and in 1878 was elected district-attorney, retaining the office for nine years and achieving a high reputation for ability and the just discharge of the duties of prosecutor. Not a single conviction was reversed during his long incumbency of the office.

Although born and educated as a Democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in the fall of 1864, on the front line of the Union Army, and until Cleveland's second campaign Mr. Drummond was in accord with the Republican party, but in that campaign he again cast his political fortunes with the Democracy, and since then has favored the Democratic principles and policies and has twice been honored by that party with the nomination for member of Congress. He ranks high as an orator and his services are always in demand during political campaigns. He takes a pardonable pride in the fact that his first public speech was made standing amid the horrors of the Confederate prison at Salisbury,

N. C., and addressed to Major-General Bradley T. Johnson, commandant of all the prisons of the South, upon the occasion of his visit to that prison. He has also delivered several lectures, notably *Personal Reminiscences of Prison Life During the War of the Rebellion*.

On October 14, 1872, Robert L. Drummond married Anna E. Burke, daughter of Nelson P. and Fannie Burke, of Cato, in this county. They have a family of four sons, namely, Honorable Richard C. S. Drummond, city judge of Auburn, Nelson Loudon Drummond, Alexander M. Drummond and Robert Wilfred Drummond. The Judge and Nelson L. are members, with their father, of of the law firm of Drummond, Drummond & Drummond; Alexander M. is one of the instructors in the department of oratory at Cornell University, and Robert Wilfred is in his senior year in the Auburn Academic High School, preparing for entrance to Hamilton College in the fall of 1908.

A clear sense of his duties as a man and a citizen has always characterized Robert L. Drummond, and all efforts directed toward the betterment of his fellowmen have ever found in him a friend and helper. He served for many years as trustee and treasurer of Calvary Presbyterian Society, as well as one of the ruling elders of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school and Temperance Society connected therewith. He was at one time one of the trustees of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and for many years has been one of the trustees of the Auburn Home for the Friendless. He has been remarkably successful in different ways, so that, while still a vigorous man, he enjoys the fruits of his labors, and, better still, realizes the fruition of the fondest hope of every man—that of seeing his sons achieve advancement and win high honors among their fellowmen.

HON. RICHARD CALDWELL STEEL DRUMMOND, son of Robert L. and Anna E. (Burke) Drummond, was born in the City of

Auburn, January 2, 1879, and was prepared for college in the local high school, graduating with the class of 1897. He then entered Hamilton College and after an unusually brilliant college career was graduated in the class of 1901 with the degree of A. B. During his course in Hamilton he carried off many prizes and honors. He won the Truax Greek scholarship, the McKinney prize in debate, and the Curran medal for excellence in classics, and he played on the college football team during the entire four years, and was captain of the track team in his senior year. He was also editor-in-chief of *Hamilton Life*, the college weekly, and of the 1901 *Hamiltonian*, the annual publication. Immediately after graduating from Hamilton College he entered the Albany Law School and was graduated in 1903 with the degree of L.L. B. In 1904 he received his A. M. from his Alma Mater, Hamilton College, and at the designation of the faculty delivered the oration in behalf of the candidates for the degree, at the 1904 commencement. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1903, he at once took up the practice of his profession in company with his father, Robert L. Drummond. Even then he was prominent in legal circles and public affairs.

In the fall of 1902 he was nominated by the Democratic party in Auburn for the office of city judge, and was not only elected, but sprang into fame as an orator and a formidable champion of the Democratic party. That election was invalidated because of being held too soon under the new city charter, but Judge Drummond was re-elected by a largely increased majority in the fall of 1903, to take office in January 1904. In the fall of 1907 he was again returned to office, and his popularity added greatly to the strength of the Democratic ticket in that contest. When first elected city judge he was the youngest man on the bench in the state of New York, perhaps in the United States, and the fine judicial development of his mind at an age when young lawyers are usually seeking for recognition indicates a useful career.

Judge Drummond has kept in close touch with Hamilton College since leaving its halls. He is trustee of the Delta Kappa Epsilon society, a member of the Alumni Association, of the Theta Nu Epsilon fraternity, of the Pentagon Senior Society, of Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Advisory Board of the Athletic Association of the College. In connection with his profession he has been secretary of the executive committee of the Cayuga County Bar Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Albany Law School Alumni Association. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans, the Young Mens' Christian Association and the Calvary Presbyterian church, and has been president of the Men's League of that church.

On September 14, 1904, Judge Drummond was married to Miss Lura Belle Wills, daughter of James G. Wills, one of Auburn's prominent contractors. They have one child, a daughter Elspeth, born October 16, 1905.

The desire is strong to write more glowingly of this brilliant young jurist, but every reader who considers his achievements and remembers his youth must appreciate what might justly be written. And, withal, he is democratic, affable, courteous; wearing his honors without ostentation, which is, perhaps, the truest indication of worth.

NELSON LOUDON DRUMMOND, second son of Robert L. and Anna E. (Burke) Drummond, was born in the City of Auburn, N. Y., December 21, 1880. After a thorough preparation in the Auburn High School he entered Hamilton College and was graduated in the class of 1902, with the degree of A. B. He then took a course in the Albany Law School and was graduated with the degree of L.L. B. in the class of 1904. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and immediately entered the law firm of Drummond, Drummond & Drummond, with his father and brother.

Mr. Drummond is a member of several societies and fraternities of Hamilton College, among them the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Theta Nu Epsilon, and the Pentagon, a senior society. Besides his college affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Veterans, the Cayuga County Bar Association, and the City Club of Auburn. In politics he is a Democrat and takes an active part in the work of the local organization which has sent him as delegate to city, county and judicial conventions.

Nelson L. Drummond is a young man of unusual promise, and has already attracted attention by his ability both as a counsellor and as an advocate in the courts. His mentality is fortified by a commanding presence and fine physique, and he has won the respect of lawyers ripe in years and experience.

DAVID WADSWORTH JR. In 1818, Joseph Wadsworth, grandfather of the present proprietor of the Wadsworth Scythe Works in Auburn, founded this business. In 1829 he purchased the land where the plant now stands, and converted an old carding mill, which stood upon the property, into a scythe factory. The industry grew and prospered, and in 1845, David Wadsworth, son of the founder, became proprietor. In 1876, David Wadsworth Jr., became a partner with his father, and for years he has been the guiding genius of the business of which he is the representative.

Between the years 1860 and 1867 most of the buildings constituting the splendid plant of the scythe works were built, but some have been erected since that period, and many improvements have been made, from time to time. The plant consists of a hammer shop four hundred and fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, a grinding shop two hundred and fifty by thirty feet, a polishing, painting and packing shop two hundred by fifty feet, and two frame storehouses sixty by thirty feet, and thirty-six by twenty-four feet, respectively. All the buildings are of one and one-half stories.

A force of one hundred men is regularly employed, and the yearly output of the plant reaches 25,000 to 30,000 dozen of scythes, 3,000 dozen hay knives and 12,000 dozen grass knives. The trade of this house covers not only the United States and Canada, but extends into England, France, Germany, Russia, Australia, the Argentine and South Africa.

Because of the quality of its goods, honorable methods of dealing and splendid business management, this house has enjoyed a long and prosperous career. From grandfather to grandson the business has descended; for a period of ninety years it has flourished, and during that time it has encountered dull markets, hard times, money stringencies, financial panics, but, like an ocean liner pursuing its way through gale and storm, it has outridden them all, and its reputation has grown with the years.

David Wadsworth Jr., was born in the city of Auburn, New York, April 22, 1852, and was educated in the local schools and at Aurora Academy, of which Warren Higley was then the principal. In 1871, his connection with the scythe works commenced, and in 1876 he became a partner with his father, and the firm name became David Wadsworth & Son. His father died March 11, 1905, and since that date he has been sole proprietor.

On March 21, 1877, David Wadsworth, Jr., married Mary Cramer, and they have a family of three children, namely: Mrs. Mabel Pomeroy, Miss Anna Wadsworth and David Wadsworth Third.

Mr. Wadsworth is regarded as one of the best representatives of Auburn's commercial life, and he takes a close interest in the city's welfare. He was a member of the board of alderman from 1884 to 1886, and was water commissioner from March, 1904, to March, 1907. He was mayor of the city during the years 1901-3, and was a mayor of the people, conducting his office regardless of politics.

The Wadsworths have been manufacturers in this country for more than a century. The great-grandfather of Mr. Wadsworth had a factory in Grafton, Mass., before the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was the inventor of a trip hammer. In the year 1800, his son Joseph Wadsworth, who founded the Auburn business, was making scythes in Massachusetts. The family is a notable one in this country which owes so much of its greatness to inventors and manufacturers.

J. HERMAN WOODRUFF. The Auburn Button Works, of which Mr. Woodruff is the proprietor, is one of the best known and most stable of the industrial enterprises which spread the name of Auburn afar, and form the basis of her commercial prosperity. This great industrial house which furnishes employment to an average force of three hundred people and whose plant occupies ten acres of ground on the Outlet, was founded in this city in 1876 by J. Herman Woodruff, and was then known as Woodruff's Button Factory. A short time prior to that date, Mr. Woodruff had commenced the manufacture of buttons in New York City, but being a native of Auburn and knowing the facilities for manufacturing in this city, he speedily transferred his operations to his native place. At first he occupied the old building of the Auburn Paper Bag Company, but the rapid development of his business demanded more capacious quarters and in 1878, in association with his brother, E. Woodruff, he built a factory on Logan street, which was occupied until 1900, when he purchased the Stevens plant on Washington street. This plant he remodelled and improved to adapt it to his particular business. A vast variety of buttons are manufactured, which are disposed of largely through Mr. Woodruff's New York agency. He also manufactures typewriter keys, gun butts, pipe stems, electrical goods, and an innumerable number of fancy articles. His two sons, Carlton H. and Douglass are associated with him in the business.

J. Herman Woodruff married Caroline P. Beardsley and they have a family of seven children, the two sons mentioned above and five daughters, namely: Anna, Hermina, Carrie Belle, Dorothy and Mildred. Mr. Woodruff's parents were Harmon Woodruff, a life long and highly respected merchant of Auburn, and Jane (Cook) Woodruff. His mother was a daughter of Philip Cook of Cohocton.

J. Herman Woodruff was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1863. He has been, all his life, essentially a business man, and his great success is due entirely to his admirable management and honorable dealings. He is a cultured, courteous gentleman who is highly esteemed by his fellowmen for his sterling qualities as well as for his successful business career.

GENERAL CLINTON DUGALD MACDOUGALL, marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 14, 1839, and came to America with his parents in 1842. After receiving an academic education he studied law, but instead of pursuing a professional career decided to engage in business, so he became a bookkeeper and then a bank teller. In 1860 he joined General Seward in forming the banking house of William H. Seward Jr. & Co., and was a partner in that house for ten years.

But although General MacDougall has been connected with several business enterprises and has had unusual opportunities to enter high political offices, his highest achievements and his place in history were won in war. In 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-fifth Regiment, and was elected Captain of Company A. In May, 1862, as he was returning to camp in the night, after scouting after the rebels near Pensacola, Florida, he was mistaken for the enemy by Union pickets, and severely wounded. While at home, recovering from his wound, he assisted in raising the One Hundred and

Eleventh Regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel, after declining the colonelcy, because he considered himself too young, being then but twenty-three. His regiment was assigned first to the Twenty-second Army Corps, and after a year's service became part of the Second Army Corps in General Hays' division of Hancock's Corps. On January 3, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel MacDougall, was made colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh. He did gallant service at the battle of Gettysburg where he lost seventy-one per cent. of his regiment in two days' fighting, and where he was himself wounded. In that battle, after the death of Colonels Willard and Sherrill, he commanded the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, and was especially mentioned by General Hancock in his report to the War Department. On the reorganization of the army he commanded the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps and later commanded the First Division of that Corps, being in command at the grand review of the Army of the Potomac by the President and cabinet, in Washington, in May, 1865. He served with distinguished gallantry throughout the war, during which he had six horses shot under him and was wounded in four different battles: at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; at Bristow, Virginia, October 14, 1863; at Petersburg, June 22, 1864, and at Sutherland's Station, April 2, 1865. He commanded the post at Centerville, Virginia, from January 3, 1863, to June 25, 1863. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, there being no vacancy in the full rank, and in June of that year he declined a lieutenant-colonelcy in the regular army. He was appointed postmaster at Auburn, in 1869, and was elected to Congress in 1872, representing the counties of Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he declined the office of treasurer of the United States and also that of commissioner of internal revenue. In the same year he declined the appointment of commissioner of patents, and in 1877 was made marshal of the Northern District of New York. During the admin-

istration of President Hayes, he was tendered the post of consul general to either England or France, or the consulate at Cairo, but preferred to remain United States marshal, to which position he was re-appointed by President Garfield. He twice declined to be a candidate for State senator, and refused the appointment of clerk of the United States Court for the Northern District of New York, tendered him by Judge Alfred C. Coxe. In 1888, he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. On January 3, 1901, he was again appointed to his old position of United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York by President McKinley, and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt.

General MacDougall was vice-president of the board of trustees of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for some years and is now the president of the board. He is a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, the City Club, the Owasco Country Club, and is governor and vice-president of the Country Club and trustee of the City Club. He has one son, William Dugald MacDougall, a lieutenant-commander in the United States navy, and has two daughters: Mrs. William Watts Carr, of Radford, Va., and Mrs. Lyman H. Balcom of Bath, N. Y.

GORTON W. ALLEN is a prominent citizen of Auburn, of which city he has been a resident since March 1, 1861. He has been well known for the work that he did as one of the commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, in 1893.

He was born at Lawrenceville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1840, and is the son of Daniel D. and Mary Wair Allen. Daniel D. Allen was a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., who removed to Pennsylvania in 1830.

Gorton W. Allen came to Auburn in 1861 and entered the law office of Parker, Allen & Beardsley, William Allen, of this firm, being his uncle; after spending about a year in the law office he was one year in the employ of the Cayuga County National Bank. In

October, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Regiment of Volunteers, and was appointed its adjutant by Colonel Charles C. Dwight.

The regiment was sent to the Department of the Gulf in December, 1862, and did valiant service in the campaign that resulted in the fall of Port Hudson. Gorton W. Allen served on the staff of Brigadier-General Godfrey Maitgel until after the capture of Port Hudson, after which he was detailed by Major-General Banks as clerk of the provost court at New Orleans, where he spent a year.

He resigned from the service in 1865 and returned to Auburn where he engaged in the manufacture of steel plows in connection with D. M. Osborne and E. D. Woodruff, this business was disposed of in 1868 and he became connected with D. M. Osborne & Co., he was afterward treasurer of this company for some ten years. On November 1, 1890, he resigned from that company and spent practically three years in the work of the Columbian Exposition. He was appointed one of eight commissioners at large by President Harrison and upon the organization of the National Commission was elected its fourth vice-president, he was a member of two of its most important committees, those of ceremonies and electricity. He was also one of the managers of the New York State Board of Managers for the State exhibit, which made the greatest display of any state in the Union, not excepting the state of Illinois.

Mr. Allen, in 1894, again engaged in manufacture at Auburn and has been since that time the treasurer of Henry & Allen, who have built up one of Auburn's important industries.

In 1865, Gorton W. Allen married Miss Caroline Bulkley Osborne who died in 1888, leaving one son, Munson Osborne Allen, who died in April, 1891, just after he reached his majority. In November, 1891, Mr. Allen married his second wife, Ada R. Myers, of Auburn.

COURTNEY C. AVERY, secretary of the Eagle Wagon Works, is a native of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, but has resided in

Auburn for the past twenty-two years, having settled here in 1886. For many years he was in the employ of the D. M. Osborne Company as advertising manager, and when that corporation sold out to the International Harvester Company, the Eagle Wagon Works Company was formed of which he is secretary.

Courtney C. Avery married Carrie L. Bryden, and they have two children, namely: James C. C. and Rosamond B. Avery. One daughter, Alice, died at the age of thirteen.

In addition to being the secretary of the Eagle Wagon Works, Mr. Avery is the outside representative of the company, and travels all over the country in the interests of the business. He is essentially a business man.

FREDERICK G. NASH, one of the best known decorators in Central New York, and commissioner of police in Auburn, is a native of England, but has lived almost his entire life in America. He came to this country in 1879 and after a sojourn of four years in Canada and Syracuse settled in Ithaca, N. Y., where he remained for eight years. In 1892 he came to Auburn and during most of the sixteen years that have elapsed since then he has been a factor in the business and public life of the city. He has done a great deal of decorating in Auburn, but his reputation as a decorator has extended his business all over the state and even beyond its boundaries. His work has uniformly been done for patrons of more than ordinary discernment and who speak enthusiastically of his *Taste*. There are many exhibits of his work in Auburn in both residences and churches. In Rochester, in the homes of Mesdames Sibley and Lindsay and many others; in Syracuse, the residence of A. E. Nettleton, and others. Mr. Nash also finished and decorated the home of Senator Sawyer, Justice Henry Brown in Washington, the magnificent country house of David B. Ivison, at Rutherford, N. J., the city residence of Mr. Ivison in New York City, the homes of Birdseye Blakeman in Stockbridge and New York City;

the residences of Dr. Frederic Dennis and Warren E. Dennis, of New York City, and the residences of John A. Dix and Mr. Sage of Albany, besides many clubs and public buildings in various parts of the country.

From January, 1907, to October, he had the entire charge of the decorating and painting of the fine residence built by Mr. D. P. Montague of Chattanooga, Ten.

In public affairs Mr. Nash is a man who represents the people and their interests. He has been alderman of the fifth ward since January 1, 1906, and was appointed commissioner of police by Mayor Koenig, January 6, 1908.

F. E. SWIFT, president of the Eagle Wagon Works, was born in the city of Auburn and received his early education in the local schools. In 1879 he entered the office of the D. M. Osborne Company as a clerk and remained with them for twenty-seven years, being superintendent of factory and manager of the sales department when the company sold out to the International Harvester Company. For some years also he was a director in the Osborne Company. In 1905 the Eagle Wagon Works Company was formed and Mr. Swift has been its president from the beginning. He has also been president of the Auburn Young Men's Christian Association for some time.

F. E. Swift married Lizer A. M. Perry of Michigan. His parents were Seth F. and Phoebe (Coddington) Swift.

E. S. NEWTON, manager of the Burtis Auditorium and the Burtis Opera House in Auburn, has been a resident of this city for the past forty-one years. For seventeen years he served as cashier of the National Exchange Bank in which he commenced his business career as an office boy, successively filling every position in that fiduciary institution up to that of cashier. After

serving faithfully for these years, Mr. Newton resigned and has since devoted his attention to the management of his own affairs and also the Burtis interests. He has been solicited many times to accept public office and has been mentioned for the position of state bank examiner, for which he is eminently qualified. but in all instances he has declined such honors.

The Burtis Auditorium of which he is so justly proud, is a magnificent theatre one hundred feet wide, with depth from footlights forty-two feet, containing twelve dressing rooms lighted by electricity and all modern and up-to-date facilities, in which only high class companies are engaged. The Burtis Opera House is also a modern establishment catering to the best element and taken together, these two institutions furnish Auburn with places for public entertainment unexcelled elsewhere. Mr. Newton is a member of the City Club and identified with other social and benevolent institutions.

CHARLES BROUGHTON QUICK was born in the city of Auburn, April 15, 1860, and received his education in the city schools. graduating from the high school in the class of 1880. After graduating he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a dry goods house at Warsaw, N. Y., where he remained from January, 1880 until July, 1881. He then returned to Auburn and became assistant city treasurer under Colonel J. E. Stroke, which position he filled until 1883, when he became cashier in the telephone office. A few months later he was appointed deputy collector of customs, and remained in the Collector's office for six months. In 1884 he became stenographer for A. W. Stevens & Co., manufacturers of threshers and engines. He remained with Stevens & Co. for eighteen years, being secretary of the company during the last five years of that period. During ten years of the time he was with Stevens & Co., he was engaged in the grocery business with his father Isaac W. Quick, and after leaving the company, he engaged

for a year in the grocery business with C. G. Meaker. In 1902, in connection with his present partner, George W. Bowen, he purchased the plant of the Spencer Threshing Machine Company, at Union Springs. In 1903, they came to Auburn and established their present business, that of the manufacture of agricultural machinery and pressed steel specialties.

In 1902, Mr. Quick married Bessie Meeker. His parents were Isaac W. and Vallonia (Broughton) Quick.

DAVID MONTGOMERY DUNNING was born in the city of Auburn, December 30, 1844, and is a son of Henry Silas, and Jane (Wadsworth) Dunning. Henry S. Dunning was born in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga County, N. Y., September 6, 1816, his grandfather, Silas Dunning, having settled there in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when his father, Ira Dunning, was three years old. It is quite safe to say that the Dunning family is as old as any in the county, for the great-grandfather of David M. Dunning settled in Aurelius about the time that Hardenbergh located upon the bank of the Outlet. Also the family has been a distinctive force in the life of the county. Henry S. Dunning was a justice of the peace, a member of the board of supervisors, president of the Cayuga County Agricultural Society, and superintendent of the Auburn Gas Company from 1864 to 1868.

The family dates back to Revolutionary ancestors who lived on Long Island and in New England.

David M. Dunning was prepared for college at the old Auburn Academy in the class of 1868, after which he entered Union College, graduating with the degree of civil engineer. He then became a member of the engineering corps of the Southern Central Railroad, then in process of construction, but after a time resigned that position to become treasurer of the Auburn Gas Light Company, of which his father was superintendent, and, later on, when his father's health began to fail, he took up the duties of super-

intendent for the company in addition to those of the treasurer-ship. He finally became the largest stockholder in the company and was its guiding genius until its sale and transfer on January 1, 1902, to the Auburn Gas Company. Always interested in agricultural and horticultural work Mr. Dunning has established on the Dunning farm—his birthplace—in the western part of the city, a large dairy farm, also extensive horticultural gardens from which contributions to the World's Fairs at Chicago, St. Louis, and many other exhibitions have given it a wide reputation.

Mr. Dunning has been connected with other enterprises in Auburn and also with its civic life. Before he went to college he was city surveyor for a year (1865); he has been alderman from the seventh ward; is a trustee of the City Hospital, of the Auburn Savings Bank, of the Central Presbyterian Church, of the Fort Hill Cemetery Association, and of the Cayuga County Historical Society of which he was secretary and treasurer for a number of years. He is also a member of the City Club and of the Masonic fraternity in which he is a Knight Templar. He took a great interest in the rifle practice of the old Forty-Ninth Regiment and held the rank of first lieutenant on the staff of General Chedell and subsequently the rank of captain and inspector of rifle practice. He resigned from the brigade staff in 1875, but continued as inspector of rifle practice, and his team, in competition at Creedmore, carried off the prize against sharpshooters from New York and Brooklyn.

David M. Dunning married Alice J., daughter of Charles B. Hutchinson. They have seven children living, namely, Alice M., Charlotte, Mary G., David M. Jr., Edith E., Amy L., Charles H.

WILBUR B. BARNES, contractor and builder is one of Auburn's best known business men. He was born in this city and educated in the local schools. When he entered upon the active duties of life he became a partner with his father, D. W. Barnes, who estab-

lished the present business in 1843. In 1883 the firm became D. W. Barnes & Son, and so continued until August, 1906, when the senior partner retired and W. B. Barnes became sole proprietor. This house has played a very prominent part in building the City of Auburn, having erected many of its finest edifices besides scores of other buildings. The Government building, the Theological Seminary, the High School building, the First Baptist Church, several of the public school buildings, and many of the finest residences in the city were erected by them.

Mr. Wilbur B. Barnes has taken an active part in the public affairs of Auburn and has served three terms as supervisor from the fifth ward, was commissioner of police and of charities for four years, and when the Republican party needed a strong candidate for mayor in 1902, Mr. Barnes was induced to accept the nomination. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the City Club.

Wilbur B. Barnes married Violet Wigand of Auburn. They have a family of four children, namely: Willola, wife of Dr. Stanley R. Meaker; Florence, Karl and Bernice. Mr. Barnes' parents were David W. and Phoebe (Barker) Barnes. The family is one of the oldest living in Auburn to-day. It is also one of the most highly respected.

C. E. ALMY, assistant superintendent of the D. M. Osborne Works has been connected with this important industrial enterprise for twenty-five years. He has worked up from a clerk to the position of assistant superintendent of the works. Mr. Almy has a practical knowledge of the business, and this with his ability as a manager has made his services of inestimable value to the corporation. He is a descendant of one of the oldest Holland families in the state and is one of Auburn's enterprising and substantial citizens. At the present Mr. Almy is a member of the Board of Education. He was elected to fill out an unexpired term and then re-elected to a full term of three years, in May, 1907. His parents

were Henry and Hulda M. (Sharpsteen) Almy. Henry Almy was a native of Washington County, N. Y. The Sharpsteens were residents of Dutchess County for generations. Mr. Almy married Frances R. Calhoun and they have three sons: Henry C., Willis E. and Robert L. Almy.

J. LEWIS GRANT, superintendent of the Water Board of Auburn, is a native of Toronto, Canada, but has resided in Auburn since 1860. He was educated in this city and has been connected with the water works since 1878. He was made superintendent July 1, 1894, and under his regime the City of Auburn has had a splendid water service. The city gets its water supply from Owasco Lake, a distance of two and one-half miles, and there are two pumping stations at the lake. Auburn has many miles of water mains, and it requires a large force of employees under Mr. Grant's supervision to cater successfully to the needs of the public.

Mr. Grant married Aella B., daughter of M. S. Cuykendall of Auburn. They have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Grant's father was superintendent of the Northern Railway of Canada, and of the Lake Shore for many years, after which he was connected with the Merchants Union Express. J. Lewis Grant is a member of the Business Men's Association and of the Universalist church of which he has been treasurer for nineteen years. He is also a member of the City Club and was its treasurer for fourteen years.

SELAH CORNWELL TALLMAN was born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., December 20, 1855. After completing his literary studies at the Auburn High School he learned stenography by study from text books, and attaining proficiency took a position with C. Altman & Company, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, Canton, Ohio. This was in 1878, and he remained with that house for a year and a half, when he went to Syracuse as private

secretary to William A. Sweet. His next position brought him back to Auburn in the employ of Sheldon & Company the axle manufacturers with whom he remained two years. In 1881, he received the appointment of official stenographer of the County Court and Surrogate's Court and served in that capacity for twelve years, until 1893. During part of that time he served also as extra court reporter in the United States and the Supreme Court of the State of New York. At that time also Mr. Tallman was engaged in business for himself. He sold the Remington and Smith-Premier typewriters, and carried on an extensive portrait-copying establishment in partnership with the late W. I. Bennett, under the firm name of S. C. Tallman & Company.

In 1893, J. K. Tallman, Mr. S. C. Tallman's father, died. He had conducted an undertaking establishment and a large livery business at Nos. 17-25 Dill street. S. C. Tallman took up the undertaking department of the establishment in partnership with his brother Humphrey A. Tallman, under the name of H. A. & S. C. Tallman. Humphrey A. Tallman died in April, 1898, and Mr. Tallman purchased his interest in the business and has since conducted both branches of the establishment, and employs about twenty-five men and nearly half a hundred horses, besides automobiles. His turnouts are as fine as any in this part of the country. The undertaking establishment was moved to Clark street in February, 1906.

In 1878, S. C. Tallman married Tillie C. Bradford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have two sons, J. Bradford, and Carl Cornwell Tallman. His parents were John K. and Mary (Cornwell) Tallman.

Mr. Tallman is one of the most public spirited and progressive men in Auburn, and is identified with many of its best business and social organizations, including the Business Men's Association, the Historical Society, the City Club, the Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Auburn Automobile Club, of which he is president. He is also a director of the New York State Automobile Association,

and an honorary member of the Onondaga County Undertakers, Association. He is and has been for several years a trustee of Fort Hill Cemetery.

C. F. BALDWIN, treasurer of the Eagle Wagon Works is a native of the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., and was educated in the Auburn High School. After spending a year in the Internal Revenue office, he entered the employ of the D. M. Osborne Company and remained with that company for twenty-four years. He began as timekeeper and was treasurer when the business was sold out to the International Harvester Company. In 1905, the Eagle Wagon Works was formed, and since that date Mr. Baldwin has been its treasurer. He is a director of the Cayuga County Savings Bank and served for one year on the Board of Education, and is a member of the City Hospital Association.

C. F. Baldwin married Fannie R. Elliott, and they have two children, Amy E. and Elliott N. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin's parents were William N. and Lavina (Foote) Baldwin. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Jared Foote.

CAPTAIN EDGAR STILSON JENNINGS, of the Wheeler Rifles entered the National Guard service as a private in the Second Separate Company on March 3, 1891. He was promoted as follows: corporal, May 19, 1894; sergeant, May 9, 1896; first sergeant, April 30, 1898; second lieutenant, May 4, 1899; first lieutenant, June 22, 1899, and captain, June 15, 1904.

In the armies of the United States, he is listed as First Sergeant Company M., Third Regiment, New York Volunteers, May 1, 1898; Second Lieutenant, June 21, 1898; First Lieutenant, November 11, 1898 to December 2, 1898. He is a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and Past Commander of the Auburn Post Spanish-American War Veterans.

HON. W. C. BURGESS, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Wegman Piano Company, has been a lifelong resident of Auburn, where he was born and educated. Prior to 1887, he was engaged in the music business, first in Ithaca and then in Auburn. In 1887, he became associated with Wegman & Henning, who had established a piano business in Ithaca in 1882. A conjunction of that firm and Mr. Burgess resulted in the formation of the house of Wegman & Co., in Auburn, in 1887. In 1889, Mr. Henning retired and in 1894 the Wegman Piano Company was incorporated. This company gives employment to a force ranging from seventy-five to eighty workmen and mechanics. Their plant has a street frontage of two hundred and sixty-six feet and is three hundred feet deep. Their pianos are shipped all over the world and they turn out about one thousand two hundred annually. The Wegman Piano Company was incorporated in March, 1894, and Mr. Burgess became general manager in 1895. Under his management the enterprise has been very successful.

Besides managing one of the large industrial plants of Auburn, Mr. Burgess has also taken an active part in the public affairs of the city. He has been supervisor of the second ward, commissioner of excise, alderman from the second ward for five years and mayor two years. He was elected mayor in November, 1901, and administered the affairs of that office during the years 1902 and 1903. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the City Club. He has twice served as Exalted Ruler of Auburn Lodge No. 474, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is now District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler for Central New York.

W. C. Burgess married Carrie Heiser, and they have four daughters: Lila, now Mrs. Harrison G. Sells; Edna, now Mrs. LeRoy Porter; Helen M., and Inez. Mr. Burgess' parents were Robert O., and Helen M. (Carr) Burgess.

A. H. HAMILTON, pharmaceutical chemist, microscopist and hand writing expert, is one of the most widely known citizens of Auburn, because of his connection with many celebrated cases that have attracted much public interest, and because of his success along the different lines of his attainments. He was born at Weedsport, Cayuga County, N. Y., and received his preliminary education in the schools of his native place. He then took a course in Columbia College, making specialties of chemistry and microscopy in addition to pharmacy. In 1885 he came to Auburn and in 1887, purchased the business long known as Steel's Drug Store. The business was founded in 1817, and was conducted for many years by Dr. Richard Steel, who sold out to his son Joseph Steel, from whom it passed into the hands of A. H. Hamilton.

Besides conducting a thoroughly up-to-date drug store, Mr. Hamilton makes a specialty of chemical and microscopical work, and has a private laboratory and consulting room designed especially for his expert work in which he has a deservedly high reputation. He is also recognized by the courts as one of the ablest, if not *the* ablest handwriting expert in this country. Letters from eminent lawyers accord to him the credit of being the ablest and most reliable writing expert yet seen in the courts. His system of tests differs very materially from those usually employed, and is far more accurate and convincing. He has placed the subject in the list of sciences, a dignity it never possessed until he founded it upon principles and rules. His method is to make the theory of the case come to and harmonize with the established facts, and not, as is too often done, force the facts to a desired theory.

FRED G. TEN EYCK, proprietor of the Auburn Leather Goods Company, and manufacturer of a general line of leather packings, is a native of Auburn, and prior to starting his present business in 1904, was connected with the Leather & Brass Manufacturing Company. In February, 1907, he moved into the new plant which

he now occupies on Mill street, and has enlarged his operations, adding new lines, and opening an art and fancy leather department in which he carries on the manufacture of leather goods for interior decorating, ladies' wear, purses and a great variety of fancy articles in leather. Vests for automobile owners, chauffeurs and men engaged in outdoor pastimes or business, are a unibue departure in leather goods. All his goods are high class, and have attained such popularity on the market that his factory is kept running full time filling special orders. The factory consists of a three-story brick building sixty by sixty feet in dimensions.

Fred G. Ten Eyck's parents were James H. and Lida A. (Goodwin) Ten Eyck. His father died, May 14, 1907; his mother is still living. He married Anna Jane Donley, and they have one daughter, Ruth G. Ten Eyck. Mr. Ten Eyck is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a genial as well as an active business man.

MICHAEL GRANEY, Freight agent, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. at Auburn, has been connected with the railroad business in this city for over thirty years. He is widely known to be one of the most trustworthy and able men engaged in furthering the traffic interests, in a practical capacity, in this state. He has vastly improved the system here in Auburn since assuming charge in 1899. Under his supervision the new freight house was built in 1905, and the new station in 1905-6. The new freight house is of brick and is five hundred by forty feet in dimensions. About the same time the yards were enlarged, and the improvements in buildings and yards cost about \$300,000. Mr. Graney is a public spirited and progressive citizen and is highly regarded in Auburn. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and a director of the Auburn Business Men's Association. He is always in the front rank of those who have the city's interests in view and lends his aid to all creditable enterprises. Mr. Graney's family consists of his wife, formerly Miss Agnes Cullen, and two sons, Paul, aged thirteen, and John, aged ten.

W. THOMAS WOOLEY, city engineer of Auburn, is a native of Albany, N. Y., where he was born January 15, 1877. He attended the public and high school of his native city, and later the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1900, graduating as civil engineer, also taking a degree as an architect. After his graduation he was engaged for a time as consulting engineer upon large contract works more specifically where engineering was a feature. On January 3, 1908, he was appointed City Engineer of Auburn, by Mayor Koenig, who desired to secure the very best talent obtainable for this important position. Mr. Wooley is one of the founders of the Albany Society of Civil Engineers, secretary of the University Club of Albany, a member of the Masonic fraternity, secretary of the West Garden City Realty Company of New York, and a member of the Theta Xi, his college fraternity; also of the City Club of Auburn, N. Y. He was architectural draughtsman at the state capital in the office of Isaac G. Perry, and with Hines, his successor, in the same capacity and also as assistant structural engineer.

His family is an old one in New York State, and of honorable and representative antecedents.

JOHN D. MURRAY, Superintendent of Industries at Auburn Prison, is a native of Scotland, and a member of the historic Murray clan, whose fame in the annals of Scotland equals that of Bruce or Wallace. Mr. Murray has been a resident of Cayuga County since 1871, and for a number of years was a salesman for the old hardware firm of Terrell, Johnson & Co. After severing his connection with this house he engaged with Choate Brothers as bookkeeper with whom he also remained a number of years. He then in 1897 received an appointment in Auburn Prison as an officer and in May, 1892, was promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent of Industries for the prison, and in 1903 was further promoted to the superintendency. In the year 1907, Mr. Murray sustained a severe bereavement through the death of his eldest son, Douglas Murray,

and then two days later of his daughter Grace, a very popular and accomplished school teacher in Auburn. Douglas Murray at the time of his death was in the employ of the Government at Washington. He was well and favorably known as a member of the *Bulletin* staff here for a number of years, which he left to accept a position in Washington in the stereotyping department of the public printer. He died in Washington. Mr. Murray has three children living, namely: William M., John D. Jr., and Isabella. He is a member of the Elks and is accredited with being one of the most efficient public officials connected with Auburn Prison.

ALFRED C. THOMPSON was born in Norwich, Conn., March 12, 1867. After completing the common school studies, he took a business and commercial course at Baltic, Conn. In 1884 he entered the Norwich (Conn.) Free Academy, graduating in 1888. During his academic course he was manager of the baseball nine, captain of the football team, and president of his class. In 1888 he entered Yale College. While at college he played center on his class football team, rowed on his class crew at New London, and won his "Y" as a member of the '91 Yale-Mott Haven team. Also, during his college course he studied law one year with Hon. W. C. Robinson and Hon. E. J. Phelps, both professors in Yale. He also studied military science and received a cadetship. He was graduated from Yale with honors in 1892. During the summer of 1899, he took a course in psychology, biology, pedagogy and anthropology at Clarke University (Worcester, Mass.) and holds the university's certificate for the work done. During the summer of 1900 he took a course in psychology, pedagogy and political economy in "Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitat," Munich, Germany. He also attended the Twentieth Century Lecture Course in Boston during the winters of 1902-3 and completed a course in Sloyd with Mr. Gustaf Larsson at the Sloyd training school, Boston. Mr. Thompson has held the following

school positions: Principal of Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass.; principal of Rutland, (Vermont) High School; superintendent of schools, Palmer, Mass.; superintendent of schools, Wakefield and Lynnfield, Mass., and is now superintendent of schools, Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Thompson has traveled extensively in his own country, in the British Isles, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the German Empire, Belgium and the Netherlands. He has appeared upon the lecture platform and has done considerable literary work. In 1896, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Lina Mariane Cook, at Hadley, Mass. Two daughters have been born to them, Mariane and Elizabeth. The latter died May 9, 1905.

W. R. MEAKER was born in the town of Owasco, Cayuga County, N. Y., and received his early education in the public schools. He then learned the trade of plumber with J. Harrington, with whom he remained fifteen years, after which he started in business for himself in 1897. The firm, at first, was Meaker & Donovan, but at the end of the first year Mr. Meaker bought out his partner and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Meaker's parents were Ellis and Mary E. (Bray) Meaker. Ellis Meaker was a native of Owasco and his father was one of the early settlers of Cayuga County. W. R. Meaker married Anna Connor and they have two children, Gertrude and Alice. Mr. Meaker is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Elks, and of the Masonic Club.

GEORGE H. LEONARD was born in Seneca County but has resided in Auburn since 1893. He was educated in St. John's Military School, Manlius, N. Y., and Cornell Law School, graduating from the latter with the class of 1893. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, but chose to follow a business career. He has, however, given a great deal of attention to military affairs and has been a member of the National Guard for fifteen years. He is at present

battalion adjutant under Colonel William M. Wilson. When the War with Spain broke out in the spring of 1898, he went to the front, as an enlisted man, with the Third Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was assigned to the Second Army Corps. He received his first lieutenant's commission in 1899. In 1904, Lieutenant Leonard embarked in the automobile business, and conducts one of the best garages in the state. He is a member of the City Club and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1893, Lieutenant Leonard married Sarah Frantz. They have two children, Marjorie and Virginia.

DR. A. J. TUXILL, veterinary surgeon of Auburn. is a native of England. He received his education at the University of New York, and secured his degree of V. S., in 1894. Dr. Tuxill then commenced the practice of his profession in Ontario and Onondaga counties. In 1899 he opened an office in Auburn and has since practised here, enjoying a large and lucrative clientele. Dr. Tuxill married Miss Metta Parsons, a graduate of the Auburn City Hospital class of '99, and they have two children, Mary Jennie, born April 16, 1903, and Beulah Parsons, born Feb. 24, 1907. Mrs. Tuxill comes from an old Monroe County family the "Whitbesks," whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Her grandfather upon her mother's side took part in the great Chicago fire in which he lost his life. Her ancestors were noted for their longevity and prominence in local affairs.

HENRY A. HOMPE, the well-known contractor, painter, and decorator of 15 Exchange street, is a native of this city, and has been for many years identified with this business, which was established by his father (the late M. H. Hompe) a short time after serving with his company (Captain Gavigan's) throughout the Rebellion. Martimus H. Hompe was a native of Holland. He

came to Auburn in 1856, and was for a number of years in charge of the old furniture establishment of Robert Peet on Market street. When the first call for volunteers came, he enlisted and participated with his company in all the engagements of Company D, Nineteenth New York State Volunteers, and after he was honorably discharged at the close of his service he returned to the furniture business for four years with Mr. Peet. Mr. Hompe then started in business in house painting and decorating. The business prospered and he did the work upon many of the principal structures and mansions of Auburn, among others the Auburn Savings Bank, and the D. M. Osborne residence. In 1879, Henry A. Hompe, was admitted to a partnership; their location then was 35 Market street; here they continued to prosper exceedingly, employing from forty to eighty men daily during the season. In 1907 the elder member of the firm retired and it is now conducted at 15 Exchange street and is still known as Hompe & Co., the partners being Henry A. Hompe and William J. Aldrich.

Henry A. Hompe has a family of five children. Henry Alexander, a graduate of Williams College, who is representing Allen & Bacon, a well-known publishing house in the southern states with headquarters in Wilmington; Isabella, a graduate of Wheelock Kindergarten Training School and now under engagement with the Auburn Board of Education at the Division street school; George, a graduate of the Academic High School, now in the employ of a large wholesale grocery establishment in Auburn, and two younger children, Louise and Robert, attending school.

M. CURRY TURPIN, superintendent of the Auburn Light, Heat & Power Co., and of the Auburn Subway Electric Company, is a native of Richmond, Va. After a preliminary education he attended the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., and later Cornell University, class of 1902. After leaving Cornell, Mr. Turpin studied electricity practically with the General Electric Company

at Schenectady for one year, and was then sent by that great company to their Philadelphia office where he remained for three years as assistant district engineer. On January 1, 1907, he was offered and accepted his present position in this city, where he has done much to improve and facilitate their extensive operations. Mr. Turpin is a member of the Auburn City Club, Owasco Country Club, and the Order of Elks. He is also identified with other social and local affairs. The Auburn Heat, Light & Power Company is a corporation which supplies Auburn with heat, light, power and steam, and also acts as a distributing agent for power sent here from Niagara Falls.

JOHN J. WHITE, one of the best known insurance men in Auburn, is a native of Rhode Island but came to this city at the age of seven and was educated in the local schools. Before engaging in the insurance business he was assistant superintendent for the American Wringer Company for twenty-two years. He is manager for the National Protective Legion, a life, accident and weekly benefit company, which was organized under the laws of the State of New York in 1890. Mr. White was placed in charge of the Auburn branch in 1905, which had then been established for seven years. The home office of the company is located at Waverly, N. Y. It is a fraternal organization of 255,000 members, and it possesses a unique and attractive feature in that it declares and pays dividends.

Mr. White is well and widely known in several social and fraternal orders. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Auburn Lodge No. 474; of the Woodmen and of the Sons of Veterans and also of the Foresters. He is State Chief Forester of the Woodmen. He is also widely known and very popular as an entertainer and amateur actor, and gives performances all over the state. He had charge of the last great minstrel show given by the Elks in Auburn, which was considered one of the finest ever presented to an Auburn audience. For some

time he had the management of the Dabinett-White Military Band and also of the Second Separate Company Band. In some of his theatrical specialties he is ably assisted by his daughter, Miss Helen Janet White. Mr. White was alderman for the seventh ward two terms and served seven years in the Second Separate Company. He is at present the national president of the District Managers' Association of the United States of the N. P. L.

GLENN F. BRIGGS, wholesale and retail shoe dealer, Auburn, N. Y., has been a traveling representative for Dunn & McCarthy for over twenty-four years. He opened a retail store at 81 Genesee street in 1892, which he still owns, and his wholesale warerooms at 36 Clark street were established January 1, 1907. Mr. Briggs conducts a specialty business, selling Dunn & McCarthy's shoes by catalogue. His trade extends throughout the entire United States. He also visits the leading Western trade centers in the interest of Dunn & McCarthy.

JOHN H. POST, was born in Throopsville, Cayuga County, N. Y., and received his education in the common schools of his native town and at the Auburn High School. After spending three years with the Dunning Hardware Company he was two years in the wholesale saddlery hardware business in Syracuse. He then entered the employ of Choate Bros, hardware merchants, and remained with them for eight years, when he became a partner in the firm of Post & Duncan, which succeeded Choate Brothers, in April, 1905. In July, 1906, Mr. Post bought out his partner's interest in the business and is now sole proprietor. This house was established in 1843, by Joseph Choate & Sons. In 1856 the firm became Choate Brothers. In 1871, they moved to the present business stand and were the proprietors until April, 1905, as stated above. Mr. Post is a member of the Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks and the Royal Arcanum. His parents were John H. and Rachael (Dunning) Post. His father was a native of Cayuga County. His grandfather, John Post, was one of the early settlers on Owasco Lake. Post and Peterson once owned nearly all the land on the west shore of the lake. John H. Post married Mary Brightman of Auburn, whose parents were natives of England.

H. H. FELL, of 61 Franklin street, is one of the best known plumbers of Auburn, who does a large business in sanitary plumbing, gas and steam fitting, hot water heating, tin and sheet iron work. In 1903, he succeeded his brother E. M. Fell in the business at 61 Franklin street, and it has grown steadily under his management. He employs from four to seven men according to the season of the year and personally supervises all work himself. He is a native of Cayuga County as was his father before him. His grandfather Moses T. Fell, came to this county from Bucks County, Pa. H. H. Fell's parents were J. E. and Lydia S. (Powell) Fell. His wife was Carrie Baldwin, a native of the town of Venice, and educated at Auburn.

JAMES K. BUST, carriage dealer, was born in Tonawanda, N. Y., April 8, 1863, and received his education in the schools of his native city. After a large experience sailing on the lakes he settled in Weedsport in 1894, and embarked in the carriage and wagon business. He remained in Weedsport for fifteen years, and then came to Auburn in 1902, starting in a modest way at his present stand No. 6-8-10 Dill street. At first he dealt in wagons and sleighs only, but his business increased rapidly and to-day he carries a large stock of carriages, sleighs, wagons and horse furnishings and occupies two large floors with his varied stock. Mr. Bust is a member of Weedsport Lodge No. 385 Free and Accepted Masons, and is widely known as a thoroughly upright and reliable business man.

DAN C. PITT, manager of the Auburn Branch of the Standard Oil Company, was born at Wells, Pa., in the year 1863 and was educated at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. His entire business life has been spent in the employ of the Standard Oil Company with which he has been associated for twenty-five years; first in Elmira, then in Spracuse, and finally as manager in Auburn—a recognition of the ability and fidelity he had shown in previous positions.

The public mind is becoming enlightened, even if slowly, as to the true source of the great success of the Standard Oil Company. That phenomenal success has not been produced either by the miracles or the machinations of a master mind, but by the active, honest, able efforts of a large number of capable men managing, with consummate ability, the various departments and branches of the corporation. So, Mr. Pitt is in charge of the Auburn office with its nine sub-stations and its territorial district embracing one hundred and twenty-four towns. The sub-stations are located at Geneva, Canandaigua, Lyons, Locke, Levanna, Skaneateles, Weedsport, Seneca Falls and Ovid. Mr. Pitt exercises a close personal supervision over each station, and the business done in every town in his territory, traveling much of his time and seeing that the public receives the best possible service, and his company the best possible results. A large variety of oils and oil consuming utensils are sold, including stoves, heaters, lamps, and everything that goes therewith. The Auburn office is under the direct supervision of the Albany office of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Pitt married Jennie Lougher, and they have one son, Dan C. Pitt, Jr. His parents were J. L. and Irene Pitt of Wells, Pa. His fraternal organizations are the Oddfellows and the Masonic fraternities, his affiliation with the latter being as a member of Auburn Lodge No. 431 Free and Accepted Masons. He has been in charge of the Auburn office of the Standard Oil for the past eight years.

LEWIS F. LEONARD, dealer in coal, has built up a lucrative business in Auburn. His office is at 80 Genesee street. Mr. Leonard keeps a number of assistants and several teams busy. His yards have a capacity of three thousand five hundred tons, and he handles only the choicest productions of the Pennsylvania mines. Mr. Leonard is a native of Owasco, born December 23, 1871. He received his education in the public schools of Auburn and also graduated from the high school and after this spent four years as a bookkeeper in the employ of G. W. Richardson & Son. After severing his connection with Richardson & Son, he was associated with his brother Edward in the bicycle business until July 1, 1898, when he succeeded O. C. Hall in the coal business. Mr. Leonard is recognized as a business man of the strictest integrity and sagacity and his coal business is one of the most important enterprises of Auburn.

J. ARTHUR HUNGERFORD of 95 State street, the representative man in his line in Auburn, established his present business in April, 1904. His great specialties are roofing and cornice work, and he has done this work on nearly all the best buildings in the city. He employs on the average, a force of thirty men and superintends every contract himself, insuring thorough and satisfactory work. Mr. Hungerford learned his trade in Syracuse and had twenty-one years' practical experience in the business in that city before he started in Auburn. He is equipped in every way to handle contracts of any size and has gained the reputation of being a thoroughly reliable and honorable business man. Mr. Hungerford married Alice Duplisa and they have a family of four children. His parents were Edwin F. and Louise (Bears) Hungerford.

FRED L. SWART, optician, corner of Genesee and Green streets, Auburn, is a graduate of the Philadelphia Optical College, class of

'91. Mr. Swart has been very successful in his profession, and is recognized by his colleagues as being one of the most expert and scientific in the profession. He has been repeatedly elected to important official positions in the State and National Optical Societies. He has served as president of the State Optical Society which position he resigned after two years' service, also vice-president and treasurer of the National Optical Society, and refused election as president. He is alderman in the ninth ward, City of Auburn, and has been elected three times to that position. Alderman Swart is also identified with local, social, and benevolent institutions. He is a high-up Mason, a Shriner, an Elk, and a member of the City Club. His family consists of a wife and two children, both boys, who are named Leland and Robert.

M. S. Goss, has been continuously before the public as a coal dealer for more than twenty-four years, and in that time has built up a large business in Auburn. His office is on Genesee street, and his yards are located on Baker Avenue, with direct communication with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Mr. Goss was born in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga County, N. Y., and was educated in the district schools of Aurelius and the Auburn High School.

J. C. WEEKS of Auburn, is a native of Cortland County. He lived in Scipio twenty-five years and Auburn has been his home since leaving that town. Mr. Weeks has been successful in establishing important business interests here. He is identified with the Birdsall Engine Company and is one of the proprietors of the Auburn Draying Company. He also owns a magnificent stock farm near Auburn, known as the Evergreen Stock Farm, upon which he keeps a herd of seventy-five very fine imported stock. He and his father have owned this farm for forty-one years. Prior to that time it was in the possession of Harvey Close for sixty-five

years, so that the farm has been owned by only two families in one hundred and six years, or since the days of the first settlers in this section. Improved methods of sanitation and cleanliness are strictly enforced upon this model farm and its productions are unexcelled. Mr. Weeks has a family consisting of a wife and five living children, namely: May, Frank, Alice, Grace and Ruth.

JOHN L. ALNUTT, contractor and builder, was born in the town of Aurelius, Cayuga County, where his early life was passed upon a farm. He received his education in the public schools and Oakwood Seminary. He then learned the trade of carpenter, and with the exception of a year spent in Omaha, Nebraska, his work has been in and about Auburn. During the past ten years he has followed contracting, erecting some of the best public and private buildings in the city. Mr. Alnutt is a member of the First Baptist Church, and served one term as president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also president of the Auburn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is a member and past director of the Auburn Business Men's Association. Mr. Alnutt married Arvilla May Garling, daughter of William Garling of Seneca Falls, N. Y. They have one son, Henry R., who is a student in the Auburn High School.

CHARLES A. WRIGHT, was born in the town of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 30, 1871. He was prepared for college at the Moravia High School, 1891, and the Auburn High School, graduating from the latter with the class of 1893. He then took a course in Williams College, graduating with the class of 1897. In 1899, after studying law for two years with Wright & Cushing, he entered Columbia College Law School. Mr. Wright passed his bar examinations in 1901 and was graduated in 1902. After being admitted to the bar he immediately began the practice of his profession.

During his college career both at Williams and Columbia, he took an active part in athletics and was particularly distinguished as a member of the football teams. On January 25, 1902, Mr. Wright married Mary D. Babcock. In the fall of 1907 he was nominated for city judge by the Republicans of Auburn. Mr. Wright is a son of James A. Wright, Esq., of Moravia.

FRANK E. TEN EYCK, president of the Leather & Brass Manufacturing Company of Auburn, N. Y., is one of the best known inventors and workers in brass in the state. In 1898 the Leather & Brass Company was formed by him, and started operations in Seneca Falls, but moved to Auburn in 1901, and was incorporated at that time. The Leather & Brass Manufacturing Company's factory is located at No. 24 East Genesee street. Mr. Ten Eyck opened this factory in 1907 and equipped it for the manufacture of brass specialties, of which he has eleven different appliances of his own invention, but makes any article required. He does a large business in automobile specialties. In 1894, Frank E. Ten Eyck married Maud Lewis and they have one daughter, Lida M.

AUBURN BUSINESS SCHOOL. This is the largest and most important business school in Cayuga County, and was founded in 1890. In 1896 the present principal and proprietor, Mr. H. F. Crumb became its head, and each year since that date has witnessed an increase in the reputation of the institution and a corresponding increase in the number of students availing themselves of the superior business training to be obtained at this school. The definite object aimed at in Auburn Business School is to educate young men and women to such a degree of proficiency as to make them good, efficient office employees. How well that object is being attained is proven by the ever-increasing popularity of the school. Mr. Crumb never sends a young man or young woman to

a position unless he is perfectly satisfied the student is thoroughly able to meet the most exacting requirements of the place, and this care on his part has given the school a deservedly high reputation among business and professional men.

The worth of the school under Mr. Crumb's management is well illustrated by its growth. When he took charge the school had about seven hundred square feet of floor space, and a small class of students. To-day over 2,200 feet of space is occupied and the daily attendance exceeds one hundred pupils.

H. F. Crumb was born in Delaware, Ohio, and was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan College. He has been actively engaged in business school work since 1885, and is keenly alive to American business methods and interests. He realizes that technical education, no matter how thorough, is not all the equipment necessary for a student preparing for an office position, but that character is an indispensable qualification for success. Industry, honesty, fidelity, are inculcated in this school with as much zeal as short-hand or bookkeeping.

CHARLES E. TUXILL, president of the Tuxill Realty and Improvement Company has offices at 307-308 and 309 Auburn Savings Bank Building. Mr. Tuxill has been engaged in the real estate business for eight years, and has been particularly successful in developing properties. He opened up "Tuxill Square" in this city, upon which he has a beautiful home. He also opened up Woodlawn avenue and other smaller tracts. He is also interested in Rochester real estate where he has constructed and sold over sixty-five houses.

In February, 1907, he was the promoter of the Tuxill Realty and Improvement Company which was incorporated at that time with a capitalization of \$100,000.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is also an Elk. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a trustee since 1903, and has been on the official board since 1897.

ROBERT SCHICHT, printer and manufacturer of paper and cigar boxes, established this business in 1871. His plant occupies over ten thousand feet of floor space and is fully equipped with the latest printing and box making machinery. He employs between twenty and thirty people.

Mr. Schicht is a native of Austria, but has lived in America since 1866. He is a member of the Order of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias. For three successive terms he represented his ward as alderman in the city council and later was elected and served a term as police commissioner.

Mr. Schicht married Mary J. Rhoades and they have three children, all of whom are married, namely, Mrs. Albert I. Mahar of New York City, Mrs. Frank E. Wilkinson of Auburn and William A. Schicht who is now associated with his father in business. William A. Schicht was connected with the Cayuga County National Bank for eight years as bookkeeper and was teller in the Auburn Trust Company before forming his present business relations.

ANTON MANTEL was born in the Tyrol, Austria, and came to America in 1868, settling in Syracuse, where he remained eight years. In 1874, he came to Auburn where he has since resided. He worked for Clark & Barnes for a time and in 1877, started in business for himself as a shoemaker. He had learned not only the trade of shoemaker but also that of mason. In 1879 he opened his saloon, and in 1883 built the Mantel block at 17 Water street. In 1906-7 he built his fine brick barn on the Outlet near Garden street, and is a large property owner in the city.

Anton Mantel married Amelia Englert of Cayuga County, February 2, 1875, and they have a family of five children, namely, Marie, now Mrs. Kaiser, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Snyder, Frank A., a graduate of Cornell University, Othelia and Pauline.

H. E. YORKER, of 7 South street, electrical engineer and contractor, established himself in the electrical business in Auburn, November 17, 1903. He was at that time a graduate in the science of electricity and has had a practical experience of fourteen years in electrical work. In January, 1905, he changed the name of his establishment and now conducts the business under the title of H. E. Yorker, Electric Company. He does all kinds of electrical contracting, but makes a specialty of electrical decorations for celebrations. He also deals in electrical supplies of all kinds and does a large business. He has had a large experience in installing electric plants all over the country. Mr. Yorker is a native of Syracuse and was educated in that city. There also he learned the electrical business, having taken it up immediately after graduating from the High School.

Mr. Yorker married Radie Gibson of Syracuse, and they have one daughter, Leuella.

DOBBS & SON, florists, Auburn, N. Y. This business was established in 1885, by D. M. Dunning, but was purchased by the elder Dobbs in 1892. The firm became Dobbs & Son in 1905, the partners being George Dobbs and William G. Dobbs. They have a very fine greenhouse, known as West End Gardens, at 145 S Division street, a notable feature of which is a magnificent display of hot house grapes, to which one department is entirely devoted.

William G. Dobbs is a member of the National Organization of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. George Dobbs is an Englishman by birth. He came to America in 1880, and has been

a florist for over thirty-five years. This firm took three diplomas and a medal at the Chicago World's Fair, Pan-American and St. Louis expositions for their exhibit of indoor grapes.

A. C. MACCOLL of Auburn, fiscal agent for the Mexican Lumber Company with office in Temple Court is among the enterprising and progressive business men of the city. He is a native of Caledonia, N. Y., and attended school there. For sixteen years Mr. MacColl travelled in the interests of the lumber business. He was identified with the International Lumber Company in 1906, following which he became one of the organizers of the Mexican American Lumber Company. The operations of this company extend throughout the United States and Mexico; we find among its officers and directors such well and favorably known men as W. H. Hollister, H. A. Smith, C. J. Lewis, E. A. Stevens, Henry Danziger, Fred F. Irish and others.

Mr. MacColl is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and identified with leading social and commercial interests here.

GEORGE T. CLARKE was born in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, and came to the United States by way of Canada, in 1887. He settled in Auburn in the same year and worked for D. M. Osborne in the rolling mills for four years. He was subsequently a keeper in the Insane Criminal Asylum for three years and eight months, after which he was engaged in the shoe business for a time and spent about nine years in the Clapp Manufacturing Company, after which he became gardener for D. M. Dunning and there learned the business in which he is now engaged.

In February, 1903, Mr. Clarke embarked in the business of florist and has a finely appointed greenhouse on Clark road near the city line. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, Sons of St. George and the Society of Ben Hur. Mr. Clarke married E. Caroline Tutcher and they have two children, George Reginald

and Winifred Alice. Mr. Clarke has built up a very fine trade. He caters especially to weddings, receptions and funerals and is very highly regarded wherever known.

W. C. HUNTER is the proprietor of the leading cleaning and dyeing establishment in Auburn. In 1901 he came here from Rochester where he had charge of the Leary Dye House, and purchased the long-established Preuss Dye Works. Since becoming proprietor he has enlarged the works, and has installed the necessary machinery to dye or clean anything from a feather to a carpet. He occupies the whole block at 15 Water street, a three-story structure which extends to the Owasco Creek in the rear. During the past six years besides doubling his business in Auburn, Mr. Hunter has established branch receiving stores in Syracuse and agencies in the surrounding towns. His leading out-of-town store, being at 446 South Selina street, Syracuse. The material received at his store in Syracuse and other agencies is sent by American Express to the works in Auburn and quickly returned, perfectly cleaned or dyed as ordered. His French cleaning process has become well known throughout Central New York. Mr. Hunter is a practical expert in dyeing, having learned his trade and the business in the immense Parker Dye Shops, Toronto, Ontario, where from four hundred to six hundred hands are employed and of which Mr. Hunter's uncle is superintendent. He worked in this dyeing establishment for five years, (between the age of sixteen and twenty-one) and then came to this country and has established himself in a growing and lucrative business in which he is so expert. He married Christina MacEachern and they have a family of three children, namely: Ruth, Charles, and Gordon.

D. A. DONOVAN. In these days when every municipality has its board of health and the State is constantly striving to look after

the hygiene of the people, the importance of sanitary plumbing cannot be overestimated. In this department as well as in general plumbing, and steam and gas heating, D. A. Donovan has attained to a high reputation in Auburn. The plumbing and heating in many of the best buildings in the city were installed by him. Among them may be mentioned the residence of John H. Osborne, the H. L. Romig block and residence, the Cayuga National Bank Building, besides scores of others.

Mr. Donovan was born in Auburn in 1867 and educated in the local schools. He began his trade in 1882 and in 1889 started in business for himself, and has become one of the foremost and best known plumbers in Central New York. He is a member of the Plumbers' Board of Examiners, and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. His business premises, at 26 Dill street, are one hundred and seven by twenty-three feet in dimensions and thoroughly stocked with a full line of plumbers' goods.

THE AUBURN CREAMERY COMPANY was established February 5, 1903, but passed into the possession of the present proprietors, J. H. Lewis and E. J. Bisgrove in 1906. Their establishment in the city is situated at 53 North street, besides which they have a creamery in Owasco, which is used as a receiving station for milk. Their great specialty is ice cream in which they do an extensive wholesale business, extending from the Newark valley on the south to the lake on the north.

Mr. Lewis is a native of the town of Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y., and has been engaged in the milk business fifteen years or more. In 1896, he took a course in the Dairy Department of Cornell University, and is an expert in his business. He married Jennie Taylor and they have one daughter, Dorothy. His parents were Edwin and Sarah Lewis. His father was a native of England, but came to America at the age of fourteen. He died in 1904.

Sarah Lewis is also of English descent and is still living. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

E. J. Bisgrove is a native of Cayuga County and has been engaged in the dairy and ice cream trade all his business life. He was one of the original partners in the Auburn Creamery Company when it was formed in 1903, and is a thoroughly practical man. He has been a member of the Wheeler Rifles for three years. His parents were John and Elizabeth Bisgrove, both of English descent. His father is living but his mother is deceased.

THE ROBINSON MONUMENT COMPANY. This business was established by W. G. Robinson in 1869, and has grown to extensive proportions. Mr. W. G. Robinson the founder, was an artist of great ability. Among the many memorials that he designed is one that is of national character and reputation; we refer to the celebrated Seward Monument located in Seward Park, Auburn, which is recognized throughout the country as being one of the finest and most perfect works that has ever been turned out in this country; but the life-sized statue of Christ on the Paul Cook Woodruff monument, in Fort Hill Cemetery, is his best piece of work, and is greatly admired by artists and critics. After many years of business activity, W. C. Robinson died in 1906, deeply regretted not alone for his superior artistic attainments, but also for his many personal characteristics, which endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was succeeded by his son, Homer L. Robinson, who has been the practical manager for over twenty-one years, and who has made a study of the business in all of its details.

JOHN E. BRISTOL is a native and lifelong resident of Auburn. He was prepared for college at the Auburn High School, class of 1873, and then entered Rochester University where he remained

one year after which he began to teach school in which occupation he was engaged for two years. He then returned to the University and finished his sophomore year and two terms of his junior year, when in the spring of 1878, his father purchased the old grist mill built by Jehiel Clark in 1805. John E. Bristol, joined his father in the milling business and was connected therewith until October, 1907, when he sold out his interest in the Bristol Milling Company which had been formed December 1, 1906. In December 1907, he became interested in the Johnson Manure Spreader which is manufactured by the Glen Wagon Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and is the local agent for this spreader in Cayuga County.

John E. Bristol married Luella Bettys, and they have a family of three children, namely, Ruth, Howard and Homer. Mr. Bristol's parents were John S. and Salome (Culver) Bristol. John S. Bristol was also a school teacher and taught for many years, prior to 1865, in the old No. 5 School in Auburn. He was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Auburn when seven years of age.

S. B. WHEELER, one of the leading plumbers of Auburn, succeeded the old firm of Hurn & Wheeler in 1904, when he bought out his partner's interest in the business. He occupies two adjoining stores at Nos. 85 and 87 State street, one of which is used as a sales-room and one as a factory. He employs a force of twelve practical plumbers, and has a large patronage among the mill and factory owners of the city. An interesting and special feature of his establishment is a power pipe cutting machine, capable of cutting an eight inch pipe. It is the largest pipe cutter in the city and the only one with motor power attachment. This attachment Mr. Wheeler had installed in March, 1907. In addition to his regular business as a contracting plumber, he carries a full line of plumbers' goods. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Master Plumbers' Association, and is a reliable business man, as well as an expert plumber.

THE INDEPENDENT BREWING COMPANY, located at 117 to 127 Clark street, Auburn, N. Y., is not only one of the largest establishments of its kind in this city, but in this part of the state, and judged by the quality of its products, it is second to none in the country. The plant is a splendid brick structure of stone and brick, admirably equipped with the best modern machinery and appliances and has a capacity of sixty-five thousand barrels of ale and beer per annum. Special brands manufactured by this house are: Old Times Lager, XXXX Pale Ale, High Hop Ale, and Private Stock Lager. They have an agency in Rochester which is in charge of Mr. O. S. Oppenheimer. The Rochester branch is the distributing center for a large territory throughout which the goods of this company are the most popular because of their purity and excellence. It is the high quality of their ale and beer which enables them to compete successfully with all rivals.

The Independent Brewing Company was established in 1856, and was incorporated in 1902. It has been under the present management since July 1, 1904. The officers of the company are: William Franke, president; O. S. Oppenheimer, vice-president; A. J. Lauer, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Franke, who is superintendent as well as president is not only a practical brewer, but is an expert in the business and personally superintends the brewing of every barrel of beer and ale made in the establishment. He has been in the brewing business over thirty years and his record is one of honorable dealings and honest success. He was a master brewer in several large Western breweries before coming to Auburn in 1904. He is a liberal supporter of the Church and takes a warm interest in education and in everything tending toward the advancement of the city.

Mr. O. S. Oppenheimer has been with the company for seven years, six of which he has been in charge of the Rochester branch. He formerly resided in Auburn, and was connected with the Auburn office for one year.

Mr. A. J. Lauer is a native of Chicago, and has been in the brewing business for twenty-two years. He began the business when sixteen years of age and was connected with breweries in Chicago and Milwaukee before coming to Auburn. During his last six years in Milwaukee he was manager of a brewery in that city. In Auburn he is known as one of the most active and at the same time one of the most generous of its business men, and is respected for his work in behalf of Church and charities. He takes great interest in the Charity Ball, and in many ways gives aid to his fellowmen. He is a member of several prominent and helpful organizations.

Besides their brewery business both Mr. Franke and Mr. Lauer have large property interests in Auburn and, naturally, are keenly alive to the welfare of the city. Both are stockholders in the Auburn Trust Company, and both are heavy taxpayers.

D. W. HALEY & SON. This firm conducts one of the largest and best laundries in Auburn, which was established by D. W. Haley in 1890, at 32 Market street. In 1894 the business was moved to the present location at No. 10½ Market street, where they occupy three floors and basement and employ thirty-one hands, and two wagons. D. W. Haley conducted the business alone until 1904, when his son, A. W. Haley became a partner, and the firm assumed its present style and name. D. W. Haley is a native of Madison County, N. Y., and married Alice Moore, a native of the north of Ireland. A. W. Haley was born in Cortland County, N. Y. The family came to Auburn in 1890. D. W. Haley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights Templars; also of the Odd Fellows, Maccabees, and Royal Arcanum. A. W. Haley is a member of the Knights of Pythias. The family lives on the old Peet farm on East Genesee street which Mr. Haley purchased about the year 1900.

CAYUGA COUNTY DAIRY COMPANY. This splendid institution was founded in the fall of 1906, and the plant was erected and

equipped in the summer of that year. The establishment consists of a three-story brick building, containing twelve rooms and is fitted up throughout with the most modern machinery and appliances for handling and purifying milk and perfecting all its products. Pastuerized dairy products are the great specialties of the company, and not only pure milk, but cream, butter, cottage cheese, buttermilk, ice and ices are manufactured, and sold both at wholesale and retail. The officers of the company are T. M. Osborne, president; E. N. Ross, vice-president; T. H. Garrett, Jr., treasurer; F. S. Jacques, secretary and general manager.

JAMES RAY, banker and steamship agent, 90 Clark street, Auburn, N. Y., is a native of sunny Italy, but has resided in America since 1890. He came to this country when a boy and by his energy, ability and honest dealings he has built up a substantial business and at the same time acquired a high reputation as a man and a citizen. He conducts a private banking office and has a bond deposited with the State authorities as security for deposits and his financial responsibilities. He is also a prominent steamship agent, and is manager of Postoffice Station No. 5, in Auburn. In addition to all this he is official court interpreter for the City of Auburn, and is of great benefit to all the sons of Italy living in this part of the state. He takes a warm and liberal interest in public affairs and gives his aid to several worthy organizations and movements for the public benefit. He is a member of and an active worker in the Imperial Order of Tacoons; he was the founder of the Christopher Columbus Society, and is president of the Italian Catholic Society in which he takes a strong and never flagging interest. His liberal and intelligent work is highly appreciated by the general public outside of his own countrymen.

WILLIAM F. MULLEN, undertaker and embalmer, of 30 Clark street, Auburn, succeeded to this business in 1903, prior to which

time his father had been the head of the business and the leading undertaker of Auburn since 1872. Michael Mullen, the founder of the business, was a highly respected citizen of Auburn for many years, especially respected and esteemed for his sterling honesty and integrity. William F. Mullen is a native of Auburn, attended school here, graduating from the High School, A. A. H. S., class of '88. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Men's Benevolent Association, and is one of the most enterprising and public spirited of Auburn's business men.

F. A. SIGNOR, Auburn, manufacturer of ladies' and children's goods, established the business here in April, 1907. Prior to this time he had been identified with the dry goods trade. He was a member of the firm of O'Brien & Signor, No. 3 State street, and had been for a number of years one of the best buyers and judges of salable designs and fashions in merchandise located in Auburn. But desiring a more extended field for his energies, he sold out his interest in the mercantile firm and began manufacturing the line of goods which since has become so well known. They embody many styles, all attractive and of fashionable designs which make them popular and salable. Mr. Signor occupies spacious quarters at No. 2 Exchange street, where he has retail parlors adjoining his wholesale department, and every facility is at hand to successfully conduct the business; a considerable force of hands are employed. He has established a high reputation for his goods and his patronage is steadily growing. Personally he is a popular and highly respected business man and citizen.

D. E. JONES, master mechanic of the extensive Osborne works, has been a resident of this city for the past twenty-four years. Sixteen of these he has passed in the employ of this great industrial enterprise. Mr. Jones is a native of Madison County, N. Y. He

became identified with Birdsall & Co., after locating in Auburn, with whom he remained eight years as engine builder. In 1891, he accepted a position with the Osbornes, beginning with them as a dye-sinker, he was soon promoted to take charge of the mechanism of the rolling mill plant. After one year he was made general foreman of the machine shop, and one year later was promoted to the important office of master mechanic of the entire works. In this position his splendid mechanical ability has been of incalculable value to this great company. He is chief engineer of the Owasco River Railroad, which connects with the Lehigh and New York Central. Mr. Jones's family consists of his wife and three children, namely: Mabel, Adelbert and Henry.

P. J. SHEA, caterer and manufacturing confectioner established his business in Auburn in May, 1899. His well appointed and finely equipped store is located at 99 Genesee street in which he furnishes employment to nine assistants. He manufactures candy and makes a specialty of catering for parties and receptions, taking charge of such functions personally. He also manufactures ice cream for both the wholesale and retail trade. Mr. Shea is a member of the Order of Elks, and of the Auburn Board of Health, to which he was appointed in 1907. His parents were Jeremiah and Mary (McGuire) Shea. He married Helen Quirk of Auburn.

MURPHY BROTHERS of No. 1 State street, Auburn, conduct the leading hatting and gentlemen's furnishing business of this city. They established it in 1903. The firm is composed of Stephen and Edward J. Murphy, both native Auburnians, popular and energetic in their business relations and courteous to all. Their trade has naturally become an important factor in the commercial affairs of the city. Stephen Murphy, is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is identified with other local social and benevolent

affairs; he is the practical manager of the establishment. Edward J. has for some time been manager of the Novelty Theater in Troy, N. Y., but has recently been appointed manager of the Novelty in Auburn. He is an Elk and enjoys a very excellent reputation as a successful manager of institutions catering to the public's amusement. Both members of this reputable house are representative business men and highly regarded as citizens.

T. D. MOONEY has for the past ten years transacted an extensive business as a stock broker at No. 10 State Street, Auburn. His offices are equipped with direct wires to New York and Chicago, and Mr. Mooney has a large patronage which includes many of our prominent citizens. He also represents the Cella Commission Company. T. D. Mooney is a native of Auburn, and enjoys an enviable reputation for honor and fair dealing. He maintains branch offices at Ithaca and Watkins, N. Y.

JOHN HOLIHAN, proprietor of the oldest established plumbing shop in Auburn, was born in this city, May 12, 1852, and received his early education in the city schools. Here also he learned his trade, and in 1878, he started in business for himself on Genesee street. In 1893 he moved to his present stand at No. 31 State street, where he occupies two floors, one hundred feet in depth. Mr. Holihan has carried through, with perfect success, some of the largest plumbing contracts in Auburn or this part of the State. Among them were the plumbing in the State Armory, in the Auburn Savings Bank building, in the City Hospital, and the heating system placed in Auburn Prison in 1906, when the heating in the warden's office and departments was changed from steam to hot water heating. In 1892 he did all the plumbing and installed the heating in the Court House and jail. Mr. Holihan's parents were Thomas and Catherine (Howard) Holihan. Thomas Holihan came to this country from Ireland in 1848.

JOHN P. DONAHUE, Comptroller of the City of Auburn, was born September 1, 1879. He attended the local schools and early in life began to exhibit those well-known characteristics which have brought him to the attention of men high in the confidence of the public. We refer to his indefatigable energy and perseverance in all matters.

After leaving school, John P. Donahue worked as a messenger boy for a time and then served with D. M. Osborne as office boy. Here his activeness and attention were recognized without delay, and he was promoted from one position of trust to another, until when he resigned to assume charge of the office to which Mayor Koenig appointed him January 6, 1908, he was storekeeper of the Osborne works of the International Harvester Company. Mr. Donahue is a typical Auburn boy, courteous and pleasant, but rigid in the conscientious discharge of his duties. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Democratic in his political affiliations, and a most popular and efficient official.

THE GEISER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, J. A. Barnhart, Mgr. This flourishing enterprise took its place among the notable industries of Auburn eight years ago, having been established in this city in 1899, as a branch of The Geiser Manufacturing Company of Waynesboro, Pa. The plant occupies a ground space of forty thousand square feet, and its products are steam and gasoline engines, steam plows, threshing machinery, saw mill machinery, grain drills, and well pumps, and so superior is the quality of their goods and so high their reputation that no jobbers or middle men are required to place them on the market. All their products are sold direct from the factory.

Mr. J. A. Barnhart has been manager of the Auburn works since their establishment in 1899, and to his care and ability is directly due the success of the enterprise. The Auburn plant

is used principally as a repair shop and distributing center, and is a valuable auxiliary to the home plant as well as an important addition to the industrial life of Auburn.

Mr. Barnhart is a native of Pennsylvania, and is a member of Auburn Lodge, No. 421, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican.

E. J. NOLAN one of the best known manufacturing confectioners in Western New York is a native of Auburn and was educated in the schools of this city. In 1898, he established the business which he still conducts at No. 15 Genesee street, and which is popularly known as the New York Store. He occupies three floors of the building and gives employment to eight people in his business. He manufactures candies on a large scale and carries on both a wholesale and retail business, his jobbing trade being especially large and covering an area of twenty-five miles in all directions about Auburn. Mr. Nolan's parents were Charles and Eliza Nolan. He married Elizabeth Brady and they have two children, Marie and Bernadine. Mr. Nolan is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

R. S. DAHN, florist at 204 Clark street, Auburn, N. Y., has conducted this business for over three years. His greenhouses have about six thousand feet of glass and cover nearly an acre in extent. Here Mr. Dahn raises everything in flowers for all occasions, catering especially with beautiful and artistic design work for weddings, parties, and funerals. He employs several assistants who are skilled in this work, and his trade extends throughout Auburn and vicinity. Mr. Dahn is an enterprising and honest florist and deserves whatever success he has achieved in the business.

JAMES L. BYRNES, real estate dealer, Auburn, is a native of this city. He has, however, for several years been dealing exten-

sively in realty in New Jersey, near New York City. In that busy field he gained large experience in the modern methods of handling properties advantageously for clients, and he also gained a wide experience and thorough insight in present and prospective values of property. Mr. Byrnes is probably without a rival as an authority on valuation of real estate in Auburn.

Since opening an office in Auburn, Mr. Byrnes has built up a large clientele which extends throughout Western New York and which is daily increasing. He is well established, popular and thoroughly upright, is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is looked upon as one of the most prosperous, progressive and able of the young business men of this city.

F. B. VANDENBERG conducts a thriving enterprise at 23 Burt avenue, where he manufactures boilers for factories, and for house heaters as well as doing all kinds of sheet iron work. His factory is ninety by fifty feet in dimensions and he employs a regular force of ten men and is thoroughly equipped for handling any contract in his line of manufacture. He established the business in 1896, and the business has steadily increased ever since owing to the superior work turned out and the fact that Mr. Vandenberg gives every detail his personal attention.

F. B. Vandenberg is a native of Auburn. His father came from Holland and settled here over fifty years ago. He was a carpenter and well known in his day.

S. H. BARRETT, merchant and plumber at 14 and 16 Genesee street, Auburn, is a native of New York. He came to Auburn in 1863, and for a time was engaged with the firm of Baldwin & Chedell. In 1863, he went into business for himself which he has since conducted, being now the longest established plumber in this city. Mr. Barrett has done much notable work in Auburn; the greater number of the most important public edifices, man-

sions and homes that have been erected in this city in recent years have been installed with plumbing, light or heat under his supervision. He is an expert plumber and sanitary engineer and during the many years that he has conducted business in Auburn he has gained an enviable prestige. Mr. Barrett's establishment on Genesee street is extensive and up-to-date with a fine showroom stocked with elegant fixtures, bath tubs, etc. He does both a wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Barrett takes great interest in Auburn's progress in every way. He always advocates good measures and conservative principals and delights to honor those who have aided in furthering the development of this his adopted city. He has many friends and enjoys the highest respect of all.

WILLIAM BYRNE, bookbinder, is not only the leading man in his line in Auburn, but is the oldest, and his business is one of the oldest of any kind in the city. The exact date of its inception is difficult to determine, but M. Ivison owned it in the early part of the nineteenth century, probably one hundred years ago. He sold out to Luther Howard in 1825, and Howard was succeeded by Lindsley & DeCamp. Then came Howe & Husk, which changed to Hurd & Husk and then to J. M. Hurd, who was mayor of the city. He was succeeded in the business by D. J. Meeker, who sold it to Mr. Byrne in 1865. The business was then conducted at 87 Genesee street, but was moved to its present location over the *Advertiser* office in 1866.

William Byrne was born in Ireland in 1838, but came to America with his parents who settled in Auburn in 1848, the year it was incorporated as a city. He married Mary A. Clark and the living children are Margaret, Mary, Kathrine and John Joseph. One son, Walter, a lawyer, of New York City, is deceased. (See Bench and Bar Chapter.) Frances Henry, William J., and Henry A., three

other sons, died after reaching manhood. Two daughters also are deceased, namely, Rose A., and Elizabeth.

COLD SPRINGS BREWERY. This enterprise was established in 1892 by William Wildner, father of the present proprietors, William G. and George J. Wildner. The plant consists of two buildings, one hundred and twenty by forty feet, and sixty by forty feet respectively, and is thoroughly equipped for the successful conduct of the business. The capacity of the brewery is six thousand barrels and ten men are employed. The Wildners brew nothing but high grade ales, stock and porter, and this is one of the few breweries that is not controlled by any trust. They depend solely upon the quality of their goods for supremacy in the market and the result is indicated by a constantly increasing business, year after year.

William G. Wildner is a member of the Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks, the Eagles and of the Knights of Pythias. George J. Wildner is a member of the Elks, the Auburn Turn Verein, and the German Society Hari Gari.

JOSEPH A. KILMER, electrical and gas contractor, established his business under the name of the Gas Appliance Exchange in Auburn, in 1905, and has already built up a large trade and patronage in the city and surrounding country, his operations extending as far west as Canandaigua and as far east as Oneida. He installs either gas or electrical plants and fixtures in any kind of building and his usual working force is fifteen expert men. He has made some large installations and his reputation for superior work places him in the front rank of electrical contractors in the state.

Mr. Kilmer is a native of Auburn, and was educated in the local schools. Subsequently he took a thorough course in an electrical college, besides which he had three years practical experience with the Auburn Gas Company before he established his present business.

Joseph A. Kilmer married Janet E. Houghton. His parents were George A. and Delia B. (Gill) Kilmer. George A. Kilmer was born in Cayuga County and the family ranks among the oldest and most respected in the county.

Joseph A. Kilmer is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Auburn Business Men's Association. He is also prominent in musical circles and is a member of the "Harmony Four" male quartette, and of the choir of the Second Presbyterian church. He has taken the tenor rôle in a large number of excellent local concerts and his highly prized services are always in demand.

W. H. MEAGHER, a leading undertaker of Auburn, established his business enterprise here in 1904. Prior to this time he had conducted a successful business in Skaneateles for ten years, but desiring a larger field of operations he selected Auburn and located at No. 10 East Genesee street. Mr. Meagher is a graduate from the Renonard School of New York City, and is a very expert undertaker and embalmer. He is a member of the New York State Embalmers' Association and of the New York Undertakers' Association. Since establishing business in Auburn he has built up a large undertaking and embalming patronage. He is a member of the C. M. B. A., K. of C., the N. P., L. M. W. of A., etc. His family consists of his wife and four children, namely: Margaret, Catharine, Mary, and Rosamond.

TIMMONS & BYER, No. 42 North street. This is one of the young houses in its line in Auburn, but has already taken front rank for superior work and business prosperity. The firm was formed in April, 1907, the individual members being William H. Timmons and William R. Byer. They are both practical plumbers and experts in their line. They take contracts for all kinds of plumbing,

and gas, steam and hot water fittings. They have a working force of six experienced men and are able to handle contracts promptly, also they carry all their own supplies and customers do not have to wait for fittings to be forwarded. Mr. Timmons is a native of Auburn and has fifteen years' experience in his business. His parents were Edward and Mary (Cosgrove) Timmons. He married Emma Gill. Mr. Byer is a native of the town of Sterling and has been in the plumbing business nine years. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Roberts) Byer. He married Nettie Vincent.

THOMAS HENRY COLLINS, proprietor of the Hotel Vendome, was born in Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y., and received his education in the schools of his native place. He passed the first fifteen years of his life on the farm, and then after some years, became a clerk in a hotel. After clerking two years he was appointed to an official position in Auburn prison where he remained for five years. He next embarked in the liquor business and in October, 1905, became proprietor of The Vendome, which he has made one of the popular hotels of Auburn. The house contains forty-six rooms, and is highly popular both with local patrons and the traveling public. The Vendome is popular not only because it is admirably conducted, but also because of the proprietor.

Thomas H. Collins married Rose McFadden, and they have one daughter, Agnes.

BELL & STONER. This is the oldest livery establishment in Auburn and was founded by Robert Bell, grandfather of the present head of the firm, in 1862. The firm became Robert Bell & Son, then T. J. Bell & Co., then R. L. Bell, and finally Bell & Stoner, the present proprietors. The firm dates from May 7, 1906. Mr. Stoner had a livery on Water street and the two establishments

were consolidated on that date. Their stables are very large, having a frontage on Garden street of one hundred feet and running back to Academy street. These stables are noted for their fine turnouts of coaches, cabs, buggies and sleighs, and the reliability of drivers and attendants. Mr. Bell is a member of the Order of Maccabees of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Auburn Lodge No. 474, and of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed to the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Auburn Business Men's Association. Mr. Stoner also is a member of the Elks. Both the Bell and Stoner families are decendants of old settlers in Cayuga County.

THE EHLE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Daniel Ehle, manager, has been established here for some time, and has become known as a most successful construction company in electrical lines. Mr. Ehle, the manager, has had extensive experience covering the past fourteen years, during which he has been identified with much notable work. He learned his trade with the Standard Electric Construction Company of Rochester, N. Y., one of the largest and most successful electrical companies doing business in Western and Central New York. Mr. Ehle has installed many important plants with electrical power and light, among which we mention here the Diamond Novelty Company of Syracuse with two hundred lights and seventy-five motors; The Auburn Hame Company, with switchboard and four hundred lights; The Leonard Garage with two swithboards and motors for power and light. Mr. Ehle has gained a substantial patronage for his house, and is popular in Auburn. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He resides in Auburn and his family consists of wife and one son, George.

JOSEPH H. WARNE was born in Auburn and educated in the city schools. After leaving school he took up the plumbing trade

with Carpenter & Irish and remained with that house for ten years. While with Mr. Irish he did work on many fine contracts in prominent buildings. On July 1, 1906, he embarked in business for himself and now employs a force of four men and has already achieved a reputation of being an able and reliable contractor in plumbing, steam and gas fitting and hot water heating. His shop and office are located at 21 E. Genesee street. Mr. Warne married Elvina L. Dare of Auburn, and they have one daughter, Josephine. His parents were Gilbert F. and Margaret E. (Dougall) Warne. His grandfather, John Warne, came from England and settled at Yonkers, N. Y., in 1812. In 1836 he came to Cayuga County and settled in Auburn on the Steel estate on North street.

THE AUBURN EXTRACT COMPANY was founded by J. G. Marshall and was incorporated in 1902, and re-incorporated in 1908. The individual members are J. G. Marshall and P. F. Gillette. J. G. Marshall is a native of Ithaca and was in business in Cortland and Utica before coming to Auburn. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Bevenolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Marshall married Alice E. Jones, of Ithaca, who died in the spring of 1907, leaving two children, Harold and Pauline. Mr. Marshall's parents were William and Laura (Gardiner) Marshall.

Mr. Gillette was born in Cortland, N. Y., but has resided in Auburn since his eighth year. He married Susan Jones and they have a family of four sons and one daughter. Mr. Gillette's parents were Frank and Felicia (Palmer) Gillette.

WALL & HEVERIN, bottlers. This firm was formed January 1, 1906, succeeding to the business formerly conducted by James H. Holmes. Both members of the firm formerly worked for Mr. Holmes, and are thoroughly familiar with their business in all respects. The bottling plant is a three-story structure fifty by eighty feet in dimensions and is equipped with the most modern

machinery and appliances for bottling. Their specialities are pure beer, mineral waters and sodas. Their products are popular on the market. They bottle such celebrated brands as Schlitz Milwaukee beer and Smith ales of Philadelphia. A number of assistants and several wagons are utilized and a large business is done. Both members of the firm give their personal attention to the business and are reliable and honorable in all their dealings. They have both phones.

ADAMS & SON. This well-known firm of manufacturing confectioners has been doing business in Auburn for the past twelve years, having succeeded C. R. Hemenway in 1896, who founded the business about the year 1880. Hemenway started the business in the old St. James Hotel block, which was destroyed by fire, after which he moved to the premises now occupied by Adams & Son at No. 125 Genesee street. The firm consists of Jacob Adams, who is a practical manufacturing confectioner, and his son, C. R. Adams, who is the business manager of the enterprise. Jacob Adams is a native of Auburn, and married Martha Graham. C. R. Adams, who was also born in Auburn, married Anna Barnhart. After his school days he entered into business with his father. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Auburn Lodge No. 431.

DR. WILLIAM S. CHEESMAN, of Auburn, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 10, 1853, son of William S. and Mary (Shaurman) Cheesman. His advantages for securing a superior education were good, and he improved them to the utmost. He was a student in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he received practical training not excelled in any school in the country. In 1875 he graduated from Princeton with the degree of A. M., after which he studied with Dr. Henry B. Sands, of New York, and later in a college in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1879

Dr. Cheesman was resident doctor at Bellevue Hospital for a year and a half, and afterward took the practice of a friend who was going abroad. He came to Auburn in 1881, where he has since been established. His reputation as a surgeon, to which branch of his profession he has given particular attention, extends throughout the county. He is a member of Cayuga County Medical Society, of which he has been president, member of the Central New York Medical Society, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and is surgeon to the Auburn City Hospital. Dr. Cheesman has spent a year in foreign study, chiefly in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. He is a constant contributor to the medical press of the country, his writings appearing in various periodicals. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Onondaga Medical Society. His great success in the practice of medicine and surgery has placed him in an eminent position in his profession,

GENERAL WILLIAM H. SEWARD. The head and representative of the Seward family in Auburn to-day is General William H. Seward, a banker and business man widely known and highly esteemed for his ability and strict integrity, whose activity and field of usefulness have for many years extended far beyond the limits of his cherished home, bringing him in frequent contact with many of the most important men of affairs of our country.

He was born June 18, 1839, Auburn, N. Y., in the homestead erected in 1816 by his maternal grandfather, Judge Elijah Miller, now known as the Seward Mansion." He was the third and youngest son of William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and of Frances A. Seward. In 1857, desiring to support himself and gain a business knowledge, he secured a clerkship in a large hardware store in Albany, where he remained two years. In 1859 he relinquished his clerkship to become the private secretary of his

father, then a United States Senator in Washington. Here he made the personal acquaintance of many of the most distinguished public men of that day. On June 27, 1860, Mr. Seward married Miss Janet M. Watson. During this year, in connection with his early friend, Clinton D. MacDougall, he projected and organized, in Auburn, N. Y., the banking house of William H. Seward & Co. Early in 1862, he was appointed by Governor Morgan one of the war committee of his Congressional district, of which committee he was made secretary; during this summer he was engaged in enlisting and forwarding troops. In August, leaving his business interests in trustworthy hands, he accepted the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment then organizing, the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth New York Volunteers, soon afterward changed to the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery; in September, 1862, his regiment was first assigned to duty in Haskins' Division, Twenty-second Army Corps, defences of Washington, where, under the direction of the engineers' department, Lieutenant-Colonel Seward took an active part in the construction of several of the large forts of the Potomac; among them, and the most important, was Fort Foote, at Rosier's Bluff, where he mounted and used the largest land ordinance then known to the service. This fort is one of the few of those historic landmarks of the Rebellion still standing. In the spring of 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Seward was sent by President Lincoln, under the direction of the War Department, on a delicate secret mission to New Orleans and to General Banks, then operating on the Bayou Teche in Louisiana; this service was satisfactorily accomplished, but not without much danger and hardship. In May, 1864, the Ninth Artillery, under Colonel Seward's command, he having been promoted to colonel, joined the Army of the Potomac at Hanover Court House, and became a part of the Second Brigade, Rickett's Third Division, Wright's Sixth Army Corps, under General Grant. From this time forward he participated in many of the engagements around Petersburg and Richmond, among which was

the battle of Cold Harbor, where he led in person a successful assault on the rebel earthworks in front of his command with a loss to his regiment of one hundred and forty-two killed and wounded; for gallant service in this engagement General Rickett's Division received special commendation from General Meade. On July 6th, with one battalion, four companies of his regiment, Colonel Seward was hurriedly sent, with part of Rickett's Division, to Frederick, Maryland, to oppose General Early, who was advancing upon Baltimore and Washington. At the battle of Monocacy, which took place July 9th, and proved to be one of the most obstinately contested battles of the war, lasting most of the day, he was wounded in the arm and sustained a broken leg by the fall of his horse, shot under him on the final charge. General Lew Wallace, in command of the Union forces, in a dispatch to Washington, reported Colonel Seward "as having acted with rare gallantry." Soon after his services were emphasized by an autograph letter from Secretary of War Stanton, inclosing his appointment as brigadier-general of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services." As soon as his wounds permitted he was sent to Martinsburg in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Department of West Virginia, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and for a short time, after the capture of General Crook, he was in command of the same division at Harper's Ferry. His military service ended with his resignation at the close of the war, when he resumed the place at the head of his banking house, which, through his energy and foresight, is now, after a prosperous existence of more than forty-six years, recognized as one of the strongest institutions of the kind in Western New York. Several years ago General Seward established in Auburn, and has since conducted at his own expense, free reading rooms for workingmen, which have rapidly grown in popularity, until the average attendance each season has reached forty thousand.

He has always been active in building up many of the industrial and charitable institutions of his home city, among them the

Auburn Water Works system, the Oswego Starch Factory, the City Hospital and many others.

He has done much towards the development of the city's real estate, has erected several business blocks and built many small houses for workmen, which were sold on such liberal terms that over two hundred and fifty people, with very small means, were enabled to secure permanent homes for themselves and family.

In politics General Seward has always been an active, enthusiastic and generous adherent of the Republican party. While frequently mentioned by his friends for political honors, he has usually declined, preferring a business life to the perplexities and obligations of a political career; in 1884 he was a prominent candidate for governor at the Saratoga convention, and was earnestly pressed for that position by his party associates and friends. He has twice been nominated an elector-at-large on the Republican State Presidential ticket, and was made president of the Electoral College at its session in Albany in 1889 by the unanimous choice of his associates.

He has been president of Auburn City Hospital and the Cayuga County Savings Bank, and vice-president of Wells College, and is still a trustee of each of those institutions. He is a director in the American Express Company, and a member of the American Geographical Society, Loyal Legion, Union League Club of New York City, United Service Club, G. A. R., Grant Monument Association, American Historical Society and trustee of the Central Presbyterian Church, Auburn, N. Y.

No stranger meeting this kindly gentleman would detect in him the stern warrior; indeed, a man might make several guesses before naming his business. Neither the camp nor mart have left their mark upon him. All his life he must have possessed that rarest quality of good sense with quick preception which enabled him to close successfully with difficulties and responsibilities as they came to him. He is younger than his years, sprightly and genial; he is

broad minded and liberal, perceptive and reflective. He knows and yet loves the world for the good there is in it. There are three English words which contain the essence of all the commandments; they are, Home, Country and Fellowman. Measured by these great standards of duty General Seward stands tall. And this is the verdict of many tongues.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE. It is somewhat early to write the biography of a man who is only in his prime, but there are many apparent reasons why a history of Cayuga County, embracing up-to-date events, should take some recognition of a citizen who has long been intimately connected with the best interests of Auburn, who has twice been mayor of the city, and who occupies a high and responsible position in the state.

Thomas Mott Osborne, son of David M. and Eliza (Wright) Osborne, was born in the City of Auburn, N. Y., September 23, 1859. He attended the public schools of his native city, and travelled extensively in his boyhood days, making a trip around the world at the age of eighteen. He was prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and entered Harvard University in the class of 1884. During his college course he was prominent in various societies, and was one of the founders of the Harvard Co-Operative Society—thus early in life evincing those constructive qualities of mind which have since developed into a distinctive part of his character.

After graduating from Harvard he entered the service of D. M. Osborne & Co. as clerk in the collection department and later was placed in charge of the office at the rolling mill and malleable foundry and afterwards served as assistant superintendent, thus getting wide opportunity to study the business and gain a practical knowledge of farm machinery, but within two years was called to the presidency of the company, through the death of his father.

That position he filled from 1886 to 1903, and during his incumbency the business of the concern increased enormously—more than one thousand per cent.

In 1903, the Osborne Works were sold to the International Harvester Company, and Mr. Osborne has since devoted much of his time to matters of political import and public interest, and to literary work for which he seems to have a fondness and is particularly well equipped, having the advantages of a superior education and wide experience to fortify a really fine natural talent. He has not, however, completely severed himself from business affairs, but has interests in several different enterprises, although he takes no active part in their operations. He is president of the Auburn Publishing Company, of the Cayuga County Dairy Company, and the Buffalo Transparent Products Company, and vice-president of the Columbian Rope Company and the Eagle Wagon Works.

In the fall of 1902, Mr. Osborne was elected mayor of Auburn, on the Democratic ticket, carrying every ward in the city,—every election district but one. He was re-elected in 1904 by a majority of one hundred and forty-six, although President Roosevelt carried the city by two thousand at the same time. In both of these contests he received many Republican votes which party pressure or political sentiment drove back to their old alignment during 1905 and when he ran for a third term, in the fall of that year, he was defeated by a small plurality. It is worthy of note that his father D. M. Osborne, a Republican, was also mayor of Auburn for two terms, and it is doubtful if another city in the state has had the unique experience of having both a father and son, of different politics, for chief magistrates.

Mr. Osborne is a Democrat—untrammelled. Even personal preferment counts less with him than principle, and while he would naturally rejoice to see the party prosper, it must do so along right lines and under high-minded leaders. Both by nature and training he is a builder, not of wood and stone, but of those ethical

structures which are the fortresses of civilization and national life; and political or social ramshackle is as unsightly as an architectureless building. So, although he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1869, when the free coinage of silver was made a paramount issue, he did not acquiesce, but went as a delegate to the National or "Gold Standard" Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, which nominated Palmer and Buckner. In 1906 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo, but declined to endorse the methods there pursued, or the Gubernatorial nominee. Still he has not sought to force his opinions upon his party, nor has he harshly criticised moves and methods which he could not approve. He has, however, consistently declined to follow the multitude down brambly by-ways, and seems to foster a patient hope that they will come back.

Mr. Osborne is a patron of music and the arts, and his interest in educational affairs has always been most earnest. He was a member of the Auburn Board of Education from 1885 to 1891, and from 1893 to 1896, and was instrumental in having the school buildings properly lighted and ventilated. Also, he took an active part in carrying to success the project to erect the present High School building which was completed in 1888, and at the dedication of which he delivered the principal address. He is a trustee of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., and has served as trustee of Hobart College, Geneva, and Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y. He has done much to foster the George Junior Republic, at Freeville, N. Y., of which he is president of the Board of Trustees, and has made it possible for some worthy young men to take college courses which they could not have obtained otherwise. He builds intelligences, adds recruits to the army of civilization. But his benefactions are not ostentatious. No public institution bears his name. He is a builder of minds and character, of vital and not inert fabrics. His influence is an active, and not a passive force. The glory is not all confined to the actor.

Organizations whose aim is the extension of commerce and the betterment of commercial conditions, also enlist his services, and he is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Free Trade League, the International Rights Association, the American Social Science Association, the Prison Reform Association, and several others.

Among his social affiliations are the Harvard clubs of New York, Buffalo and Syracuse, the University clubs of New York and Chicago, the Tavern Club of Boston, the City Club of Auburn, and the Unitarian Association of Boston, of which he is one of the vice-presidents.

In January, 1908, Governor Hughes appointed Mr. Osborne a member of the Public Service Commission. As the commission is virtually a court, and as Mr. Osborne was appointed for a term of three and one-half years, this recognition by a Republican governor is a distinct tribute to his learning, ability and integrity.

Notwithstanding the heavy and constant draughts upon his time by the many responsibilities he has shouldered, Mr. Osborne manages to spend occasional hours with his pen, and his article on the Public Service Commission, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, 1908, and another in the May number of the same magazine, on the question: "Has the Democratic Party a Future?" give an idea of his ability to deal with large subjects. A small volume, *Adventures of a Green Dragon*, is the result of a trip abroad in the summer of 1907. The story not only reveals the sunlit viewpoint from which the author studies his fellowmen, but is so sprightly, so full of lurking humor, gives such vivid photographs of Europeans at home for American eyes, that it seems regrettable it was published for private circulation only.

Thomas Mott Osborne married, in 1886, Agnes Devens, of Cambridge, Mass., now deceased. Their children are: David Munson Osborne, second, born in 1887; Charles Devens Osborne,

born in 1888; Arthur Lithgow Osborne, born in 1892, and Robert Klipfel Osborne, born in 1896.

EDWARD J. JEWHRUST, chief of the Auburn fire department, was born in the City of Auburn, July 20, 1853, and is the son of Edward and Jane (Lynd) Jewhurst. The father was an old resident of Auburn, born at Rolvenden, Kent, England, about 1823, that place having been the home of the family for many generations. He settled in Syracuse when about twenty years of age, and was engaged as a dealer in horses, being one of the oldest and most prominent horse dealers in the town. When he first came to Auburn, he engaged as coachman to one of the old residents, that having been his employment when in England. He afterward had a large stable for the sale of horses, and was also lessee of the Driving Park here, as well as at Syracuse, training trotting horses at both places, being well known to all owners of good horses throughout the state. He is still living, but has retired from active business. Mrs. Jewhurst is a native of Londonderry in the north of Ireland, and comes of Scotch parentage. She moved to Auburn with her family when quite a child. Mr. and Mrs. Jewhurst have four children, all of whom are living, namely: Edward J., the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of John Hunter; Joseph L., of this city; and Sarah L., wife of Adelbert Sadler, of Elgin, Ill.

Edward J. Jewhurst received a good practical education at the public schools of his native city, after which he learned the printing business, working on the *Northern Christian Advocate*, at that time printed by Mr. William J. Moses. He was also with Mr. Moses on the *Bulletin*, and was fourteen years in the *Advertiser* office. For two years he was in the oil region in Titusville, where he worked in a store, and afterward returned to Auburn, re-engaging in the printing business up to the time of his permanent connection with the fire department.

His first connection with the fire department was as a volunteer in the spring of 1869, joining the Logan Hook and Ladder Company. He remained in that until he went to Titusville, and on his return joined the Cayuga Hose Company, then newly organized, serving in all the offices of that company, including second assistant foreman, first assistant, and also as foreman, the company electing its own officers. In 1879 he was appointed first assistant chief of the department; and in August, 1880, he was appointed chief of the department, to fill a vacancy caused by death. To be chief of the fire department means to be the head of all the companies of the department in Auburn, to which responsible position Mr. Jewhurst has been appointed every year since 1880.

Mr. Jewhurst was married May 18, 1877, to Miss Helen A. Steel, of Weedsport, daughter of William Steel, an old settler of that place, a soldier in the late war, who was taken prisoner, and confined in Andersonville Prison, where he was starved to death. Mr. and Mrs. Jewhurst have four children, two girls and two boys—Jennie L., William J., Sarah L., and John H. The family are attendants and supporters of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn.

HON. C. AUGUST KOENIG, mayor of Auburn, was born in New York City in 1867, and is a son of William and Kate (Fleige) Koenig. He received his education in the public schools and at a boarding school near New York, and also took a course in the scientific school in that city. His father, William Koenig, founder of the brewing business, now conducted by Mayor Koenig, was a native of Germany, born July 21, 1831. He became a brewer by trade, and coming to the United States worked in New England and subsequently engaged in business in New York City. In 1868 Mr. Koenig came to Auburn and was engaged in business until

1891, when his son, C. August Koenig took charge. Mr. Koenig died August 14, 1901. The brewing business is located at 245 State street corner of Grant. The plant covers an area of 30,000 square feet of floor space and its capacity is about one hundred and seventy-five barrels per day; a force of forty hands are regularly employed.

Mayor Koenig has large property interests in Auburn and has served the city for four years in the Common Council and entered upon his duties as Mayor, January, 1908. He was elected upon the democratic ticket over a very strong opponent and by a handsome majority. Mayor Koenig is giving Auburn a model régime of city government.

JOHN F. WEST, president of the Cayuga Construction Company of Auburn, came to this city as local manager for the Clemence Construction Company of Syracuse in 1907. Upon February 1, 1908, the Cayuga Construction Company was organized, and took over the business here of the Clemence Company; they leased the plant for five years and are doing a very excellent business. They take contracts for building all descriptions of edifices from the ground up, also excavating and stone work, and furnish all kinds of lumber and mill work. Their office, yards and mill are located at 143 to 153 Kelsey street where they employ about twenty-five hands. The officers of the Cayuga Construction Company are: John F. West, president; John E. Strickland, treasurer; and Louis K. R. Laird, attorney. Mr. West resides in Auburn. His family consists of his wife, formerly Miss Rose O. Loomis, and four children, namely, Lulu, Clauda, Minnie and Arthur.

MOSHER, GRISWOLD & COMPANY. This firm was originally established in 1838 by F. L. Griswold, who died in December, 1879, after which the business was conducted by his surviving partners

who adopted the firm name of Barker, Griswold & Company, the individual members being Justin L. Barker, who died in 1904, Frank H. Griswold, who died in 1898, and Charles P. Mosher. George F. Eldred and Collins L. Griswold were admitted in 1894, and in January, 1905, the firm name became Mosher, Griswold & Company.

Much of the success of this notably reliable house in gaining public confidence can be attributed to the sterling business principles upon which it was founded and which have been strictly adhered to from its inception by F. L. Griswold, down to the present day—a period of seventy years. The public has thoroughly learned the fact that any merchandise purchased from this establishment can be relied upon as being absolutely as represented.

Besides the large stock of ready made clothing constantly carried by this house and manufactured by them, they do an extensive custom business, importing much of their fabrics direct. The premises occupied comprise two large stores, each having a frontage of twenty-two feet and a depth of about one hundred and eighty feet; two entire floors and basement in each store are utilized in the business.

The present members of the firm are Charles P. Mosher, Collins L. Griswold, and George F. Eldred. The house employs a large force of people in its manufacturing department and a competent staff of salesmen. The head of the house, Mr. Charles P. Mosher, is a man of advanced ideas, and is identified in many ways with the best interests of Auburn.

WILLIAM T. READ, manager of the Axminster Rug Company, in Auburn, is a native of England. He has been connected with these important works since 1902, and prior to taking charge here had been ever since a boy associated with the rug manufacturing industry of England, and therefore is thoroughly practical in every detail pertaining to the business. In the works in Auburn

the Axminster Rug Company furnish employment to a force of about seventy women and fifteen men, and turn out over eighty-five chenille rugs per week. The plant is most advantageously located for shipping purposes and is large and commodious, covering over one acre of land in extent. Mr. Read resides in this city and his family consists of wife and two children, namely, Charles Thomas and Oswald William.

CYRUS O. COOK, pension attorney and government claim agent at Auburn, was born in Troy, N. Y., July 11, 1846, and is the son of James N. and Eunice (Underwood) Cook, natives of Rensselaer County. The Cooks were of Revolutionary antecedents, and the Underwoods came to this country from Scotland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and located in Massachusetts where they became prominent in the affairs of that state.

Cyrus O. Cook received a common school education and early became interested in the political issues of the day. He enlisted in February, 1862, though only sixteen years of age in Company K. of the Seventy-Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry. They were first ordered to Pensacola, Florida, and then his company was ordered on detached garrison duty to Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa Island, where they were on duty until the following September. They were then sent to join the regiment at the barracks below New Orleans where they were soon made a part of the Reserve Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and then went up the river. During this trip Mr. Cook was taken seriously ill and was left behind at Carrollton. He soon recovered and joined his regiment at Thebodeaux, where the regiment was camped for the winter. In 1863 the regiment participated in the siege of Port Hudson from May 27th to July 9th. Here Mr. Cook was wounded, having his right thumb cut off close to the hand, so that he was ordered to the University United States General Hospital at New Orleans. After three weeks here he was given charge of one of the

largest wards in the hospital, containing sixty-three men. After six months of this work he was ordered to the Veteran Reserve Corps when he managed after a little sharp practice in using his disabled hand, to get back into the ranks, keeping his hand covered when he was examined. At length he rejoined his regiment at New Iberia but was soon ruled off on account of his hand and with other veterans was transferred to the Fourteenth New York Cavalry and went on Banks' second expedition with the cattle-drivers of the Second Brigade. He then after the defeat at Sabine Cross-roads was sent back to University Hospital and after a partial recovery was given a position as orderly of the hospital. This he retained until December 8, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of general disability and the numerous wounds he had received.

Mr. Cook was married September 13, 1865, to Miss Alice Goff of Jordan, N. Y. They had a family of nine children, namely, Rose, Clara E., Amos W, Eddie J., who died when four years of age Pearl, Edith, Lyla, Keta, and David, who died November 7, 1893, at the age of three years. Mr. Cook is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, Crocker Post, and has been pension agent since 1887 and since then has assisted many hundreds of veterans in obtaining a pension. He is a member of the United American Mechanics, Pride of Cayuga Council.

HARVARD DENTAL PARLORS, 141 Genesee street, Auburn, were established in 1899, and have since become known as the leading dental parlors in the city. Only the most expert and careful dentists are employed, and they handle the most sensitive teeth without pain to the patient. All the work in the line of filling, crowning, cleaning and extracting is done painlessly and in the most conscientious manner. Their crown and bridge work is the triumph of dentistry and their artificial plates are made to look as near like the natural teeth as possible.

CYRENUS WHEELER was born March 21, 1817, and was a native of Bristol County, Mass. He came to Cayuga County in 1835 and settled on a farm in Venice. He had a fertile, constructive mind and soon began to invent devices to facilitate farming operations, such as seed-planters, feed cutters, etc. He also patented several devices for the improvement of mowers, and greatly increased the utility of that machine. Although his machine was known by his name, it became more widely celebrated, about 1860, as the Cayuga Chief. The Cayuga Chief interests united with D. M. Osborne in 1874. It is said that the inventions of Mr. Wheeler for the improvement of reapers and mowers were at one time used upon every machine in the United States. He was enthusiastic in pushing forward his patents and for thirty years he followed his machines through the harvest fields, and traveled over all the grass and grain growing states and territories.

In Auburn he is remembered quite as well for his public services as for his business success. He was elected mayor of the city in 1881, and was re-elected not only in 1883, but also in 1885. Then again in 1889 he was once more elected, so that he served as mayor of the city for eight years. He took great interest in military matters and the Auburn Military Company was named the Wheeler Rifles in his honor.

ERASTUS CASE, third son of Elisha and Delight (Griswold) Case, was of English descent, and of the sixth generation of the American family. He was the founder of the Case family of Auburn, N. Y.; and in the endeavor to give some idea of this truly remarkable man we cannot do better than quote what has been set down regarding him by his grandson, Willard E. Case.

"Six of the seven sons of Elisha Case reached mature age and filled honorable positions in society. But the spirit of enterprise characterizing the New Englander in general, and the Case generation in particular, led them successively to seek other homes for a

more extended sphere of action; and so it came to pass that of this family of fourteen children, only the youngest remained in the homestead, with filial devotion to care for his aged parents, and to lie down with them at last, in the burying place of his kindred.

“Of one of these sons a personal sympathy induces me to speak at length although my regard for his character has a more substantial basis than the affectionate reverence of a grandchild. Erastus was a man of no ordinary ability, for in him were combined the traits of foresight, wise calculation and indomitable energy. He delighted in difficulties as one who mastered them and danger only added zest to his undertakings. At the same time he was prudent and far-seeing. In the prosecution of large business enterprises, though decided and courageous, he was wary, and those whose opinions differed from his concerning the management of affairs had often to regret their neglect of his wise courses. He was a pioneer in the railroad building of this country, having assisted in the construction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, and also a director therein. He was also prominent in the organization of the Oswego Starch Factory, at Oswego, New York. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Auburn, and donated not only his services but largely to the founding and erection of the Auburn Theological Seminary.

“He belonged to that class of men who can best be described as world builders. To him occupation for its own sake was pleasure; but in a life full of activities he could always pause to smooth the way and lead into safer paths those who were struggling with misfortunes. His singularly affectionate and helpful nature, threw the ægis of protection over every needy person that fell in his way, and the testimony of the Rev. Prof. Condit, who conducted the funeral services after his death, was well merited when he said: ‘I found in Mr. Case a true and steadfast friend,’ and others added, ‘such he was.’ In personal appearance he was portly and dignified, and his handsome gracious countenance was a true index to his

heart. Important offices were often pressed for his acceptance, but being unsuited to his tastes were usually resigned to others.

"It may not be amiss to notice one feature of his mentality which I do not attempt to explain but for the truth of which I vouch. From his earliest childhood he was a "dreamer." Often in his sleep, revelations were made to him of what afterward, without his instrumentality, became facts; and although I do not know that these dreams ever influenced his course of action, and although he was frequently amused by the peculiarity, yet he never failed to treat the subject seriously. In his later years these dreams were fewer and less trustworthy, and he used to say that his power was failing. Nevertheless, not long before his death, he narrated at the breakfast table a dream so improbable and yet, with which he was so evidently impressed, that every member of the family became interested in watching for its fulfillment. To their amusement, as well as his own, only a day or two elapsed, before every minutiae of the dream was accomplished."

Erastus Case married in early manhood, Mary, the second daughter of Colonel Theodore Pettibone, sixth in descent from John Pettibone, who was described, in 1658, as a freeman of Windsor, Conn. The children of Erastus and Mary Case were Jane F. and Theodore P. Case. Jane F. was born January 3, 1813, and married Dr. Sylvester Willard, September 30, 1830. Theodore P. Case was born June 8, 1818, and married Frances Fitch, January 1, 1856.

In 1843, Erastus Case moved to Auburn, N. Y., where he resided until his death. His selection of Auburn as a permanent home and the consequent planting of the Case family in this city are to be attributed to a desire to please his daughter. In the year mentioned he removed to Chicago, where he had business interests, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter and her husband, Dr. Sylvester Willard. Later, in returning to Connecticut, his wife and son, Theodore P. Case, had their attention called to the family

residence which now stands on the corner of Washington and Genesee streets in Auburn, it being for sale, and they then decided to purchase it. In that house Erastus Case and Doctor Willard originated and perfected many of their successful business plans and ideas.

Erastus Case was a robust man up to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly in 1857, when he was sixty-seven years of age. To his children he left not only a large estate, but a memory which is revered as a father's by his grandchildren. His widow survived him until February 15, 1870.

THEODORE P. CASE. Seldom has a biographer the pleasure of writing of such a man as Theodore P. Case. Not because he stood conspicuous among the giants of achievement, but because he made no effort to achieve yet did more for man than many a Hercules piling up material mountains.

In this country almost every man throws his energies into some field of activity. Theodore P. Case had no vocation. Inheriting a large fortune from his wonderful father, he might have become a great captain of industry, or devoted his life of leisure to public affairs; he could have excelled as a professional man.

Physically he was not strong, but to his fine mentality was added the strength and refinement of scholarship and culture. His ambition was not to hoard up wealth, but to increase his store of knowledge and to do what he might to elevate the world, or at least that part of it lying within his horizon. Like the lily of the field he neither toiled nor spun, yet he had glories of his own.

The value of such a character and such a man is not appreciated as highly and widely as it should be, yet the voices of the wise are beginning to cry out for such personalities, knowing them to be the salt of the earth. Justice Brewer, in a recent address at Cooper Institute, emphasized this sentiment, pointing out that material

success, no matter how gigantic, is not true greatness. There must be the leaven of the humanities to sweeten and exalt the race. The ideal must refine the gross. He is, indisputably, the loftiest manner of man, who having the means to become what he may, elects to use that means for the benefit of intellectual and moral forces. Therefore the life of Theodore P. Case, and the deeds he did without ostentation, are worthy the thoughtful consideration of the wisest.

Theodore P. Case was the only son of Erastus and Mary (Pettibone) Case, and was born at Canton, Conn., June 8, 1817. The family is of English descent. About the year 1845, he came to Auburn to reside, and this city was his home during the remainder of his life. On January 1, 1856, he married Frances Fitch, daughter of Abijah Fitch, of Auburn. She was born January 16, 1834. Their children were two sons, Willard Erastus Case, born February 19, 1857, and Howard Eugene Case, born September 15, 1861.

Theodore P. Case's tastes and habits were scholarly with an especial preference for languages. Besides having a knowledge of Latin and Greek he spoke French, German and Spanish with fluency. Of an investigating mind there were few discoveries in general science with which he was not familiar, and his leisure was usually occupied in the study of such subjects. In one word he might be described as a savant, for his mind was completely absorbed with the intellectual to the exclusion of the sordid. As heir to his father's estate many business affairs presented themselves to him, but, beyond acting for some years as a director of the Lake Shore & Southern Michigan Railway Company, he did not respond to any of them. To increase his own wisdom and to contribute to the welfare of his fellowmen and his country seems to have been his unwavering desire. He was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn, and assisted largely in building its present edifice. The spire and organ of the church were gifts of his. Case Memorial Hall of the Auburn Theological Seminary,

now removed for a later structure, was named in commemoration of his gift to that institution. At a later period, when the theological seminary was in distress from a reduced income he, by the gift of a handsome sum of money, was largely instrumental in securing its retention in this city.

An instance of his patriotic regard for his country and interest in his fellowmen was furnished during the War of the Rebellion. A draft was imminent, causing grave apprehension among fathers and husbands who could ill afford to be taken from their homes. Mr. Case promptly donated a large sum to be paid out in bounties to volunteers, so that, if possible, the draft might be averted and the county's quota of soldiers made up from among those who were freest to go.

Theodore P. Case died in the month of May, 1891, and was buried in Fort Hill cemetery. He was a rare man and unique, but men of his mould are all too seldom seen. A most appropriate tribute to his memory is the Case Memorial Library, a gift to the City of Auburn by Willard E. Case, in commemoration of his cultured father.

W. J. HENRY, manufacturer, Auburn, of Henry & Allen, is a native of this city. Prior to engaging with the Honorable G. W. Allen in the formation of their present enterprise, Mr. Henry was for fifteen years successfully identified with an important manufacturing establishment as its superintendent. Since the formation of the present corporation of Henry & Allen the business in which they are engaged (the manufacture of agricultural implements, supplies and drop-forgings) has grown into a very extensive concern, employing over three hundred hands with fifteen travelling salesmen upon the road. Mr. Henry possesses great executive ability and a thorough knowledge of the practical details of his industry. As a citizen he has always been willing to lend his influence toward the furtherance of any good object having in view

the welfare of Auburn either socially or politically. He has served as water commissioner, is a member of the City Club, and a life member of the Elks. He married Miss Myer and they have a family of three children, namely, William, Earl and Paul.

THOMAS RINGWOOD is one of the important factors in the commercial life of Auburn by reason of his Merchants' General Freighting, the office of which is situated on Garden street, near State. This was formerly the Webster Truck Company, but Mr. Ringwood bought it out and took control of the business January 1, 1908. He is also a general contractor, making a specialty of excavating, and is in a position to handle contracts of any size. His reputation for ability and business probity are well known and appreciated in Auburn. Mr. Ringwood was born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., and has resided in Auburn since 1897. He is a woodworker by trade and was entirely engaged in contracting prior to engaging in the trucking business. He is a member of the Foresters and has been treasurer of the local branch since its organization here. His parents were James and Elizabeth Ringwood. He married Kitty Grannon, of Fleming, and they have a family of seven children, namely Elizabeth, Anna, Joseph, Kitty, Leo, Louis and Thomas.

W. F. DONOVAN of Auburn was born in the city of Oswego, and received his early education in the schools of his native city. In 1902, he opened the Tile Front Café and liquor store at No. 19 North street which he still conducts. Prior to coming to Auburn in 1898, he lived in Syracuse for eight years, and there learned and pursued the trade of electrician. Mr. Donovan is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a Republican in politics. He caters to a high class patronage and is popular in the city.

THOMAS W. STAFFORD, physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association, Auburn, is a native of Canada. He is a noted athlete and has developed himself so superbly, that although not over the average size—his strength and endurance are phenomenal. Mr. Stafford was for seven years a member of the Leaders Club at Hamilton, Ontario—a well-known athletic club, and he also took a course at Barton's Summer School a very celebrated training school for athletes. His first charge as physical director in a Young Men's Christian Association, was at Wausau, Wisconsin, where he remained some time. He then accepted a position with the Young Men's Christian Association in Auburn about 1903. Professor Stafford is especially noted in quickly ascertaining wherein a pupil is defective or weak in his physical makeup and his method of training is to develop these weak points. In this his work has been particularly effective. The Young Men's Christian Association in Auburn is especially well equipped for such work; boxing, wrestling, fencing and all the other health-producing sports are held daily, and there are the swimming pool and shower baths. Also half a mile from the building they have a splendid athletic field, with a quarter mile track, base ball diamond, tennis court and grand stand with a seating capacity of one thousand. There is also a club house equipped with shower baths, lockers, etc. In winter the field is flooded for skating. Altogether Auburn's Young Men's Christian Association is a very desirable place for young men to become identified with.

LEE ROY CARL, contractor and builder, was born in the town of Montezuma, Cayuga County, N. Y., July 4, 1854. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, working with his father and others until he became master of his trade. For six years he was engaged in building churches and assisted in erecting some of the finest edifices in this part of the state. In the spring of 1887, he came to Auburn in the capacity of foreman for a large con-

tractor, having practical charge of much of the work done. During this time he superintended many large contracts, among them the Burtis Opera House and the McIntosh & Seymour Works. In 1893 Mr. Carl entered into partnership with Edwin Craven, and soon became recognized as one of the leading contractors of the city. For the past three years his office and factory have been located at 12 Green street. His factory is equipped with the best modern machinery for woodworking, and he employs a force of competent mechanics and workmen so that he can carry through any contract speedily and successfully. His work on interior finish, cabinet work and handmade furniture is highly spoken of and he also makes a specialty of building houses and selling them upon easy terms—an important consideration in a growing city like Auburn.

Mr. Carl takes an active part in the affairs of life. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a class leader and local preacher, and is also superintendent of the Wall Street Methodist Sunday School.

On October 23, 1875, Lee Roy Carl married Sarah Helen Clark. They have one daughter, Mrs. Alida F. Filkin. Mr. Carl's parents were William H. and Hannah F. (Morgan) Carl.

EVANS W. MOSHER, of Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y., is the son of Allen and Marion (Wheeler) Mosher. He has been connected with the First National Bank of Aurora for thirty years and has been its vice-president since 1904. The First National Bank of Aurora was established in 1864, with a capital of \$100,000, which was reduced to \$50,000 in 1888. The presidents of the bank have been Henry Wells, Edwin B. Morgan and N. Lansing Zabriskie. Mr. Mosher is a trustee of Wells College. He married Mary E. Weeks and they have three sons; Allen M. Jr., Evans R. and Ralph E.

SYLVESTER WILLARD. Dr. Sylvester Willard has been dead eighteen years, yet his name is a familiar sound to every Auburnian; indeed, a stranger might get the impression that he still lives, hearing him spoken of so frequently and familiarly. Many men win an earthly immortality, but the personality of the man vanishes; Doctor Willard is both immortal and living.

The Willard family dates far back into English history, being recorded several times in the Domesday book, which had its origin early in the Norman period. In 1616, Richard Willard of Horsmonden, Kent County, England, died, leaving a will which is still preserved and is fairly legible. His youngest son, Simon Willard, who was a captain in the Kent militia, emigrated to America in 1634 and settled at Newton, now Cambridge, in the Massachusetts Colony. He was a man of activities and engaged largely in the fur trade with the Indians; also he assisted the "Apostle" Elliot in his endeavors to Christianize the savages. As a result of his success in business affairs and his interest in the welfare of the colony, he was called to official positions in both the civil and military life of the young colony. His military training in England, and his forceful character fitted him admirably for a military commander, and the rank of Major was conferred upon him, which placed him next in power to the governor of the Colony. He took an active part in King Phillips' War of 1675, and led the Colonial forces against the Narragansetts in 1676. When seventy years of age he was again called into active service, this time against the Nipmuk Indians, who had been joined by several smaller tribes and were devastating the country in all directions. The allied savages had surrounded the town of Brookfield, threatening its quick destruction, when Major Willard heard of the plight of the little place, from an escaped prisoner. By a rapid march he reached Brookfield just as the one fortified building in the place had been set on fire. He quickly drove off the mauraders, preventing a massacre, and was joyfully welcomed by the grateful inhabitants.

Sixth in descent from Major Simon Willard was Colonel Daniel Willard of Saybrook, Conn., who married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Robert Silliman of Saybrook. Sarah Silliman was a first cousin of the first President Silliman of Yale College.

Their youngest son Sylvester Willard was born at Saybrook, December 24, 1798. Suffering the loss of both parents on the same day, at the age of fourteen, he took up his residence in the home of his elder brother, Dr. David Willard, of Milton, Conn., and there pursued his academic studies, subsequently receiving his medical education at the Medical College of New York City. After completing his studies he began the practice of his profession at Brutus, a small town contiguous to Auburn, but his practice soon extended over much of the county, his visits being made on horseback. For nearly ten years he continued his practice in Cayuga County, but finally his marriage to Frances F. Case, only daughter of Erastus, and Mary (Pettibone) Case, brought about his change of residence to Canton, Conn., where his wife's parents resided.

In 1840, he went to Chicago where his father-in-law had large real estate interests, and practised medicine and remained there for three years. Chicago was then but a village of about five thousand inhabitants, and its low-lying, marshy site was not attractive. When his father-in-law, Erastus Case, removed to Auburn he came with him and settled in the Case homestead, corner of Washington and Genesee streets.

In Auburn, Doctor Willard devoted himself to the practice of medicine and assisted his father-in-law in commercial affairs, and for more than forty years was engaged in large enterprises, not only in this city but in other places. About the year 1848 he assisted in organizing the Oswego Starch Factory, and was not only the first president of the company, but filled that position for twenty-five successive years, resigning only because of the demands of his private affairs upon his time. He was president of the Auburn Savings Bank for nineteen years, and a trustee of Elmira College

for several years. For forty years he was a trustee of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and was secretary of the Board of Trustees for the greater part of that time. He was president of the Cayuga County Bible Society for twenty-one years, and an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church for more than forty years. Also he was superintendent of its Sabbath school for twelve years. He always retained his membership in the Cayuga County Medical Society which took official notice of his death.

Political offices never attracted Doctor Willard and when proffered were always declined, although he was a staunch patriot and had his political views. He was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, after which he adhered to that party.

Outside of his business interests he devoted his attention to those private and public benefactions and labors which have kept his name and memory alive and cherished even among those who never knew him. His gifts of money, time and thoughtful care were not stinted and benefited many religious and charitable associations and persons. In all his relations he was ever the honorable man, a dignified gentleman and a sincere Christian. He died March 12, 1886, and his wife, who had been through life a participant in her husband's generous deeds, died June 9, 1890.

GEORGE HYATT NYE, banker and manufacture of Auburn, N. Y., was born in this city and received his education at Burlington Academy, N. J., the Aurora Academy, New York and Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire. His father was Lorenzo Nye, who was prominently identified with manufacturing enterprises in Auburn for over fifty years, and whose name is one of the most familiar on the pages of Auburn's history. So it was natural that George H. Nye should also become interested in manufacturing. In 1871, Lorenzo Nye and William F. Wait formed the firm of Nye & Wait. In 1876, George H. Nye became a partner. In 1889, the Nye & Wait Carpet Company was incorporated and since that

date George H. Nye has been the president and treasurer of the company. Mr. Nye's official connection with banking began in 1891, when he was elected a director of the Cayuga County National Bank. In January, 1893, he was made vice-president of the bank and in January, 1896, he became its president and has filled that office ever since. It is to his splendid management that the bank is largely indebted for its great success and stability as well as for the facilities accorded to business men by the modern banking methods instituted by him. Since he became president the interior of the bank has been remodeled and there are few banks, even in large cities which can compare with it. Mr. Nye is also a trustee of the Auburn Savings Bank and is one of the men who have given Auburn's financial institutions their high standing. In addition to his large banking and manufacturing interests, Mr. Nye takes a warm interest in the general welfare of Auburn and its affairs. He is prominent in social matters and was for several years president of the City Club, and also one of the founders of the Country Club. He served in the Wheeler Rifles and the Volunteer Fire Department. In 1904, Mr. Nye in association with Mr. Wait brought the Thread & Thrum workshop here from Massachusetts. In 1907, the Nye & Wait Carpet Company associated Andrew G. Robertson in their business in the manufacture of seamless Wilton rugs, the mechanism and fabrics being the patents of Mr. Robertson. It was through the efforts of Mr. Nye that the American Axminster Industry was established in Auburn, and he was for some time president and treasurer of the company, although not now connected with it. In 1881, George H. Nye married Miss Mollie A. Wilson in New York City. Their children are, Frances, who married William K. Payne of Auburn; Caroline, married to Lyman Rhodes of New York City; Jean, Maud, Mollie, Katharine and George H. Nye, Jr.

MARK CONKLIN, architect, was born in Auburn and received his early education at the High School from which he was graduated

in the class of 1893. He then took a course in architecture at Harvard University, completing this course in 1898. He then established himself in his profession in his native city. Here he has demonstrated an architectural ability and skill which places him among the leading and most successful architects of the state. His designs exhibit careful study and are models of originality, economy and beauty. They embrace both public and private buildings of which over three hundred can be seen here in this city alone. Outside of his professional duties Mr. Conklin is interested in local, social and fraternal organizations, is a member of Company M. Third Regiment N. Y. N. G. and much interested in anything that has the welfare of Auburn in view.

ABIJAH FITCH was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in the year 1800. On February 10, 1821, he married Lanah Wilson, in Lansingburg, N. Y., and subsequently settled in Auburn where he became a prosperous and prominent man. He was a distinct figure in Auburn for many years and took an active part in the projection of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad, assisting most materially in carrying through that project. Also he accompanied Secretary Seward in his memorable trip around the world at the time this country purchased Alaska. He had a family of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. He died in Auburn, N. Y., in 1882, and was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery

Charles Fitch, son of Abijah and Lanah Fitch, was born in Auburn, N. Y., on July 1, 1830, and died in East Orange, N. J. on April 21, 1882. He is buried in Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn. He was married at Elizabeth, N. J. in St John's Episcopal Church, to Lucy Cleveland Milligan on June 2, 1861.

FRANK J. STUPP, recorder, is now in his sixty-fourth year. Recorder Stupp was born in New York City on March 26, 1844,

and moved to this city with his parents in 1848, when he was in his fifth year. Since that time Auburn has been his home, although he spent a small part of the time away from the city. Recorder Stupp is known widely and his career in the army and long service in the National Guard of the state has won for him a name and reputation of which he is justly proud. When the first call came for 75,000 volunteers in the Civil War, Judge Stupp, then a mere stripling was in New York and he lost no time in getting into Company E of the Fifty-Fifth New York of the State militia. His father, however, objected to his boy going out at the time, but later Judge Stupp enlisted in a cavalry troop and afterward in Cowan's Battery but it was not until 1862, after his father had three times kept him from going to the front, that he enlisted with the One Hundred and Eleventh New York, in 1862. He served through the war with that regiment, and returned to the city at the close of the war. This regiment was in hard fighting. It was a part of Hancock's Second Army Corps and because of the way it moved it was known as the "Foot Cavalry."

Judge Stupp in the Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, was shot in the face and was left on the field for dead. The wound was a bad one, but he recovered and in November, after spending the intervening time in the Fort Schuyler hospital, rejoined his regiment. Judge Stupp's wound was of such a nature that his tongue was partly carried away and he was for weeks unable to talk.

After the war he was captain of the Willard Guards, which was Company B of the old Forty-Ninth Regiment, National Guard, and later was quartermaster of the regiment under General C. D. MacDougall then colonel of the regiment. The Wheeler Rifles, now known as the Second Separate Company or Company M of the Third New York, was organized in May, 1881, and in February of the following year Judge Stupp joined the organization, remaining with it until about five years ago. He was made first sergeant

shortly after joining and continued as such practically all of the time that he was in the guard.

His first political experience was in 1899, when he was the Democratic candidate for Mayor against Orlando Lewis. He was beaten by less than a half dozen votes, and his friends always charged that he was counted out. In 1902 he was chosen recorder at the same time that Richard C. S. Drummond was named as city judge but after the election it was found that there had been a mistake made as the offices, because of a change in the charter, did not become vacant for another year. In the following year, 1903, Judge Stupp was re-elected, and was again re-elected in 1907.

Judge Stupp is a strong Mason. He is a member of St. Paul's lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of David's Royal Arch Chapter of Salem Town Commandery. No. 16, Knights Templar; of Damascus Temple of Rochester, and of the Scottish Rites. He is a member of Auburn Tent, No. 125, Knights of the Maccabees, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is captain of the uniformed rank of the Knights of the Maccabees. He is also a member of the Masonic Club.

N. LANSING ZABRISKIE was born in the town of Flatbush, Kings County, Long Island. He was educated in Erasmus Hall Academy, and Union College, graduating from the university in the class of 1857. He then began the study of law in the offices of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and also took a course in the Columbia Law School, then under Professor Dwight, graduating in 1860. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and practised his profession in Brooklyn until 1867, when he moved to Aurora, and made that village his permanent home. He continued the practice of law in Aurora for a few years, but gradually relinquished the active duties of that profession, his other interests drawing so heavily on his time that he could not devote the necessary attention to legal affairs.

Since the year 1870, Mr. Zabriskie has been quietly, but actively engaged with his personal affairs, although some of these are of a semi-public character. He has never held any public office except that of justice of the peace, but he has become so intimately associated with the best interests of Aurora that the public mind regards him and the village as inseparable. He has been president of the First National Bank of Aurora since 1882, and of Wells College since June of that year. He has been for many years a trustee of Cayuga Lake Academy (one of the old state academies), now Somme's School, and is still a member of the Board of Trustees of the corporation and has been chairman of the board for four years. In 1870, he became a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Aurora, and has held that position ever since—a period of thirty-eight years. He is also a trustee of the church and takes a vital interest in its work and welfare. Business, education, religion—all find him an earnest and generous patron.

Mr. Zabriskie was one of the trustees of the old Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad, in New York City, and was also a director of the Times Association. When that newspaper was sold to outside parties the real estate was retained by the old company which re-organized as the Park Company, and Mr. Zabriskie is president of the Board of Directors.

N. Lansing Zabriskie married Louise F., daughter of Colonel Edwin B. and Charlotte F. Morgan. He has two sons, Alonzo Morgan Zabriskie and Robert Lansing Zabriskie, both residents of Aurora. Mr. Zabriskie's parents were John B. and Abbie L. (Lott) Zabriskie. His grandfather Zabriskie was one of the four graduates who constituted the first class that was graduated from Union College. The family lived in Flatbush long before Revolutionary days, and is properly classed as one of the oldest families of the state.

COLONEL EDWIN D. METCALF, of Auburn, New York, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 14, 1848, of English and Scotch descent and is endowed with a combination of English determination, Scotch shrewdness and Yankee enterprise. He received his early education in the academy at Westford, Mass. Afterwards he took a course in Eastman's Business College. His first business experience was with a large furnishing house in Providence, Rhode Island, where he spent seven years. In 1874 he located in Springfield, Mass., and soon established the business houses of Metcalf & Luther, Springfield; H. S. Martin & Company, Chicopee, Mass.; and the Holyoke Furniture Company, Holyoke, Mass.

In 1878, he travelled extensively in Europe, and upon returning to Springfield became interested in several railroad enterprises, as president of the Massachusetts Construction Company. He was president of the Springfield & New London Railroad, vice-president of the John Hancock National Bank and a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He took an active part in politics in Springfield and besides being mayor of that city served several terms in the state legislature, both as representative and senator. During the régime of Governor George D. Robinson he was assistant quartermaster-general and served upon the governor's staff with the rank of colonel.

In 1890, Colonel Metcalf became connected with the D. M. Osborne Company as vice-president and general manager and settled in Auburn. All the great enlargements of the plant of that company between 1890 and 1905, were made under his administration, and the business of the company increased enormously. Its progress is best shown by exact figures. In 1890 the company made 20,800 machines; in 1905 the output for that year reached 232,329 machines. To accomplish this, the manufacturing, sales and collection departments were completely re-organized. New

buildings were built almost annually. Machinery rearranged so the work would pass through the factory in a more economical manner and while the cost of manufacturing was continually being decreased the employees received more pay for their services than ever before. A detailed cost system was established, unnecessary duplication of work eliminated, molding machines introduced, compressed air and utilized to minimize the amount of labor required. No expense for new tools ever stood in the way of their adoption if a certain per cent. of economy could be shown as a result of using them.

When the D. M. Osborne Company sold out to the International Harvester Company, he organized the Columbian Rope Company of which he is president, his son Edwin F. Metcalf being general manager and another son, Harold G. Metcalf, assistant treasurer and manager of manufacturing. The great model plant of this company was built under his direction and is one of the finest manufacturing plants in the country. Buildings with about eight acres of floor space were erected in 1903, and in 1907, an entire new mill for the manufacture of jute goods was built, giving about four acres of additional floor space to the original plant, while the adjoining land is laid out and maintained like a private park. The number of employees ranges from eight hundred and fifty to twelve hundred, and rope and commercial twines of all descriptions are the staple products.

In addition to being president of the Columbian Rope Company he is president of the Auburn & Northern Electric Railroad, a director of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad, Cayuga County National Bank, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Cayuga County Savings Bank and president of the Auburn City Hospital. He is a member of three clubs in Auburn, one in Syracuse and one in Springfield. Has been president of the Auburn Business Men's Association three years and declined a re-election.

Since coming to Auburn eighteen years ago, he has taken a very prominent part in the industrial and commercial life of the city, and is regarded as the foremost exponent of Auburn's business interests, and a central figure in every movement undertaken to promote the city's welfare.

Mr. Metcalf's highest ambition for years has been to improve everything he owned or became connected with. He is a believer in home industries and through his ownership of local railroad, commercial, bank and manufacturing stocks and real estate, he is the largest resident tax payer in Cayuga County, and yet he inherited no estate, but starting as a poor boy, carved out his own fortune.

In September, 1873, he married Carrie W., daughter of Samuel W. Flint, of Fall River, Mass. Their children are Edwin F., Harold G., and Stanley W. Edwin F. Metcalf married Bertha, daughter of Judge Adelbert P. Rich. They have an infant son, Edwin Rich Metcalf.

ABEL HYDE CLARK was born in the village of Maine, Broome County, New York, September 9, 1834, and is the son of Ezekiel Hyde and Nancy Williams (Clark). His father was a tanner and early settled in Maine as it was the center of the hemlock country, and hemlock bark in those days was essential for the proper tanning of hides. There he built and for many years operated a tannery. Bark becoming scarce, and the long haul too expensive, he built a new tannery in Vestal, Broome County, which he operated down to the time of his death and which was afterwards sold out by his heirs to the United States Leather Company. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the local schools, and afterwards was sent to the Owego Academy, where his school education was completed. He began his active business life as salesman in a hardware store in New York City. After several years' service

in that capacity, through the influence of his eldest brother, Julian, who was then superintendent of the Auburn & Susquehanna Railroad Company, he received a railroad appointment with headquarters at Elmira. This was during the War of the Rebellion. In February, 1864, he married Helen S. Manning, daughter of David R. Manning, one of the pioneers of Broome County, and shortly afterwards settled in Waverly, N. Y., where he engaged in the monument and stone business for seven years. During that period he made the nucleus of his fortune in the judicious purchase and sale of village real estate. In 1871 he moved to Auburn and founded a lumber business under the firm name of D. C. Stoner & Company, with offices on Seminary avenue, and from that inception has grown through his able management the largest and most important lumber business in the city. From time to time as the enterprise grew, he purchased his partners' interests until he became sole owner of the business and afterwards conducted it in his own name until February 1, 1902, when he took in partnership his two sons, Mortimer M. and Paul R., and formed the Clark Lumber Company, under which name the enterprise has since been carried on. The new company still occupies the old stand on Seminary avenue, which has been materially increased by the acquisition of the Keeler property at the corner of Seminary avenue and Franklin street. The company has also acquired other lumber yards and with their extensive yards and trackage do the bulk of the lumber business in Auburn, and now own three of the five yards in the city and carry on both a wholesale and retail trade.

Besides his two sons who are associated with him in business, Mr. Clark has one other son, Julian Hyde Clark, who resides in New York City.

Mr. Clark is a Republican in politics and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party and has frequently been sent as a delegate to Republican conventions. In 1888 and 1889

he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Auburn, and was one of the three water commissioners having charge of the entire water supply of the city during the years 1901-1902-1903. He was a charter member of the Auburn City Club, the principal social organization of the city, and for many years was a member and took an active interest in the Cayuga County Historical Society. He has always been affiliated with the Universalist Church and since his residence at Auburn has been an attendant at the First Universalist Church and for twenty years has been a trustee of the church, and for several years chairman of its Board of Trustees. His family dates back beyond Revolutionary days in America, the pioneer having settled in Connecticut, in the early part of the eighteenth century. His father was born in Cooperstown, and his maternal grandfather, Isaac K. Williams, represented that district in Congress for two terms, when the district embraced all of Western New York. Mr. Clark, although seventy-three years of age, is still hale and hearty, and actively engaged in the management of his business enterprises.

EDWIN FLINT METCALF was born at Springfield, Mass., August 21, 1876. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, until 1891, when his parents moved to Auburn, N. Y., where he continued in the public schools, going from there to a private school in Duxbury, Mass., and finishing at Harvard University.

In 1897 he engaged in a commercial life and entered the employ of the Columbian Cordage Company, at Auburn, N. Y., manufacturers of Manila and Sisal rope and binder twine. He was afterwards made a director and also assistant treasurer and held this office during the continuance of the company.

In 1903, Mr. Metcalf purchased the old fair ground property in the west end of the city which property was later purchased from him by the same interests that had conducted the Columbian Cordage Company, and on these grounds the plant of the Columbian

Rope Company now stands, devoted to the manufacture of Manila and Sisal rope and also commercial twines made of jute, American, Russian and Italian hems. Mr. Metcalf was made a director and assistant treasurer of the new enterprise until in the summer of 1904 he was made general manager of the company, which position he still holds.

He is a director of the National Bank of Auburn, trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, vice-president of Foster, Ross & Company, and a director of the Business Men's Association. He is a member of the City Club of Auburn, Owasco Country Club and the Syracuse Harvard Club.

On October 31, 1906, he married Miss Bertha L. Rich, daughter of the Hon. A. P. Rich, and to this union one son, Edwin Rich Metcalf, was born, March 15, 1908.

FRED F. IRISH, plumber, gas and steamfitter, is a native of Jordan, Onondaga County, but has been in business in Auburn for thirteen years, and his patrons speak of his ability in very high terms. Mr. Irish conducts business at No. 22 Clark street; a fine line of sanitary plumbing, steam and water heating goods are kept in stock, and a competent force of skilled plumbers and fitters employed. He gives special attention to all orders for work, and contracts receive his personal attention. He furnishes plans and specifications cheerfully, and his reputation as an expert has given him a prestige in Auburn that has brought him a lucrative business.

Mr. Irish has been a member of the Examining Board of Plumbers for six years, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity—Auburn Blue Lodge, the Salemtown Commandery and Ziarra Temple, Utica. He married Gertrude Helen White, a teacher in the Auburn public schools, and their children are Helen, Marian, Ruth and Francis.

NICHOLAS POOLOS, who conducts one of the finest delicatessen and fruit stores in Auburn, is a native of the ancient and historic city of Sparta, in the kingdom of Greece; a city which will ever be remembered as the home of Leonidas and his three hundred brave men who made Thermopylæ immortal.

In the year 1886 Mr. Poolos came to Auburn, and in 1890 he established his present business. He is a practical confection manufacturer and makes all kinds of candies and ice cream. He also deals in everything carried in a first class delicatessen store, including tropical and California fruits of all kinds. He has been able to introduce European ideas in his manufactured goods, producing excellent novelties previously unknown to the American market and his establishment is unique in this regard. He deals both at wholesale and retail and supplies many dealers with his confectionery. During his eighteen years of business in Auburn Mr. Poolos has built up a high reputation for honorable business methods, as well as a large patronage and his stand at No. 45 Genesee street is regarded as headquarters for the best of everything in his various lines of goods. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a highly respected business man. His brother, George Poolos, who is in the store with him, came to America in 1892. He is a member of the Maccabees. Courteous attention and promptness in business distinguish this house. The interior of the store is very attractive and well kept. Its soda fountain, ice cream and numerous delicacies are also worthy of distinct mention.

GEORGE S. CADY, Moravia, manufacturer of portable and stationary saw mills, farm wagons, land rollers, feed mills, mill machinery, farm sleighs, farm machinery, water motors, waterwheels, etc., is a native of Sempronius, Cayuga County. He attended school there and was engaged in farming and contracting up to the time that he became identified with the steamboat business

upon Skaneateles Lake. He owned and ran the steamboat *Ossahinta* for fifteen years and also was interested in furnishing supplies such as telegraph poles, railroad ties, etc. to different companies during this time. Mr. Cady has been many years an important factor in the councils of the Republican party. This influence he has always exerted in a most conscientious and honorable manner, believing that men of principle and of tried worth and ability should be elected to public office and has exerted his influence in that direction. He himself has never sought or accepted public preferments, although repeatedly solicited to accept nomination. At present he has, however, consented and is serving Moravia as one of the trustees of the village. Mr. Cady has been a Mason since his twenty-first year, and is identified with the Independent Order of Foresters. He has one son, Le Roy Cady, now identified with him in the manufacturing business in Moravia, which Mr. Cady purchased in 1903, and in which they employ a force of twenty-six men.

BENJAMIN I. C. BUCKLAND, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians of southern Cayuga County for the last quarter of a century, is descended from a long lineage of New England ancestors who came from England in 1636 and settled in Massachusetts, at Rehobath and near Boston.

His great-grandfathers both paternal and maternal did valiant service for their country in the Revolutionary War, at Bennington and at Bunker Hill. When the Declaration of Independence had finally transformed the colonies into the United States, they established their pioneer homes among the healthful Berkshire Hills of Cheshire and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and at Guilford on the fertile foot-hills of the Green Mountains of Vermont. These Stalwart New England ancestors were all of them well-educated, God-fearing men, and many of them were prominent professional men.

Dr. Buckland was born in Cayuga County, at the old homestead near Weedsport, at the beginning of the Civil War. He was thoroughly educated by his father in the local schools, attending in his early youth the Monroe Collegiate Institute at Elbridge, N. Y., then the leading college preparatory school in Central N. Y.

He graduated with honors from the Port Byron Academy and won in competitive examination a scholarship and entered college at Cornell University. After completing his course of study at Cornell, he attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he continued his favorite studies in geology, history, literature and medicine. On June 27, 1884, Doctor Buckland graduated with honors from the medical department of the University of Michigan and returned to Cayuga County. He married Miss Avis M. Wyckoff, and commenced the practice of medicine on July 4, 1884, at Fleming, N. Y., where he still continues in active practice and enjoys the respectful esteem of an ever-widening circle of loyal friends.

In the line of his professional calling, Doctor Buckland has been a leading member of the Cayuga County Medical Society since July 9, 1884, having twice been honored by the society as its president. At the one hundredth anniversary of this society during Old Home Week at Auburn, he was selected to give the historical centennial address before the medical fraternity at their banquet at the City Club.

He is also a member of the Central New York Medical Association and of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Doctor Buckland is the official medical examiner for all the old-line life insurance companies in his home town and also for several fraternal insurance companies.

President Cleveland during his last administration, appointed Doctor Buckland as an examining physician and surgeon on the United States Pension Board at Auburn, N. Y., which position he filled with credit through that administration.

COLBY'S TELEGRAPH SCHOOL is the acknowledged leading telegraphy institution in Central New York. Its graduates all occupy lucrative and responsible positions throughout the country.

That the Colby School has attained an enviable reputation for its thorough and practical methods, has been due to the fact that graduates of the institution have secured responsible positions and have in every instance filled every requirement, and in many instances have been advanced to fill vacancies that usually require men of years of practical experience to hold. Colby's graduates have yet to have the first failure recorded against them. These gratifying results are attained by the very thorough methods employed in the school, combined with the fact that Mr. Colby is himself a practical telegrapher and railroad man, having spent some twelve years in the employ of the leading railroads and commercial companies.

Mr. Colby has in practical operation in his school miniature semaphores, regular switchboards, all the regular forms used in railroad work, and in addition to all these features he has a direct wire from the Lehigh Valley Railroad offices in this city, which is an exclusive and a very valuable adjunct in the work of training his students in this line of instruction. The course of instruction as taught at this school will equip any young man of ordinary intelligence and with common school education to fill a position paying not less than \$45, and in some instances as high as \$80, per month. Once qualified, a graduate has a trade which will equip him for a life work.

The railroad work is such that there is a constant demand for competent men, and the demand is increasing every year. This employment puts young men in line for promotions in a class of work where men of ability receive salaries ranging into the thousands of dollars. But the knowledge of the work as taught by the Colby School is essential to begin with.

To any young man with the qualifications mentioned no greater opportunity nor a more opportune time than the present was ever offered to gain for himself, in a few months' study, and a small investment, instruction that will place him not only in a permanent position, but will pave the way for untold advantages which the untrained man may never hope to secure.

The success attained by graduates of this school have led some of the leading business men of this section to place their stamp of approval on the methods employed and the results obtained, and Mr. Colby takes great pride in his reference to these men as well as to the many graduates now occupying positions throughout the country.

To any who are interested in the work, or have any idea of taking it up, full information will be furnished upon application, either by letter or in person, to Colby's Telegraph School, 106 Genesee street, Auburn, N. Y.

E. B. PECK, chief engineer of the International Harvester Works, at Auburn, is one of the employees of this great corporation who has demonstrated his ability to do things. Mr. Peck entered the rolling mill branch of the establishment over twenty-seven years ago, in a minor capacity, and by hard work and earnest endeavor won promotion until in 1900 he was appointed chief engineer of the entire plant, with supervision over some thirty-five assistants. He is married and has one daughter, Mabel.

Mr. Peck is prominent in Masonic circles; is Past Master of St. Paul Lodge No. 124, Auburn, N. Y., having held the chair of Master during the years 1895 and 1896; is a Scottish Rite Mason and held the highest office, that of Past Grand of the Consistory, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of the Masonic Club, and of the Masonic Relief Association. He is also past president of the N. A. S. E., No. 5, Auburn, and for the past twenty-one years has been treasurer of the Lodge. He is

First Patron of Auburn Chapter No. 169 of the Eastern Star, and past president of the Osborne Works Engineering Club. Mr. Peck is an unassuming but practical man, a thoroughly experienced and competent engineer, and is held in the highest esteem by all.

SAMUEL VAN DYKE KENNEDY, manager of the Eastern works of the International Harvester Company, was born in New York City, and educated in the public schools of Connecticut. He learned the trade of machinist in the works of Russell, Birdsell & Ward, of Portchester, N. Y., and after serving his apprenticeship, went to work for the Colt Arms Company at Hartford, Conn.; subsequently he worked for the Whitney Arms Company at Whitneyville. About 1880 he went West and was engaged by Hendey & Meyer, of Denver, Colorado, with whom he remained two years. Again changing his location, he connected with the Minneapolis Harvester Works, and remained with that concern for eight years. For the next three years he was assistant superintendent of the Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, and from that time until he came to Auburn, he was general superintendent for the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company of St. Paul, Minn. In December, 1896, he was engaged by Colonel Edwin D. Metcalf for the position of general superintendent for D. M. Osborne & Company, and filled that position until January, 1903, when he became general superintendent for the Osborne Works of the International Harvester Company, and so continued until 1906, when he was made manager of the Eastern works of the company, which position he now fills.

Samuel V. Kennedy married Cora B., daughter of John D. Noxon, of Great Barrington, Mass. They have two children, Francis S., and Samuel Van Dyke Kennedy, Jr.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of Auburn Lodge No. 435, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Engineers' Club. He is also a member of the Auburn City Club and the Masonic Club. He is a man of

fine executive ability, as his position indicates, and is much respected in Auburn. He holds the respect and confidence of the employees of the International Harvester Company to a degree not usual with officials of large industries.

FREDERICK A. DUDLEY, Republican, who represents Cayuga County in the Assembly, was born in Madison, Connecticut, in 1842, and was educated in common schools, at Lee Academy, and finally in Yale Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862.

He was in the United States Volunteer Army during the Civil War from 1861 to the close of the war in 1865. In 1864 and 1865 he was surgeon of the Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He was captured at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia, and was a prisoner in Libby Prison, Richmond, during the winter of 1864-5.

Dr. Dudley has served as supervisor of the town of Genoa since 1898, and was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cayuga County in 1901. In 1906 he was elected Assemblyman from Cayuga County by a plurality of 3,796.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 appointed Dr. Dudley a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, Affairs of Villages, State Prisons, and Soldiers' Home.

CHRISTOPHER B. MORGAN. A full history of the Morgan family would require almost a history of southern Cayuga County, so intimately has that family been associated with all local affairs for over a century. Christopher Morgan, the founder of the family, came from New England and settled first at Cayuga Bridge. In 1801 he came to Aurora, and on June 3rd of that year opened a store which has been conducted by him and his descendants, continuously, ever since, and which is now owned by his great-grand son, Henry Morgan.

One of Christopher Morgan's five sons was Richard, the father of Christopher B. Morgan, who was born at Levanna, in 1842. He came with his father to Aurora in 1848, and after granduating at Cayuga Lake Academy, entered the house of Morgan at eighteen years of age and has been a business man in that village ever since. He was appointed postmaster at Aurora, by President Lincoln, and has been the incumbent of that office for more than twenty years. For a time he was in Michigan, and his father was appointed postmaster in his stead during that time. He was re-appointed by President Harrison and has held the office continuously ever since, except during Cleveland's administration. He was once Master of Scipio Lodge, No. 110, Free and Accepted Masons; declined all political preferments, but gave much time and money for the advancement of others, and for the best interests of his party in town and country.

Christopher B. Morgan married Lucy M. Avery, who died in 1904. Their children are: Emily A. Stanton, of Cleveland, Ohio, William A. Morgan of Boston, Mass., and Henry Morgan, merchant and proprietor of Wayside Inn, Aurora, N. Y. In 1906, Mr. Morgan married Ida Lincoln Coggshele of New Jersey.

Christopher B. Morgan has worthily maintained, through a long business career, the name and honor of one of the oldest and most notable families of Cayuga County, and he is widely known as a generous and broad-minded man, as well as an enterprising and progressive citizen.

CHARLES F. RATTIGAN, son of the late Charles Rattigan, was born November 13, 1865, at No. 20 Logan street, Auburn, N. Y., and still resides in the old homestead. He graduated from the Auburn High School in the class of 1884, and in the fall of that year began his career as a newspaper man, as a reporter on the *Evening Despatch*. After six months on the *Despatch* he went to the *Bulletin*, on which he served first as reporter, then as news

editor, and finally became managing editor, which position he held for several years prior to the establishment of the *Auburn Citizen* by a stock company which purchased the *Bulletin* and merged it in the new paper. Since that time, Mr. Rattigan has been managing editor and general manager of the *Citizen*.

Since he became of age, Mr. Rattigan has been active in Democratic politics. He was schooled in the *Bulletin* office under the late Wm. J. Moses, who was probably the most astute politician of his day in Central New York. Mr. Rattigan has worked long and earnestly for the betterment of his party, and is an uncompromising advocate of clean methods, sound principles and popular rule—so he holds the confidence and esteem of the best men of his party, and is regarded as a safe and worthy leader.

In 1896 Charles F. Rattigan married Caroline L. Meyer, and they have a family of three children, namely, Caroline, Charles F. Jr., and Elizabeth.

COLONEL EDWIN B. MORGAN was born at Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 2, 1806, and during a large part of the nineteenth century was one of the prominent figures of the county. He was educated at the old Cayuga Lake Academy, and at the early age of thirteen was a clerk in the store of his father, Major Morgan. At twenty-one he succeeded to the business which included many lines, especially the buying of wool, grain and pork from the farmers. In 1850 he was nominated for Congress, but lost the election by fourteen votes. In 1852 he was again nominated and carried the election. He was re-elected in 1854 and again in 1856, his majority in the last named year reaching nine thousand. He took a great interest in the cause of education and was an unusually progressive man. He was one of the original proprietors of the *New York Times*, and was for a time president of the Times Association. He was one of the originators of the Wells, Fargo Express Company, was its first president and held

the office for four years. He was also a stockholder in the Adams, the American and the United States express companies; also in various banks and railroads. He was one of the largest stockholders in the Oswego Starch Company, of which he was a director. For thirty years he was president of Cayuga Lake Academy, and was one of the original trustees of Wells College, was its vice-president for years, and contributed \$100,000 to its endowment. He was trustee of the State Agricultural College at Ovid, and of the Peoples College at Havana. He was one of the first Board of Trustees of Cornell University; was also a trustee of the Auburn Theological Seminary; with Wm. E. Dodge he erected the seminary library building, and he contributed \$75,000 toward the construction of Morgan Hall. He was one of the original trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, and he contributed toward the Brazilian explorations of Prof. Har. He lived to a ripe old age, universally respected and esteemed. His death occurred October 13, 1881.

WELLS COLLEGE, the gift of Henry Wells to the cause of female education, is beautifully situated in the village of Aurora, N. Y. The original building was commenced in 1866, and completed in 1868. It is built in the Norman style of architecture, with tucked joints, fourteen gables and two towers. The entrance is through a fine portico with groined arches, and the students' rooms, parlors, etc., are large and well appointed. A fine view of the bay and Cayuga Lake may be had from nearly every window in the edifice. On August 9, 1888 the main hall was destroyed by fire. This calamity proved a blessing in disguise, as it rallied the friends of the college to its support with renewed ardor. Nearly all the old students returned in September; the trustees chartered the village hotel and renamed it the Wayside Inn; the old Morgan homestead was brought into service as the Tabard Inn; the residence of Mrs. Henry Morgan became part of the college under the name of the

Annex, and thus temporary accommodations were provided for the students and teachers. The new building was commenced promptly, and was nearly ready for occupation in the Spring of 1890. The commencement exercises of that year were held in the new Music Hall. Outside of the furnishings, the building cost nearly one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

In 1904 George Morgan Ward, D. D., L. L. D. became president of Wells, and during the four years, since elapsed, the college has risen to the front rank among American seminaries. It classes with Vassar or Smith in the standard of its matriculation and in its curriculum; and because the number of applicants for admission far exceeds the capacity of the buildings, the college is enabled to select the very best students. It is therefore a distinct honor for a young lady to matriculate at Wells. Then, the course of study must be pursued faithfully in order that the student may remain in the college.

These facts are fast becoming known, and earnest students, in increasing numbers, are seeking admission to the college because of the distinction which its name confers. To meet this demand much has already been done in adding to the capacity and appointments of the institution. During Dr. Ward's régime several new buildings have been added, including a science hall, gymnasium, and power house and two small dormitories. The grounds have been liberally enlarged by two separate purchasers, and a spacious dining-room is now in course of erection.

Dr. Ward is a native of Massachusetts, and is a graduate of Harvard, in arts, of Dartmouth, of Boston Law School, of Andover in theology and a special student of Johns Hopkins. For six years he was general secretary for the Christian Endeavor movement, traveling most of the time. Subsequently he became president of Rollins College, at Winter Park, Florida, and under his direction that institution was extremely successful and prosperous.

In 1900 Dr. Ward was invited to take charge of the church at Palm Beach. He accepted the call and preached there for four years. In 1902 he resigned the presidency of the college because he found the double work too much for his strength. Then in 1904 he came to Aurora to take the presidency of Wells College.

In June, 1900, Dartmouth College conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon President Ward, and he has also been honored with the degree of doctor of laws.

The regime of Dr. Ward at Wells has already become an epoch in the history of the college, through his advanced ideas and the enthusiastic support given him by the trustees. Not only have the buildings been added to, but the endowment of the college has been increased more than one hundred thousand dollars, the number of students has nearly doubled, and the institution has taken a rank second to none in the country.

BENJAMIN HUTCHINGS is a native of England, but came to America in 1885, while still a youth. Four years after coming to Auburn, or in 1889, he purchased the old Worden blacksmith shop. In 1900 he rebuilt and partly enlarged the shop and increased the facilities for doing work making the establishment the most important in its line in the city. The shop is forty-two by seventy feet in dimensions and two stories in height. He also bought out the Auburn Rubber Tire Works in 1901, and consolidated the two enterprises. He makes a specialty of rubber tires and repairing of all kinds of vehicles, but also builds carriages, wagons and sleighs to order. An especial feature of his business is the expert horse-shoeing department. All defects arising from improper shoeing are remedied, and imperfections in gait, etc., are overcome whenever possible. In fact a reputation in this line has been established which extends throughout this and adjoining counties.

Mr. Hutchings has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of his adopted city and has been for years a factor in public life.

He is a Republican in politics and has served his party on county committees. He was alderman for the seventh ward during the years 1906 and 1907. Mr. Hutchings married Emma J. Hazlitt and they have three children, Florence Emma, Bertha May, and Benjamin James.

T. M. POMEROY, who conducts the leading hardware store in Auburn, was born in this city, January 14, 1874, and received his education at the Laurenceville School and Hamilton College. He began his business life in the banking house of Wm. H. Seward & Co., but subsequently entered the hardware business. In 1906 the house of T. M. Pomeroy & Company, of which he is the head, was incorporated. They carry on a large business in hardware, both at wholesale and retail.

Mr. Pomeroy is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the City Club, and Country Club of Auburn, of the Auburn Automobile Club, and of the Alpha Delta Phi society of Hamilton College, of which his father was a member in his college days. T. M. Pomeroy married Mabel Wadsworth, daughter of David Wadsworth, Jr., of Auburn. His parents were Hon. T. M. Pomeroy and Elizabeth (Watson) Pomeroy.

FREDERICK A. SEFTON, M. D., was born in the town of Stockport, county of Cheshire, England, July 29, 1857. His father was James Sefton. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Goodwin, and their ancestors lived in Lancashire and Cheshire for three or four centuries. Mr. James Sefton belonged to the firm of Orrell Brothers, manufacturers of cotton-spinning machinery, the Orrells being his brothers-in-law; and in this business he continued until 1865, when the sudden termination of the Southern Rebellion in the United States so largely affected the English cotton interests. About that time Mr. Sefton came to America.

Frederick A. Sefton was a boy eight years old when the family came to this country, and received his education mostly in the public schools of Holyoke, Mass., and in the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, N. H. Afterward he spent four years at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me. Following his graduation there in 1880, he studied his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and also in the medical department of Yale College. Having finished his course there in 1884, and duly received his diploma, Dr. Sefton went to London for a year's practical experience in the hospitals, after which he returned to this country, and practised for a time in New York, until invited to undergo the Civil Service examination for the post of assistant physician in the State Asylum at Auburn. He passed, and was for six years chief assistant in the hospital, then resigned his place in order to take charge of the "Pines," in 1891, where he has since remained doing an admirable work for unfortunate humanity.

HENRY D. TITUS, of Auburn, is the able superintendent of the Auburn Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and has long been identified with practical railway interests. He was born in the town of Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., June 5, 1849. His great-grandfather was Benjamin Titus, who was born on Long Island. A more remote ancestor than Benjamin was Samuel Titus, who came from Suffolkshire, England, and settled on Long Island about 1664, where he and his descendants lived for some generations, engaged for the most part in agricultural pursuits. They were Quakers in religion down to the grandfather of Henry D. Titus, a second Samuel Titus, who married "out of meeting," which caused a break in the religious unity of the family.

Mr. Henry D. Titus was appointed acting superintendent of the Southern Central Railroad, January 26, 1885; and two years later, at New Year's, 1887, when the road was leased to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, he became superintendent of the Southern Central

Division of the Pennsylvania & New York Canal and Railroad Company, holding the new office till December 1, 1888. From January 1st of the same year till March 16, 1892, he was superintendent of the Auburn Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, when for five months he served as superintendent of the Auburn Division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. In August of that same year, 1892, he was appointed superintendent of the South Central Railroad for Charles Campbell, its trustee, but on December 5th of that winter he resumed his former position as superintendent of the Auburn Division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and held it till August 1, 1893, at which time the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company again took possession of the property, Mr. Titus retaining the same position which he holds at the present time.

It is noticeable that, while apparently holding many different railroad offices during these thirty years, Mr. Titus has virtually been in charge of the same section of road, the variations being in the corporate ownership rather than in the road itself. The Southern Central Railroad was organized in 1865, and its construction begun two years later. It was finished from Owego to Auburn in February, 1870, from Owego to North Fair Haven in November, 1871, and from State Line to North Fair Haven in April, 1872. In May, 1892, Mr. Titus was also made superintendent of the Auburn, Ithaca, and Cayuga branches of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad; and on August 1, 1893, he became superintendent of these branches of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FRANK H. BARRETT, wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco dealer, 1 North street, Auburn, has been engaged in this branch of business for the past fourteen years. He has the largest trade and the best equipped store in the city—its location being so central—and “Barrett’s” is popular with the best class of people who appreciate high grade goods. Mr. Barrett is a native Auburnian, born

January 28, 1876. His ancestors were Vermont people, noted for their thrift and business acumen. Mr. Barrett is a member of different social organizations and his family consists of wife and one son, Cecil Baxter.

BENJAMIN M. WILCOX, of Auburn, N. Y., was born in Fleming, Cayuga County, in 1854, and is the son of Joseph and Lydia (Martin) Wilcox. Both his parents were born at Frome, Somersetshire, England, the father being engaged for twenty-one years in coal-mining in that country. Coming to America in 1853, Joseph Wilcox settled first in the town of Fleming, and moved to Auburn in 1865, engaging in the business of a contractor, and also running a farm.

Benjamin received his early education at the common and high schools of Auburn; and at the completion of his school life, in 1870, accepted a position as messenger in the county clerk's office, in which capacity he remained until July, 1876, when he was appointed deputy county clerk and clerk of the Board of Supervisors. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Wilcox was elected to the office of county clerk, commencing his duties in January, 1883, and was subsequently elected for three consecutive terms, which was the first time for over half a century that any man had been able to hold an office for more than two consecutive terms. Upon his retirement from this position the bar of Auburn presented Mr. Wilcox with a very fine testimonial in recognition of his useful services, efficiency, and unflinching courtesy in the performance of his onerous duties.

Mr. Wilcox has always taken a very active and prominent part in politics, having been chairman of the Republican County Committee on several different occasions, also serving as secretary for the same body. The good work he has done for his party has been duly appreciated by them. He has served in both branches of the state legislature,

In religious belief Mr Wilcox is a Methodist, and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Auburn. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow.

WILLIAM RICHARDS LAIRD, M. D., was born in the town of Fleming, Cayuga County, N. Y., October 19, 1845, and is the son of Andrew and Abby Maria (Richards) Laird. The family, as the name would imply, is of Scotch descent, the grandfather coming from Scotland when he was four years old. His wife, who was a Miss Jeannette Hamilton, was also of Scotch ancestry, and was born on the high seas, coming over to this country. Mr. Andrew Laird was born at Mayfield, Fulton County, N. Y., May 11, 1814, and was there engaged in the business of a carriage manufacturer, coming to this country when he was nineteen years of age and settling in the town of Springport. He afterward removed to Union Springs, and carried on his business there for nearly fifty years. He was well known and highly respected in all of the southern part of Cayuga County; and, although not an office seeker, he was a strong and prominent Whig, afterward becoming a Republican, and was also one of the earliest and most active supporters of the temperance cause. He departed this life at Union Springs in 1879. Mrs. Laird was the daughter of Simeon and Mary (Chidester) Richards, and was also born in Cayuga County. The Richards family was one of the early pioneers, removing from Saratoga to Cayuga County in 1805, settling in the town of Scipio, where they engaged in the pursuit of farming. Mrs. Laird died in December, 1848, at the early age of thirty-seven.

Dr. W. R. Laird received his youthful education at the common school and academy at Union Springs, and at the early age of eighteen years, which was toward the close of the Civil War, enlisted in Battery B, Third New York Light Artillery, being detailed for duty on the southern coast, serving for one year, when he was discharged under general orders at the termination of the war.

In the year 1865 he entered the wholesale house of Hayden & Letchworth of Auburn, where he was employed as salesman and bookkeeper, remaining with that firm until October 1, 1869, at which time, his health failing him, he was obliged to seek the mild climate of the South, going to Spottsylvania Court House, Va., remaining there until the year 1874. In that year he returned to New York State, and went into the office of Dr John M. Farrington, of Trumansburg, N. Y., to pursue the study of medicine. He subsequently entered the University of Buffalo, and, after graduation in the class of 1880, located his office at Auburn, where he practised until 1883, when he took the post-graduate course at the University of New York, which included an extensive hospital course. He then returned to this city, and has remained here ever since, having gained a large and lucrative general practice.

THE OSBORNE HOUSE, Auburn, N. Y., is so well and favorably known to the traveling public that little can be said about this famous hostelry that has not already become known. But it may be interesting to those who have not visited The Osborne and partaken of its hospitalities to mention here that since Thomas F. Dignum became proprietor he has had the interior practically remodeled and redecorated, and an elegant and modern grill room has become an attractive and popular adjunct of the house. The offices, dining room, bar and billiard room are up-to-date in every respect, and the hotel is classed as second to none in Central New York. So popular has The Osborne become that its patronage overtakes its capacity, and in the near future it will be greatly enlarged by the addition of a new building abutting the present fine structure. The new edifice is designed primarily as a modern theatre, but it will add largely to the capacity and attractiveness of The Osborne. This enlargement of the hotel and notable addition to the architecture of the city are the direct result of Mr. Dignum's able management of The Osborne; the ever increasing

business of the house making greater accommodations desirable. A superior hotel is a most important factor in the commercial life of a city which lies near a larger one, and the enterprise which aims to make The Osborne House as good as any in the state is highly commendable. Mr. Dignum is identified with different local, social and financial institutions in Auburn, and is justly popular in the city, with the business interests of which he is so intimately connected.

GEORGE F. FORDYCE, sheriff of Cayuga County from 1904 to 1908, was born in Venice, Cayuga County, and has made one of the best sheriffs that this county has ever had. Prior to his election to this office, he had been a member of assembly for four terms, and has also held the office of supervisor, of which body he was chairman. In politics Mr. Fordyce is a Republican, and has always been an active worker for his party since he reached his majority. Mr. Fordyce has also served as chairman of the Republican County Committee and in other important political positions. He is relied upon to aid all measures tending to the welfare of good government and has served the public faithfully and well. Sheriff Fordyce, in completing his term of office last year, carried with him the highest regard of the public, who thoroughly appreciate his able management of the sheriff's office in Cayuga County.

MICHAEL PATRICK CONWAY, M. D., was born October 3, 1860, in Ithaca, N. Y., where his father, Patrick Conway, was a merchant. Dr. Conway was educated in the public schools of Ithaca, the Catholic University of Ottawa, Canada, the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., graduating as doctor of medicine in 1883. He practised in Auburn four years, then took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, returning to Auburn after an absence of two years. In 1890 he

visited the hospitals in London, Dublin and Paris, attending the Tenth International Medical Conference at Berlin, and was honored with membership. He also attended the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Birmingham, and was elected an honorary member. In 1896 he again visited Europe, spending his time in France, Switzerland, Germany and Austria, and made a special study of the Carlsbad Springs, in Bohemia. Dr. Conway served as health commissioner of Auburn from 1884 to 1890; he has been excise commissioner three terms, member of the Democratic State Committee from 1898 to 1902, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Kansas City, July 4, 1900. He is a member of the medical staff of the Auburn City Hospital, Medical Society of the State of New York, Central New York Medical Association, Cayuga County Medical Society, and is surgeon for the Auburn Division of the New York Central Railroad. He is president of the Board of Water Commissioners for the City of Auburn and takes an unusual interest in the duties of his office.

EMMETT RHODES, of Auburn, was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, N. Y., February 17, 1855, and is the son of George Andrew and Charlotte C. (Young) Rhodes. His father was born in the town of Lansing, Tompkins County, the family being among the early settlers of that town.

The home of Emmett Rhodes being situated two miles from the nearest school, he received his early education under the tuition of his father. At the age of sixteen years he left home, and by industry he secured money enough to enable him to attend the high school at Ithaca, N. Y. On the completion of his school life he began teaching school in Pennsylvania, and was later occupied in the same profession in this county for several terms, until the year 1879, when he went to Ithaca, and engaged in the fire insurance business. He afterward moved to Canandaigua, where he bought

out the firm of Couch & Co., but, selling out, was appointed special agent on the road for the Continental Fire Insurance Company, spending most of his time at headquarters in Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore. In 1885 he accepted the position of general agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Auburn, in which city he has built up a splendid business for the company.

Mr. Rhodes was united in marriage April 21, 1881, to Miss Louie Miller, of Aurora, N. Y., and has three children—Edith, Clarence Dana, and Harold E. Rhodes.

Mr. Rhodes is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee and treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and also of the church. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Auburn City Club. Mr. Rhodes has always taken an active interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been a member of the Board of Managers most of the time, and president of the same for the last two years. During the two years of his presidency the Board has cleared off an indebtedness of twenty thousand dollars which was incurred in the erection of the present fine building, which cost \$75,000.

He has taken an active part in Republican politics in the city and county, and has served as delegate to many of the conventions.

J. FITCH WALKER, a leading real estate dealer and insurance man of Moravia, was born in this town October 31, 1846, and is the son of Thomas M. and Maria (Carpenter) Walker, and a lineal descendant of James Walker, the precise date of whose arrival in New England is unknown to the present writer, but who is supposed to have come in the wake of the "Mayflower," his name not being in the list of passengers of that historic vessel. Genealogists note several of this patronymic among the early settlers on the shores of Massachusetts Bay. Thomas M. Walker was

born at Killingly, Conn., about 1812, and when only a boy came to Moravia to live with his uncle, Thomas Morey. He pursued the occupation of a farmer, and at the time of his death owned one of the finest farms in the town. He also engaged in the produce business, buying and shipping his goods by canal, in which undertaking he was very successful. He died in 1860. Mrs. Walker was born in Rhode Island, and settled with her family in the town of Sempronius, her father being one of the early pioneers of this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Walker had three children, namely: Mary, wife of the Hon. Mortimer V. Austin, of Auburn, N. Y., J. Fitch Walker and Ellen, wife of Edgar Alley, now deceased.

J. Fitch Walker received his early education in the district schools of Moravia and at the old academy. He afterward went on the farm, and managed that for a time. He then came to Moravia, and was here engaged in building and in the sale of real estate until 1876, when he opened a real estate and insurance office, being the only one in that line of business in the town. He at first represented only one insurance company, but is now agent for ten of the strongest and most reliable companies, including the *Ætna* and the *Hartford* of Hartford, Conn., the *German-American*, the *Niagara*, and the *Pacific*, of New York City, *Royal of Liverpool*, *Commercial Union of London*, *London and Lancashire of London*, *Norwich Union of Norwich*, and the *Travellers' Accident of Hartford*. Mr. Walker also does a large business in loaning and collecting money, besides dealing in all kinds of agricultural implements.

He was elected constable of this town for eleven years, part of which time he was deputy-sheriff. He has also been elected justice of the peace for several terms, having served in that capacity for a number of years, and is the oldest justice of the peace here in point of service. He has served as president of the village, and has been for some years vice-president of the Indian Mound Cemetery

Association, and was active in the organization of the Lodge of Royal Templars of Temperance, being the first presiding officer, Mr. Walker has always been actively identified with the Republican party.

He was married April 7, 1866, to Miss Dorlesca Hoagland, of this town, and has three children, namely: Florence, wife of John Murdock, of Venice Center; Thomas M., and Lee. Mrs. Walker is the daughter of Alfred Hoagland, an old resident of this town. who was born in 1809, and who served in the civil war. He is of the old Knickerbocker stock of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are attendants and supporters of the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Walker is a member. Mr. Walker has always been a practical temperance man, and ready at all times to do work in its cause, but is not a Prohibitionist.

FREDERICK COSSUM, was born in Cleveland, Oneida County in the year 1842. His father, Francis Cossum, was born in England and came to this country in young manhood, having been married before immigration to Susannah Crump. At first Mr. and Mrs. Cossum lived in Cleveland; but in 1846, when Frederick was only four years old, they came to Auburn, so that he was educated in the schools of this city, including the old academy.

Though the War of the Rebellion broke out when he was yet under nineteen he at once enlisted, September 1, 1861 in the Seventy-Fifth New York Infantry, as a private, sailing from New York to Key West, Fla. His first experience of active battle was in the bombardment of the island of Santa Rosa. Next came the contests at Thibodeaux and Brashear City, and the two days' fight at Camp Bisland, La. From May 29 till its surrender, the regiment took its part in the siege of Port Hudson. Already the youthful soldier had been made corporal and sergeant; and in the war records, on file at Washington (volume 33, page 519), may be found this entry: "Cossum, Sergeant Frederick, Seventy-

fifth Regiment, New York. During the assault on the works at Port Hudson, in June, 1863, he was wounded, and went to the rear; but three successive times he returned to the fight, and was finally carried forcibly from the field, after receiving five wounds." This bravery won for him his commission as first lieutenant. The regiment was presently sent from New Orleans to Washington, D. C., by water, and was next heard of September 19, 1864, in the battle of Winchester, designed to protect the capital from General Early's raid. There Lieutenant Cossum was shot through his left arm. One month from that day he was again in active battle at Cedar Creek, and the day after at Fisher's Hill, these battles being followed by a series of skirmishes up and down the valley, some of them very fierce, which lasted to the close of the campaign. The young hero was then rewarded with a captain's commission; but, as the war was over, he did not care to accept the title, unaccompanied by corresponding duty. The *National Tribune*, speaking of Lieutenant Cossum a few years later, called him the luckiest man in the army, as he had been wounded seven times, yet had not lost an arm or a leg.

His four years of patriotic service having now expired, Mr. Cossum found employment in Auburn, in the hardware business, with Choate & Brothers, and then with Sartwell, Hough & Co., when they began the manufacture of shoes in the same city. After this he was associated with the Honorable Homer A. Lockwood and others in buying stock and in publishing the Auburn *Daily Item*, whereof Mr. Cossum was financial manager from 1870 to 1881, when he sold out his interest in the journal, and went into the paper business, helping to establish the new firm of Wicks & Cossum, with Forrest G. Wicks, the owner of an extensive paper-mill at Shaneateles. Two years later they took into partnership, M. S. Cuykendall. In 1887 the junior partners bought out Mr. Wicks, and the name of the firm has since been Cossum & Cuykendall.

Mr. Cossum has been elected by the Republicans alderman from the second ward. At the spring election of 1894 he was elected by a very large majority a member of the city's Board of Education. In the erection of the beautiful new school-house, known as the James Street School, he took an active part, bending every effort and with success, to have a desirable, first-class building. Mr. Cossum is a Grand Army man, serving Seward Post for seven terms as its commander. He was a charter member of the old Avery Post, and mustered in the members of Seward Post at its organization. He has been an aid on the staff of the National Grand Commander-in-Chief, and one of the forty-five delegates to the National Encampment allowed by the rules of this state. Under the new law of 1893 for the relief of distressed veterans, Mr. Cossum attended to the disbursement of over eighteen hundred dollars to claimants in his neighborhood.

In 1866, August 15th, Mr. Cossum married Catherine E. Vorhis, of Auburn, daughter of Joseph B. Vorhis, representing one of the old Holland families.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, attorney and counsellor-at-law, Moravia, N. Y., where he has been in active practice since 1869, was born near the village of Moravia, May 4, 1838, and is the son of Chauncey and Mary (Locke) Wright. The father was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1796, and came to Moravia with his parents in 1797. The paternal grandfather, David Wright, who was one of the early pioneers of this county, bought land just north of the village, where he made his home, farming his land and plying his trade of a shoemaker. He was a well-educated man, and in addition to his other duties found time to teach the younger generation in the village school. He opened the first store in Moravia in 1800, near the Quaker meeting-house. David Wright died August 17, 1869, at the advanced age of ninety-five years and six months, and left

the following family: Irene, wife of Peter R. Robinson; Mrs. Cynthia Howard; Chauncey; Riley E.; and Sophia, wife of Isaac Cady.

Chauncey Wright was educated in Moravia, and after the completion of his schooling learned the trade of a brick-maker, and carried on a large brickyard near Moravia for many years, he being the first man to engage in that business in the locality. Later in life he retired from active affairs, and took up his residence on the farm. Mrs. Wright was a daughter of John Locke, and was a native of Moravia. She was a finely educated woman, and for several years taught school. She reared a family of four children, namely: Franklin D., an attorney of Auburn; Caroline, now deceased; James A., the subject of this biographical sketch; and George L., now a resident of New York City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wright were among the early members and ardent supporters of the First Congregational Church. The parents of Mrs. Wright were John and Esther Locke, who came here from Connecticut. Mr. Locke was accidentally killed on February 22, 1807. He left a widow and the following family of children: Esther, wife of John H. Parker; Lucy A., wife of Allen Wood; Betsey, wife of John Kies; Mary; James; John; and Henry Locke.

James A. Wright received his early education in the district schools of his native village and at the Moravia Institute, a prominent local institution of learning, of which his father, Mr. Chauncey Wright, was a trustee for many years. In his early manhood James taught school for some time, and afterward read law with Wright & Waters, of Cortland, N. Y., the Wright of that firm being his brother, F. D., who is now located at Auburn. On June 6, 1864, he was admitted to the bar by examination held at Binghams, his first location for business being the town of Waverly, N. Y., where he practised until April, 1868, when he returned to Moravia, and formed a partnership with J. L. Parker, the association continuing until 1870, since which time Mr. Wright has practised

alone. Mr. Wright has been a justice of the peace for twelve years, and was elected special surrogate of the county on the Republican ticket, which office he filled for one term, giving general satisfaction. Mr. Wright has always been an active worker in the Republican ranks since the days of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he cast his first presidential ballot, and has stumped the country during many of the active campaigns. He has a very large practice, to which he gives most of his attention, and is noted as being one of the most forceful and well-read lawyers of the Cayuga County bar.

October 24, 1868, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Ella E. Rose, of Waverly, N. Y., three children being the fruit of the union, namely: Charles A., who is now a lawyer practising in Auburn, N. Y.; Nellie R., who received her education in the Moravia High School; and Harry F. Wright. The old homestead is still retained, the family making it their residence, a home of refinement and cultured taste. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Congregational church, in which body Mr. Wright has held various official positions.

Mr. Wright is the author of a *History of the Town of Moravia*, a book of two hundred and eighty-nine pages, duodecimo, which was published by himself. It is a work of much merit, and has met with a large and ready sale. He has gathered together incidents in the history of the town from living members, which would otherwise undoubtedly have been lost. It is a most pleasingly written book, giving full facts in regard to the settlement of the early families of the town. It has been purchased by residents of the town, and also by others who have now left this vicinity and gone elsewhere, but who still feel a great interest in their native place. Mr. Wright is a scholarly man and a deep thinker, and is held in the highest esteem and respect by all members of society.

RICHARD MORGAN was born in Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y., March 21, 1818, and came of good old New England stock, his

great-grandfather, Christopher Morgan, having been born in Groton, Conn., in 1747. Major Morgan, grandson of Christopher, settled in Aurora, N. Y. and had five sons, all of whom were notable men in Cayuga County. One of these was Richard Morgan. He was educated in the Aurora Academy and at a private school at Owasco Lake. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's store as a clerk and became a partner when he attained his majority. In September, 1837, he married Eliza W. Avery, who was also of New England ancestry. They had two children, only one of whom, Christopher B. Morgan, grew to maturity.

For a time Richard Morgan followed farming at Levanna, but in 1850 he entered into partnership with his brothers, Edwin and Henry, in the historic Morgan store at Aurora. In 1856 he became sole proprietor, and in 1863 took his son, Christopher B. Morgan, into partnership. In 1882 the son succeeded to the business. Richard Morgan was postmaster at Aurora for some time during his son's absence in the West, and was one of the most active and honored of the business men of the county in his day. He was also highly esteemed for his qualities of heart and head and was a worthy representative of the Morgan family. He died November 23, 1890.

JOHN BRUTON, was born in the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., September 23, 1863, and was educated in the local schools of that town and the town of Locke, to which he subsequently moved. He followed farming for some years; indeed he has been interested in farming all his life, and owns a fine farm in the town of Genoa. His first business, aside from farming, was the produce business in which he engaged for some years and then became proprietor of a hotel at Genoa. He next conducted the Empire House in Auburn, and then the Avery House. After conducting this hotel for three years he sold out, only to buy it back after a

year's absence. He resumed control of the Avery in January, 1908, and has remodeled and refurnished it throughout. The Avery contains sixty-four rooms and under Mr. Bruton's management and with reasonable rates it is now one of the popular hostelrys of Western New York.

EUGENE F. HILL has been in the carriage and wagon business in Auburn for the past sixteen years, and his business career has been successful and honorable. He is a native of Madison County, N. Y., and was engaged in the carriage business in the City of Oneida for many years prior to settling in Auburn. Here he opened his first stand on Dill street as the Auburn Carriage Company. Subsequently he bought out his partners and removed to his present premises at 19-21 Water street, where he occupies three floors, with storerooms, blacksmith shop, repair shop, etc.

Mr. Hill's parents were Isaac F. and Mary Ann (Van Sice) Hill. Isaac Hill was a native of Vermont and a son of Wait Hill, an old settler in that state. Eugene F. Hill married Anna V. Murney, a native of Canada, of Scotch descent.

AUBURN SILK MILL, incorporated February, 1908, and located in the old Bulletin building at 29 Clark street is starting with every prospect of becoming a most important industrial enterprise. The officers are well-known Auburnians noted for their enterprise and business ability and are as follows: Thomas H. Garrett, Jr., president; Louis E. Jenkins, M.D., vice-president and secretary, and Richard S. Kidney, treasurer and manager. They are manufacturers and dealers in brood silks. A force of twenty-five operators are employed and thirty-six looms utilized. They sell mail orders direct and through C. J. Bonnet, Kobhé & Co., 41 Greene street, New York. Richard S. Kidney is a native of Auburn and was educated in the schools of this city, and at Princeton University, graduating in the class of 1907.

JAMES A. GARRETT, proprietor of the Garrett Café No. 78 State street, Auburn, is a native of the town of Waterloo, Albany County, N. Y., where he was born in the year 1868. At the age of eighteen he was a chef in Albany and was so employed in the Capital City for some years. He came to Auburn in 1892, in the employ of Averill & Gregory, as chef in the Avery House. He was afterwards chef in the Osborne House, and in 1902, he opened his café on State street. In 1907 he doubled the capacity of his restaurant by taking in the adjoining store; also he remodeled and fitted up the whole establishment so that now he has a capacity for seating sixty guests. The restaurants are decorated in Colonial color design with tarazia Mosaic floors and furnished with Mission furniture. Electricity and all modern and up-to-date appliances and improvements are utilized. His café is highly popular and has a large public patronage. It has the reputation of being one of the best, cleanest and most up-to-date in this part of the State. Mr. Garrett is also the inventor of a new patent side steering device for motor boats—which for simplicity of construction, and practicability is unexcelled. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Maccabees.

JAMES G. COPP, sanitary plumbing and steam heating, 16 Clark street, Auburn, is one of the leading and most practical plumbers of this city. He was with John Holihan for twenty-four years and supervised some of the finest plumbing work done here, including the county jail, the sheriff's residence, the Auburn High School, the Osborne residence, the remodeling of the State Armory and others. He is a native of Cayuga County, his parents being George and Mary Etta (Spooner) Copp. He married Alice M. Carroll and they have one daughter, Florence. Mr. Copp is a member of Auburn Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a Republican in politics.

THE AUBURN WOOLEN COMPANY'S factory located near the "big dam," so called, was the first woolen mill in Auburn and was erected in 1844.

This enterprise is one of the largest and most important of Auburn's industries. Since 1844 it has been several times enlarged and has been owned and operated by several parties.

The plant has now one hundred and twelve broad looms, gives employment to three hundred operatives and the principal products fine woolen goods, are men's wear, woolens including meltons, suitings, coatings, undercollar cloths, Thibet, etc. The officers of the present company are Jesse H. Metcalf, president and Stephen O. Metcalf, treasurer, both of Providence, R. I. The mill is under the management of T. M. Clark, superintendent, who came to Auburn in 1895 and has been in full charge of the mill ever since. He has been in the woolen business all of his active life as were his father and grandfather before him.

HON. ENOS THOMPSON THROOP was born at Johnstown, Montgomery County, New York, August 21, 1784. At the age of fourteen he went to Albany, and commenced the study of the classics and law in the office of George Metcalfe, an eminent lawyer of Johnstown, who had a few months before removed to the state capital. Completing his studies under other instructors and with other connections, he was admitted to the bar in Albany, January, 1806. Two months later he came to Cayuga County, but did not fix his residence at Auburn until November of the same year. The controversy concerning the location of the county seat was then at its height, and Mr. Throop was instrumental in effecting the selection of Auburn for that purpose. The following year he entered into partnership with the Honorable Joseph L. Richardson—afterward, for many years, first judge of this county. This business connection was dissolved in 1811, upon his appointment

to the office of county clerk. About this time he purchased the mill property at the village now called Throopsville; shortly after which purchase the inhabitants, at a public meeting, named the place Throopsville in compliment to him. In the fall of 1814 he was elected to Congress from this district. Mr. Throop had been opposed to the election of Governor Clinton in the campaigns of 1817 and '19. Upon Clinton's re-election, in 1819, it was intimated to Mr. Throop, that, unless his opposition ceased, he would be removed from the office of county clerk; but the intimation not being heeded, his removal followed. In April, 1823, he was appointed circuit judge for the Seventh District, which position he held until the fall of 1828, when, receiving the nomination for lieutenant-governor, with Mr. Van Buren at the head of the ticket, he resigned, in order to render himself eligible to the latter office. In the ensuing campaign he was triumphantly elected. Mr. Van Buren resigned the governorship in March, 1829, in order to accept a position in the cabinet at Washington, and Mr. Throop then became governor. He was re-elected in 1830. In the winter of 1833 the position of naval officer of the port of New York was tendered him by President Jackson and accepted. This office he retained till 1838, when he was appointed *charge d'affaires* to the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies. Upon the election of Harrison he resigned, returned home, and retired from public life. Betaking himself to his quiet retreat on Owasco Lake—*Willow Brook*—he sought among agricultural pursuits the rest and happiness best fitted to grace his declining years. A few years later he transferred his property to his nephew, Honorable E. T. T. Martin, and removed to the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich., where he indulged his rural taste by purchasing, clearing and cultivating a large farm. He subsequently returned to *Willow Brook* to spend the remaining years of his life.

Governor Throop was one of the earliest settlers of this place and one of the most active citizens of that early day. He was

a member of the first Board of Trustees of the village. He was instrumental in changing the politics of the county from Federalism to Democracy. He was the second postmaster of Auburn; and he took an active part in the establishment of the Bank of Auburn. To Governor Throop the author of *The Lives of the Governors of New York* pays this will-deserved tribute:

"Starting in life without adventitious aid, self-reliant, enterprising, and persevering, he achieved for himself an honorable fortune. Force of character and energy of purpose enabled him to triumph over every obstacle that impeded his way to distinction. Integrity, without spot or guile, was the pole star that guided his footsteps. He has filled, in every instance with credit, several of the most important offices in the State and under the General Government, and now, as he approaches the close of his well spent life, he presents an example to the young men of New York, worthy of imitation and full of encouragement."

GENERAL WILLIAM M. KIRBY enlisted at Auburn in the Third New York Artillery in January, 1862, as second lieutenant of Battery K. After the usual experiences which befell the volunteer soldier he, with thirty-two comrades, was captured at Newbern, N. C., February 2, 1864. His first day as a prisoner was far from pleasant, as the captives were marched twenty-five miles with scarcely a halt. They were taken first to Kingston and four or five days later they were forwarded to Richmond, where the enlisted men were sent to Bell Island and the general was confined in notorious Libby Prison. There he remained until May 7, when with others he was shipped in a box car to Macon, Ga. They were ten days in making the trip. He was confined in Camp Oglethorpe until August 12, when he was again moved southward to Charleston, S. C., where he was confined in the workhouse, the common jail and the marine hospital. Yellow fever broke out in the city and the prisoners were again moved, this time to Columbia. The

move was made so suddenly that a prison pen was not constructed until after their arrival and they were turned out in an abandoned corn field which was later known as Camp Sorgham. There was a second growth of pine on the field and from this the prisoners made themselves frail shelters, but as there was not enough for every one, many burrowed in the ground for shelter while still others were compelled to sleep in the open air, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather.

There wasn't any fence about the camp and the general determined to attempt an escape. Several attempts were planned but all proved abortive until November 29th. Every morning a party was paroled to leave the camp to cut wood for fires and other purposes and this was taken advantage of to get away. In company with Colonel Thomas H. Butler of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry and Captain Sidney Mead of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry he went to the place where the paroled party was bringing in the wood. They engaged the guard in conversation and gave him the idea that they had been paroled to go out with a party which had gone and left them. Friends assisted them in their scheme, officers who had been paroled chiding them for being lazy, thus carrying out the deception that they, too, had been paroled. This was a critical time but the men retained their nerve. Fortunately the guard could not read and the bluff worked. They succeeded in getting across the dead line and away to the woods.

After taking some letters from various officers' friends in the north they entered a swamp at three o'clock in the afternoon where they remained until after dark. They were joined by Lieutenant C. D. Oliphant of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry who had also managed to evade the guard and the journey northward was commenced. It was after nine o'clock when they left the swamp.

From this time on it was a constant succession of adventures and hardships. They were compelled to travel at night, hiding

in the woods during the day or in places provided by negroes. Almost all the food which they had was supplied by negroes and whenever the slaves were approached they always gave liberally of their best and never once betrayed the confidence reposed in them. Colonel Mead had made a previous attempt to escape and had been recaptured by dogs, so the party had a terrible dread of canines and the bark of one was enough at any time to send the fugitives to cover and to seek for water by means of which to obliterate their trail. They were forty-six days on the road, during which they traveled three hundred and fifty miles. Ragged and footsore they at last reached the Union lines.

WILLIAM F. WAIT is the practical working member of the Nye & Wait Carpet Company, which was incorporated in 1889 with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Wait was born in the village of Hagaman's Mills, near Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1846. The family name in America dates back to the Colonial days in Rhode Island. William Wait, the father of William F. of this biographical notice, was a carpet-maker, and in 1847 came from Hagaman's Mills to Whitehall, where he continued on in his old business until his death in 1865, just as his son William was attaining manhood. The mother, Mary Haigh Wait, was a native of this country, but of English ancestry, her parents having emigrated from the old country to America, and settled in Glenham, Dutchess County, N. Y. She is still living, and is passing her declining days with her sons, William F. and Horace R. Wait. She is an old lady, much respected, and is a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

William F. Wait received his early education in Whitehall, and when still young learned from his father the art of carpet weaving. At that time only hand looms were in use. The Jacquard apparatus, however, then controlled the pattern, substantially as it does to-day, and the same materials were used; but the

motive power was very primitive, and since then there have been great changes also in the process of yarn-spinning. In 1871, when twenty-five years of age, Mr. Wait came to Auburn, and there formed the partnership of Nye & Wait. L. W. Nye, the senior partner of the firm, had already been engaged in the same manufacture in the Barber Mills; but, as the old cotton-mill he owned had been destroyed by fire shortly previous to the advent of Mr. Wait, he was not so employed when the latter came to Auburn. The two became acquainted through the influence of mutual business friends in New York City. At once, with typical American energy, they fitted up the old mill with new power looms and machinery for spinning both the worsted and filling; and the new factory soon gave employment to fifty work-people. From time to time its owners have enlarged the plant. Their factory is on the north side of the city, and is fitted for both steam and water power, though the river generally supplies all the power needed through the Owasco Outlet. The employees of the firm have increased sevenfold in number, many of them being skilled workmen; and the pay-roll is correspondingly large. The original partnership continued unbroken until the centennial year, when they took into the business Mr. Nye's son, George Hyatt Nye, though without changing the firm name. Nor was there any change in this respect when the elder Mr. Nye died, nine years later, in 1885; but four years afterward the business was incorporated with G. H. Nye as president, and Mr. Wait as vice-president and also as manager, for, owing to his large practical knowledge, he has always been in charge of the manufacturing department.

FREDERICK TOMLINSON PEET was educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic and Churchill Military Academy at Ossining, N. Y. On the day that Fort Sumter was fired on, in the early part of 1861, he joined the Seventh New York State Militia, and the same day started with the regiment for Washington. He served with the

Seventh Regiment until it was mustered out of the United States service, when he joined the First United States Sharpshooters as second lieutenant, Company H, Colonel Berdan commanding. He served with them and with the Army of the Potomac, in the Fifth and Third Corps, until July of 1862. He served through the Peninsula Campaign, under General McClellan, at the siege of Yorktown, in engagements on the Chicahominy, and at Hanover Court House, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and Glendale, or Frazer's Farm. He was severely wounded June 30, 1862, at the last-named battle, and was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison at Richmond. Through the kindness of Colonel Chilton, chief of staff of General Robert E. Lee, who sent his medical director to look after him, he was sent home on parole to await exchange of prisoners. Some months later he reported for duty at headquarters of the United States Marine Corps, Washington, and later joined the Marine Battalion, and was sent to Folly and Morris islands, Charleston Harbo . S. C. He served until Fort Wagner was taken, and until the battalion was ordered North. He served on United States ship "Ossipee," temporary duty, Stone Inlet, S. C., also on United States ship "Niagara," in European waters, and was promoted to be first lieutenant while on this cruise, He was also on duty at Washington, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Mare Island, Cal., from which place he resigned his commission, and bought a ranch in Los Angeles. A few years later he returned to his home in Brooklyn. He was made Secretary of the I. & W. Railway Company, built the extension into Auburn, and was general manager for several years, making Auburn his place of residence. Mr. Peet is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

The pater-lineal ancestry of Mr. Peet is traced in the following paragraphs to the immigrant progenitor of the family in America:—

Frederick Tomlinson Peet, Auburn, merchant, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 7, 1841, married January 4, 1887, Mrs. Cornelia (Sartwell) Chapman, daughter of Henry J. Sartwell, of Auburn, N. Y., son of

Frederick Tomlinson Peet, of Brooklyn, N. Y., born in Bridgeport, Conn., December 21, 1799, married March 12, 1822, Elizabeth Lockwood, daughter of Lambert and Elizabeth (Roe) Lockwood (granddaughter of the Rev. Azel Roe, of Woodbridge, N. J.), died December 18, 1866; son of

William Peet, 2d, born in Stratford (now Trumbull), Conn., June 1, 1763, married December 25, 1785, Mrs. Jemima Darrow, widow of Edmund Darrow and daughter of Zechariah and Emma, (Lewis) Tomlinson, died February 7, 1850; son of

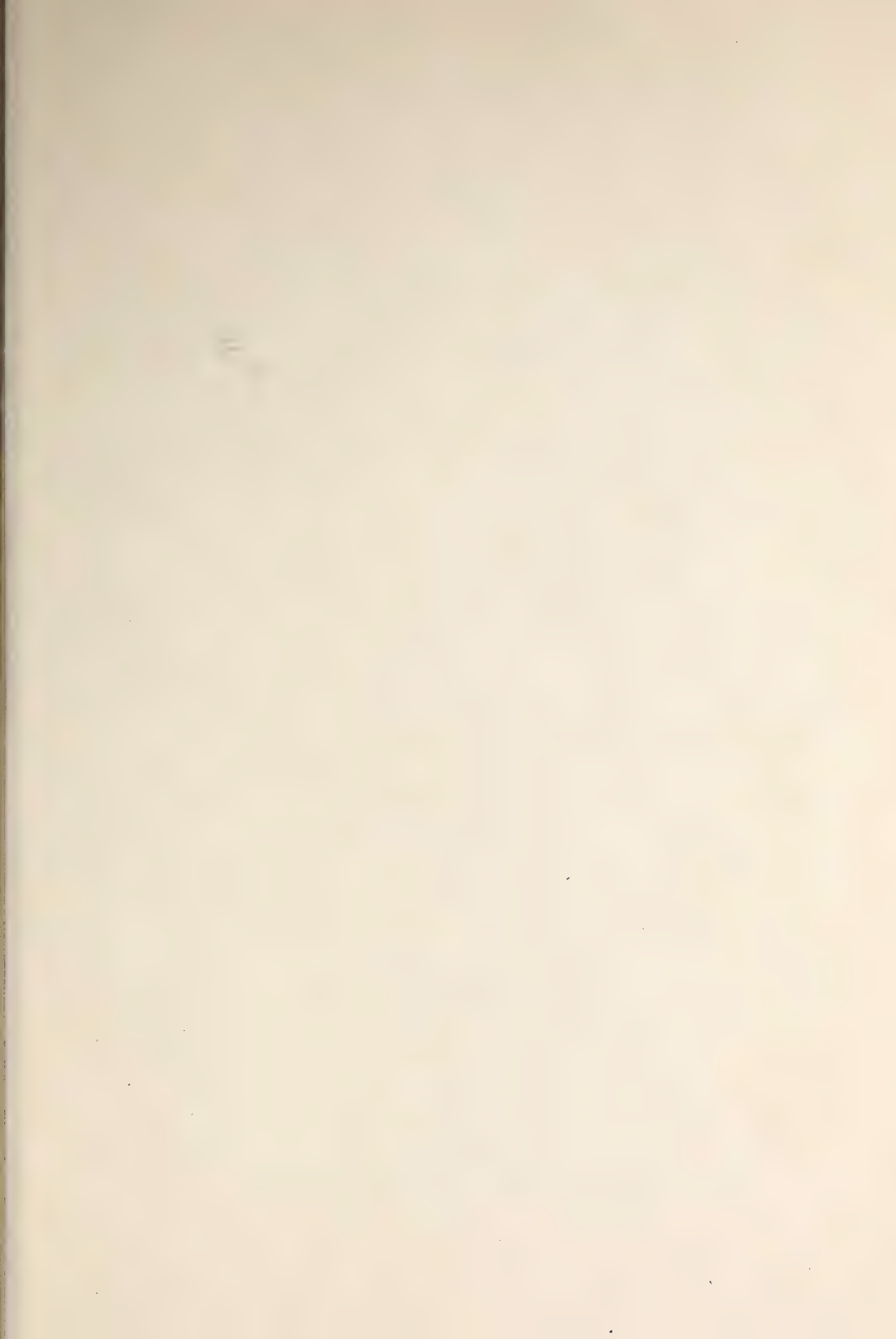
William Peet, born in Stratford, Conn., January 29, 1743, married Beulah, daughter of John Nichols, died in Old Farms, 1786; son of

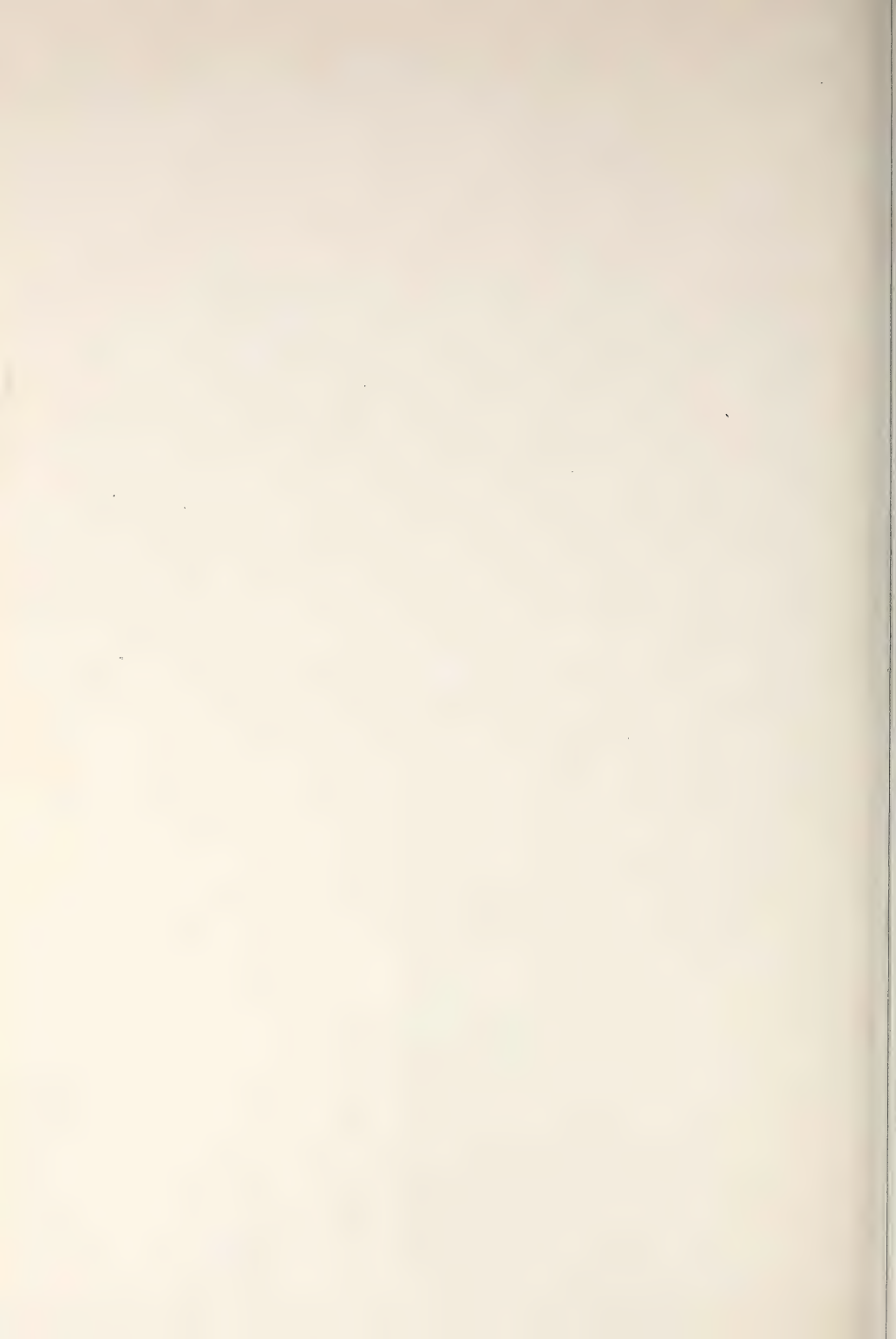
Thomas Peet, born July 15, 1698, in Stratford, Conn., married January 7, 1724, Phebe, daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Kellogg) Nichols, died October 12, 1760; son of

Benjamin Peet, 2d., born August 31, 1665, married Priscilla Fairchild, daughter of Thomas and Katharine (Craig) Fairchild; son of

Benjamin Peet, of Stratford, Conn., born in England, married Phebe, daughter of Richard Butler, died May 1, 1704; son of

John Peet, of Seven Oaks, or Duffield Parish England, who sailed from London in 1635 in ship "Hopewell" (Burdock, master), and settled in Stratford, 1638, married Sarah, daughter of Richard Osborn, in England, died in Stratford, 1678.





INDEX

A	PAGE	B	PAGE
Adams & Son	513	Bacon, Irving	355
Adams, Charles L.	353	Baker, Charles M.	320
Aiken, Eugene Clarence	353	Barker, Hon. George	320
Aiken, Leonard O.	320	Baldwin, C. F.	473
Aldrich, Calvin R.	354	Baldwin, Daniel A.	345
Allen, Gorton W.	463	Baldwin, Edwin	345
Allen, Hon. Frederick I.	389	Barnes, Wilbur B.	469
Allen, Louis Edward	354	Barnhart, J. A.	504
Allen, William	319	Barrett, Frank H.	565
Almy, C. E.	470	Barrett, S. H.	506
Alnutt, John L.	488	Beardsley, Alonzo G.	321
American Axminster Industry	132	Beardsley, Nelson	321
American Wringer Company	130	Beardsley, Porter	356
Anderson, James J.	354	Beardsley, William C.	322
Auburn Academy, List of Teachers	169	Beecher, Willis J., Prof.	174
Auburn & Rochester Railroad	37	Bell, Robert	510
Auburn & Syracuse Railroad	36	Bell & Stoner	510
Auburn Business School	489	Bench and Bar, The	308
Auburn Button Works	128	Berry, Charles R.	357
Auburn Creamery Company, The	495	Bisgrove, E. J.	496
Auburn Extract Company, The	512	Blatchford, Hon. Samuel	322
Auburn Gas Light Company	140	Blauvelt, Arthur E.	356
Auburn Leather Goods Company	128	Bodell, Frederick George	389
Auburn Lighted by Electric Light	90	Beuta, James W.	346
Auburn Savings Bank	138	Bowen & Quick	129
Auburn Silk Mill	579	Bowen Manufacturing Company	129
Austin, Mortimer V.	320	Bradford, Thomas J.	321
Austin, Mortimer V., Jr.	355	Brainard, Rev. John, D. D.	196
Avery, Charles I.	353	Brainard, John Morgan	352
Avery, Courtney C.	464	Bridges, Thomas C.	346
Avery, Edward Henry	344	Briggs, Glenn F.	483
Avery, James Carrington	355	Bristol, John E.	496
Auburn Theological Seminary	174	Bronson, Henry	345
Auburn Trust Company	138	Bronson Parliement	323
Auburn Woolen Company	130, 581	Brown, Erastus E.	323
Aurelius, Town of	398	Brown, William	323
Aurora Village	1, 419	Bruton, John	578
		Brutus, Town of	405
		Buckland, B. I. C., M. D.	292, 552 (591)

	PAGE		PAGE
Burby, William H.	390	Collins, Thomas Henry	510
Burgess, Hon. W. C.	474	Conklin, Mark	540
Burnham, Hon. Eleazor	315	Conquest, Town of	414
Burritt, Hon. Robert J.	351	Converse, Howell B.	323
Bryan, James Stanislaus	356	Conway Dist. Company	
Bust, James K.	484	Conway, M. P., M. D.	569
Byrne, Walter Aloysius	323	Cook, Cyrus O.	526
Byrne, William	507	Cook, Horace T.	324
Byrnes, James L.	505	Cook, Patten R.	347
C			
Cady, Frank E.	357	Cootes, Charles E.	318
Cady, George S.	551	Copp, James G.	580
Calvary Presbyterian Church	201	Cornwall, William I.	324
Capron, A. B.	323	Cossum, Frederick	573
Carl, Lee Roy	535	Cox, James R.	358
Case, Erastus	196, 528	Cox, William C.	391
Case, Theodore P.	214, 531	Cropsey, John E.	324
Case, Willard E.	357	Crumb, H. F.	489
Caswell, Zephaniah	345	Curtis, Frank S.	359
Catholic Churches	221	Cushing, Frank C.	359
Cato, Town of	413	Cuyler, Hon. Benjamin L.	316
Cayuga County Dairy Company	499	Cuyler, Hon. Glen	315
Cayuga County National Bank	136	D	
Cayuga County Savings Bank	137	Dahn, R. S.	505
Cayuga Indians	231	Davie, Hon. John T. M.	316
Cayuga Missions	234	Day, Fayette G.	345
Cayugas, Boundaries of	245	Day, Hon. Samuel Edwin	360
Central Presbyterian Church of Auburn	200	Dayton, Harry T.	360
Cheesman, Wm. S., M. D.	306, 513	Decker, Frank Norton	391
Church of Christ	210	Deering, P. Fred	345
Church of the Holy Family	221	DeWitt, Moses	315
Churches of Auburn, Protestant	193	Dobbs & Son	492
Clark, Abel H.	88, 547	Donahue, John P.	504
Clark, Albert H.	352	Donovan, D. A.	494
Clark, Julian H.	548	Donovan, W. T.	534
Clark, Mortimer M.	548	Drummond, Nelson L.	362
Clark, Paul R.	358	Drummond, Hon. Richard C. Steel	350, 456
Clarke, George T.	493	Drummond, Robert Loudon	361, 388, 453
Clark, T. M.	581	Dudley, Frederick A.	557
Clements, Harry V.	352	Dunn & McCarthy	127
Coburn, Frank S.	358	Dunning, David M.	132, 468
Colby's Telegraph School	554	Durstun, Charles F.	325
Cold Spring Brewery, The	134, 508	Dutton, John Anthony	392
Collier, Hon. William Miller	390	Dwight, Hon. Charles C.	312, 324
Collins, Noyes S.	324, 391		

INDEX

593

E

PAGE

Eagle Wagon Works, The	134
Eddy, Rev. C. M.	218
Education In Cayuga County	286
Ehle Electric Construction Com- pany, The	511
Elder, William Seward	362
Elliott, Chester M.	392
Ellis, Elias M.	325

F

Fay, Fred Hollister	363
Fell, H. H.	484
Fillmore, Millard	421
First Baptist Church	203
First Methodist Episcopal Church	215
First Presbyterian Church	197
First Universalist Church	210
Fitch, Abijah	248, 541
Fitch, Charles	541
Fleming, Town of	433
Footy, Lucius L.	345
Foote, L. C.	346
Fopple, Theodore	347
Fordyce, George F.	569
Fosgate, William	325
Franke, William	498
Frost, Thomas F.	347

G

Gallup, Glen	346
Garrett, James A.	580
Geiser Manufacturing Company	132, 504
Genesee Road, The Old	253
Genoa, Town of	416
Genoa Village	417
Giles, Solomon,	347
Goodrich, Hon. Milo	325
Goodwin, Stephen A.	345
Goss, M. S.	487
Graney, Michael	414, 476
Granfield, Hon. Hule	348
Grant, J. Lewis	471

H

PAGE

Haley, D. W. & Son	499
Hall, Hon. Benjamin F.	326
Hallock, William R.	354
Hamilton, A. H.	475
Hare, William W.	345
Hart, Hon. James W.	363
Harter, Ralph Amenzo	363
Harvard Dental Parlors	527
Haynes, Campbell W.	347
Hendrick, Hon. Peter A.	393
Henry & Allen Manufacturing Company	133
Henry, W. J.	533
Hickey, Rev. John J.	222
Hicks, Frederick Charles	393
Hill, Eugene F.	579
Hillis, Harold E.	327
Hoff, Hon. Reuben F.	327
Holihan, John	503
Hompe, Henry A.	480
Hompe, M. H.	480
Hopkins, Woolsey R.	364
How, Hon. Thomas Y.	316
Howland, Horace V.	327, 356
Hughitt, Frederic Eugene	365
Hughitt, Hon. William E.	314
Humphreys, Hon. George	314
Hungerford, J. Arthur	486
Hunt, Thomas Merrick	364
Hunter, James	328
Hunter, John L.	365
Hunter, W. C.	494
Hurlburt, Hon. John P.	314
Hurlburt, Hon. John W.	328
Hurlbut, Daniel L.	328
Hussey, Jonathan F.	329
Hutchings, Benjamin	562

I

Immanuel Baptist Church	207
Independent Brewing Company	498
Inns of Auburn, Early	40
Ira, Town of	431
Irish, Fred. F.	550

J		PAGE		PAGE
Jackson, Elbridge, D.		345	McGrath, Rev. John J.	230
Jenkins, John S.		347	McIntosh, Seymour & Company	132
Jennings, Captain Edgar Stilson		473	McLaughlin, Patrick	369
Jennings, Joel Bradford		365	Macpherson, Rev. Samuel	197
Jones, D. E.		501	Mantel, Anton	491
K			Marsh, Silas	346
Keeler, Lynn H.		365	Marvine, Edward E.	345
Keeler, Ralph R.		139	Matthews, Vincent	346
Kelloggsville		431	Maynard, Henry A.	346
Kennedy, Fred M.		345	Maynard, Hon. John	311
Kennedy, Samuel V.	400,	556	Mead, Benjamin Charles	369
Kenyon, Benjamin		366	Mead, Sherman B.	370
Kerr, James Henry		366	Meagher, W. H.	509
Kilmer, Joseph A.		508	Meaker, William H.	137
King, Finlay M.	345,	347	Meaker, W. R.	479
Kirby, General William		593	Medical Profession, History of	291
Kingston, John Francis		366	Mentz, Town of	423
Knapp, Charles R.		394	Meridian Village	413
Knapp, Darwin C.		347	Metcalf, Col. Edwin D.	142, 545
Knapp, James T.		394	Metcalf, Edwin F.	549
Knapp, John N.		329	Milan Village	434
Knapp, John Wiltsie		367	Military Tract, The	246
Koenig, Hon. C. August		523	Millard, Hon. Henry Floyd	349
L			Miller, Hon. Elijah	313
Laird, Louis K. R.		367	Mills, William B.	345
Laird, William R., M. D.		567	Mohr, Frederick A.	370
Lansing, Rev. D. C.		180	Montezuma, Town of	422
Lauer, A. J.		498	Montezuma Village	422
Leary, Frank M.		367	Mooney, T. D.	503
Ledyard, Town of		419	Moravia, Town of	427
Leonard, George H.	368,	479	Moravia Village	428
Leonard, Lewis F.		486	Morgan, Hon. Christopher	330
Lewis, Hon. Danforth R.		349	Morgan, Christopher B.	557
Lewis, J. H.		495	Morgan, Co. Edwin B.	420, 559
Little, L. B.		347	Morgan, Richard	577
Locke, Town of		434	Morley, John Sprague	370
Lockwood, Samuel D.		345	Mosher, Edgar Seeber	371
Luckey, James		347	Mosher, Evans W.	536
Lyon, Charles Francis		368	Mosher, Griswold & Company	524
Lyon, James		368	Mulheron, Rev. William	226
M			Mullen, Michael	500
McCay, William		346	Mullen, William F.	500
MacColl, A. C.		493	Mumford, Dean	400
MacDougall, Gen. Clinton D.	76,	461	Mumford, Thomas	315
			Murdock, George W.	330

	PAGE		PAGE
Murphy, Edward J.	502	Pitt, Dan C.	485
Murphy, Stephen	502	Pomeroy, Hon. Theodore M.	333, 342
Murphy Brothers	502	Pomeroy, T. M.	563
Murray, John D.	477	Poolos, Nicholas	551
Myers, Michael S.	330, 345	Port Byron	424
N		Porter, James	346
Nash, Frederick G.	465	Porter, Hon. John	316
National Bank of Auburn	135	Post, Hon. George I.	333
Nellis, George Webster	371	Post, John H.	483
Newgass, Louis	331	Potter, N. Homer	346
Newton, E. S.	466	Powers, Hon. Gersham	313
Niblo, Charles K.	346	Press, The	107
Nichols, Walter B.	345	Price, Herbert	377
Niles, Town of	430	Price, William H.	347
Nolan, E. J.	505	Prison, Auburn	26
Nye & Wait Carpet Company	126	Q	
Nye, George Hyatt	539	Quick, Charles Broughton	467
O		Quigley, Daniel P.	377
O'Brien, John W.	331	Quigley, James F.	378
Odell, Samuel	372	R	
Olmstead, Stephen	346	Raesh, James A.	398
Oppenheimer, O. S.	498	Raines, Francis C.	378
Osborne, David Munson	38, 446	Rathburn, George O.	334
Osborne House, The	568	Rathbun, Hon. George	334
Osborne, Thomas Mott	102, 518	Rattigan, Charles F.	122, 558
Owasco, Town of	435	Ray, James	500
Owasco Village	436	Read, William T.	525
Owen, L. W.	346	Regenbogen, Rev. Herbert	224
P		Reigle, Frederick Seward	378
Paddock, Sumner L.	332	Rhodes, Emmett,	570
Paris, G. Clark	345	Rich, Hon. Adelbert P.	347, 372
Parker, Amasa J.	372	Rich, Burt T.	395
Parker, Clarence Gray	373	Rich, Charles F.	379
Parker, Hon. John L.	332	Rich, Frank R.	335
Parker, Wing Taber	373	Rich, Fred R.	379
Parsell, Henry D.	374	Rich, George R.	335
Parsons, Frank M.	374	Richard Eccles Company	133
Payne, Hon. Sereno Elisha	375	Richardson, Hon. Joseph	313
Payne, William K.	375	Ringwood, Thomas	534
Peck, E. B.	555	Roberts, Nathan	347
Peet, F. T.	586	Robinson, Daniel A.	347
Phelps, Seth	309, 313	Robinson Monument Co., The	496
Pierce, Lavern A.	376	Robinson, W. C.	496
Pingree, John T.	332		

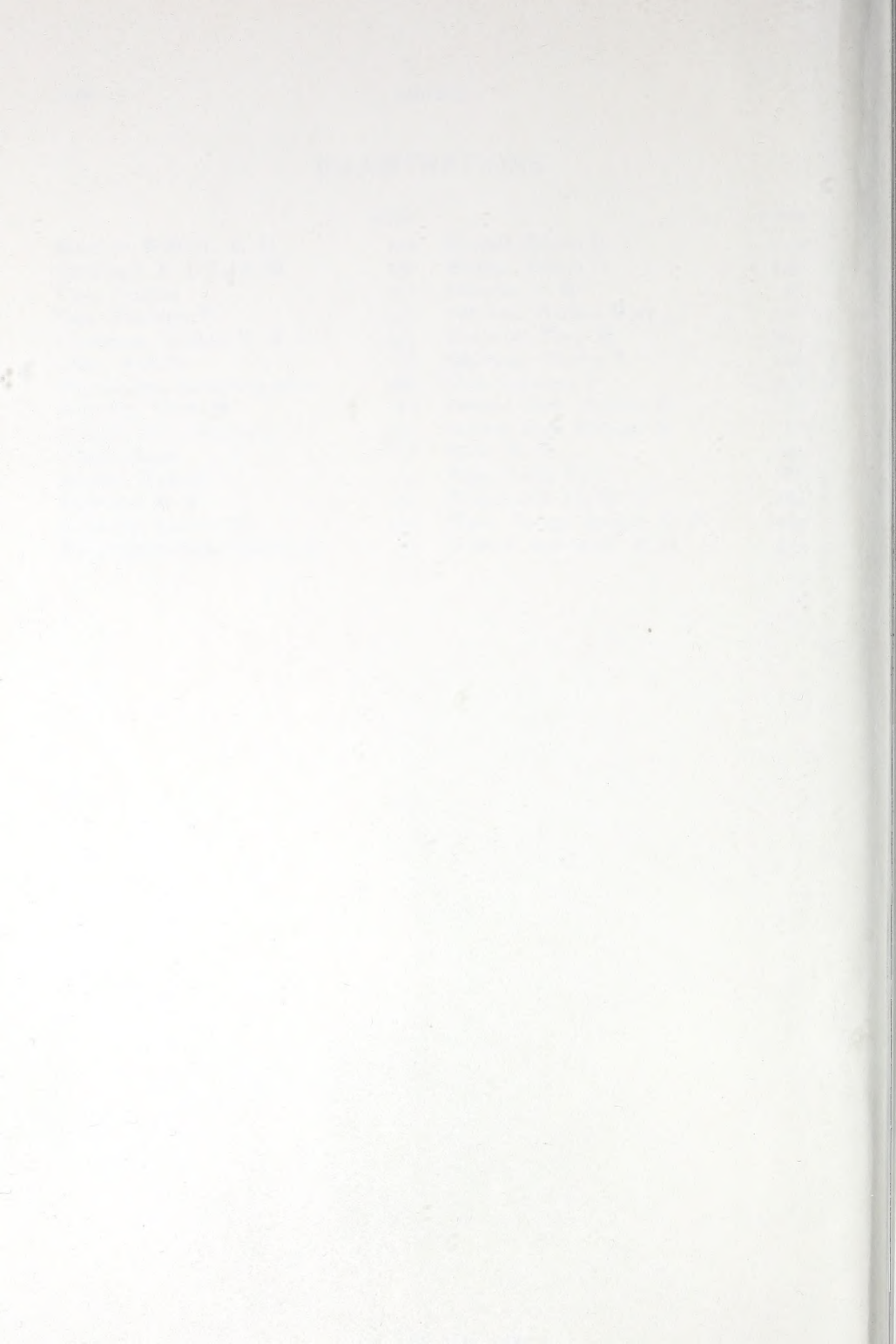
	PAGE		PAGE
Robinson, W. G.	496	Smith, Richard L.	339
Root, Francis S.	395	Snow, Benjamin Bradford	160, 396
Rosecrans, John	379	Springport, Town of	437
S		Stafford, Thomas W.	535
Sackett, Gary V.	336	Steel, Richard C.	339
Salt Industry, The	261	Stephens, Nelson T.	340
St. Aloysius' Church	229	Sterling Centre	441
St. Alphonsus' Church	223	Sterling, Town of	440
St. Hyacinth's Church	230	Sterling Valley	442
St. John's Episcopal Church	196	Stone Mill, The	129
St. Luca's German Evangelical Church	209	Storke, Frederick Elliot	381
St. Mary's Church	225	Stupp, Frank J.	541
St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church	193	Sullivan's Raid	239
Sawyer, John Halstead	380	Summer Hill, Town of	442
Sawyer, Moses	345	Swart, Fred L.	486
Schicht, Robert	491	Swift, F. E.	466
Schicht, William A.	491	Symonds, Jos. H. A.	398
Schools of Auburn	144	Szupa, Rev. St. J.	230
Scipio, Town of	432	T	
Searing, Hon. Adolphus H.	314	Taber, Franklin P.	382
Searles, Theodore J.	395	Taber, John	382
Second Baptist Church	206	Tallman, Charles D.	347
Second Presbyterian Society of Auburn	199	Tallman, Selah Cornwell	471
Seekell, Arthur Malcolm	380	Ten Eyck, Fred G.	475
Sefton, Frederick A., M. D.	563	Teller, John Du Bois	382
Signor, F. A.	501	Ten Eyck, Frank E.	489
Sempronius, Town of	433	Thompson, Alfred C.	478
Sennett, Town of	436	Throop, Hon. Enos T.	311, 581
Seward & Company, Wm. H.	139	Throop, George B.	340
Seward, Hon. Clarence A.	335	Throop, Town of	443
Seward, Gen. Wm. H.	64, 514	Timmons & Byer	509
Seward, Hon. William H.	20, 337	Titus, Henry D.	564
Seward, William H., Jr.	380	Towns, Formation of	263
Shea, P. J.	502	Travel and Transportation, Early	266
Shepard, Daniel	346	Treat, G. Earle	383
Shurtleff, Asaph W.	338	Treat, Stuart R.	383
Sisson, William	346	Trinity Methodist Church	218
Sittser, Calvin N.	338	Turner, George Brinkerhoff	384
Skilton, Frank Avery	381	Turner, James Eli	396
Slade, William	381	Turpin, M. Curry	481
Smith, Jared M.	339	Tuxill, Charles E.	490
		Tuxill, Dr. A. J.	480
		Tyron, Oscar	384

U		PAGE			PAGE
Underwood, Hon. George		385	Wildner, William		508
Underwood, Hon. George, Sr.		340	Wildner, William G.		508
Union Springs		438	Willard, Sylvester, M. D.	232,	537
V			Wiley, Abraham R.		341
Vandenberg, F. B.		506	Winegar, Caleb		347
Van Laer, Herman E.		341	Wood, Amzi		342
Van Sickle, John		385	Wood, Etsel		342
Venice, Town of		444	Wood, George P.		386
Victory, Town of		445	Wood, Hon. Seneca		315
W			Wood, Isaac		346
Wade, Rowland D.		341	Wood, Oliver		342
Wadsworth D., & Son.		127	Wood, Seneca		346
Wadsworth, David	266,	458	Wood, Hon. Walter		313
Wadsworth, David Jr.	284,	458	Wood, Judge Walter		346
Wadsworth, Joseph		458	Wood, Thomas		346
Wait, William F.		585	Woodin, Hon. Edwin A.		317
Walker, J. Fitch		571	Woodin, Hon. Walter E.		348
Walker, Levi		341	Woodin, Hon. William B.		316
Wall & Heverin		512	Woodruff, J. Herman		460
Wall Street Methodist Church		212	Wooley, W. Thomas		477
Ward, George Morgan, D. D.	422,	561	Worden, Alvah		346
Warne, Joseph H.		511	Worden, Warren A.		397
Warren, Lyman E.		397	Worden, Warren T.		343
Weedspport		405	Wright, Charles A.		488
Weeks, J. C.		487	Wright, Charles Albert		387
Wegman Piano Company		128	Wright, Chauncey		576
Wells College		560	Wright, David		343
West, John F.		524	Wright, Frank D.		343
Westminster Presbyterian Church		202	Wright, Frank S.		386
Wheeler, Eber O.		341	Wright, James		387
Wheeler Rifles		142	Wright, James A.		388
Wheeler, S. B.		497	Y		
Whelan, Charles T.		385	Yorker, H. E.		492
White, John J.		482	Youngs, James		346
White, Orlen		346	Youngs, Madison		346
Wilcox, Benjamin M.		566	Z		
Wilcox, Dudley K.		397	Zabriskie, N. Lansing	388,	543
Wildner, George J.		508	Zion M. E. Church		220

ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE		PAGE
Beecher, Willis J., D. D. . . .	174	Metcalf, Edwin D.	142
Buckland, B. I. C., M. D. . . .	292	Morgan, Edwin B.	420
Case, Erastus	196	Osborne, D. M.	38
Case, Theodore P.	214	Osborne, Thomas Mott	102
Cheesman, William S., M. D. . .	306	Pomeroy, Theo. M.	342
Clark, Abel H.	88	Rattigan, Charles F.	122
Drummond, Robert Loudon . . .	388	Rich, Adelbert P.	372
Dunning, David M.	132	Seward, Hon. William H. . . .	20
Dwight, Hon. Charles C. . . .	324	Seward, Gen. William H. . . .	64
Fitch, Abijah	248	Snow, B. B.	160
Graney, Michael	414	Wadsworth, David	266
Howland, H. V.	356	Wadsworth, David Jr.	284
Kennedy, Samuel V.	400	Ward, George Morgan, D. D. . .	422
MacDougall, Gen. Clinton D. . .	76	Willard, Sylvester, M. D. . . .	232





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